Colonies, Punjab,
report on
1913 to 1919

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REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES,

1913 to 1919

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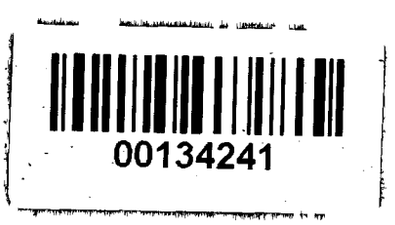
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES.

For the year ending 30th September 1913.

134241



Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS;
1914.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (Irrigation) Department, No. 40, dated 16th March 1914.

READ—

Letter No 95, dated 29th January 1914, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1913.

REMARKS—1. The year under report has again been a prosperous one for all the colonies. On the Lower Chenab Canal there was some shortage of water at the time of the rabi sowings, and the winter rains were late in arrival, with the result that there was some decrease in the cropped area. It was, however, far in excess of the area for which irrigation is guaranteed (*Haqq-kasht*), and it is clear that the cultivators still find it to their advantage to speculate on the winter rains enabling them to mature a considerably larger area than could be secured from the canal irrigation alone. Fortunately the winter rains, though long deferred, were abundant, and the figures of cultivation do not disclose any cause for complaint.

In the Jhelum Colony there was an increase in the rabi crop due to recent allotment, and the kharif crop was relatively better than that of last year. It is satisfactory to note that the inferior soil in part of this colony is improving as the result of working and that the general progress of the colony is all that could be desired.

2. The work of allotment has now practically come to a standstill. On the Lower Chenab Canal only 108,146 acres remain unallotted, of which 38,048 acres are in the Jhang District where the limits of irrigation appear to have been reached already. On the Lower Jhelum Canal the unallotted balance amounts only to 25,399 acres, whilst in the Chunian Colony the area is only a little over 3,000 acres.

3. There has been a considerable improvement in the fulfilment of conditions on the part of service grantees. The mule-breeding lambardar tenants on the Lower Chenab Canal and the *safedposh ghoripal* grantees of the Jhelum Colony were the worst offenders in this respect, and it was found necessary to enforce conditions more rigidly, and to resort to confiscation in cases of long continued neglect. This action has resulted in a petition from many of the *safedposh* horse-breeding grantees praying that in no circumstances should so severe a penalty as confiscation be exacted. Final orders have not yet been passed on this petition, but it is obvious that no such pledge as is required by the petitioners can possibly be given. That the burden of horse-breeding conditions is really severe can hardly be contended when the occupancy rights of a square subject to these conditions and to the rule of primogeniture sell for Rs 4,000: and when tenants are able to sell for this price the rights that they have been given by Government it is not unreasonable to expect them to observe in full the conditions on which the grants were made to them. His Honour will be interested to learn the result of Mr. Maynard's enquiries into the working of section 19 of the Act in the case of service grants.

The disbandment of the Lyallpur Grantee Camel Corps is, it is understood, being reconsidered by the Military authorities.

4. The information given in the reports regarding the purchase of proprietary rights is somewhat scanty. It is clear that except in Jhang tenants continue to avail themselves readily of the privilege, but it would be interesting to know what are the further results of the purchases; and to what extent the new proprietors are immediately re-selling their squares and returning to their old villages or are remaining in the Colony. The reception and the effect of the new Colonization Act might also have received more notice. The reports from the Lower Chenab Canal, where its effect should be most marked, are silent on this point. The provisions of the Act are, however, said to be much appreciated in the Chunian Colony, whilst on the Lower Jhelum Canal free use

has been made of the power of alienation given by the Act. In next year's report information might be given showing to what extent grantees, who have qualified to purchase, have availed themselves of the right, how far such purchase has been followed by sale and the average price obtained.

5. The announcement of what was in reality the first regular assessment on the Rakh Branch created a certain amount of discussion and discontent, but the rapidity with which the excitement subsided suggested that it was largely factitious. The Commissioner's remarks show that the numerous appeals against the assessment have been very carefully enquired into, and that where the enhancements, though justified by actual facts, were likely to be seriously felt by the revenue-payer, temporary or permanent reductions have been or will be allowed. The clearest evidence that the assessments have been equitable is to be found in the fact that the value of land shows no tendency to fall. Complaints of inadequate supply of canal water are made from some villages in Gujranwala District, and no improvement seems to have been made in the irrigation of the tail villages at the end of the Upper Bari Doab system in the Chunian Colony. There would appear to be no valid reason why tenants of these villages should not be allowed to sink wells if the supply from the canal is really insufficient, and His Honour would be glad if the Financial Commissioner would inquire into this question. His Honour would also draw attention to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, that he has only once met the Executive Engineer responsible for the irrigation arrangements of the district and then by accident. It is clear that difficulties cannot be removed till there is closer personal touch between the Irrigation officers and the Collectors, and it is essential that the former should be in frequent personal communication with the latter.

6. The colony towns and markets have felt the effect of the recent financial crisis in the Punjab, especially those in Lyallpur. The towns themselves are gradually becoming fully equipped with modern drainage systems, water-works and public buildings. There are, however, complaints both of lack of funds and of want of room for expansion. Government has always admitted the right of these towns to liberal assistance from the sale-proceeds of sites, but it must not be forgotten that such assistance must be proportionate to the size and importance of the town concerned, and once funds have been provided for the initial outlay it cannot be expected that the claims of colony towns will be considered superior to those of ordinary towns. The reports this year show that new markets are springing up, and that some of the older towns are losing part of their trade, and it is therefore very essential that great caution should be exercised in embarking on expensive and ambitious projects before the future development of a town is well assured. It is to be regretted that in some cases sufficient area was not left for the expansion of towns. Where the difficulty is really seriously felt it might well be considered whether the land required should not be taken up at once, the owner or tenant being compensated with a grant elsewhere. The mistakes of the past should be avoided in the future if possible, and the Financial Commissioner should consider Major O'Brien's suggestion that at every station a considerable area should be reserved for possible developments.

7. Communications are being well maintained on the whole, and efforts are being made to improve them as far as possible. Difficulties are, however, being experienced particularly in Jhang and the Jhelum Colony, and in Lyallpur the cost of maintenance has increased materially, but the revenues of the District Boards have been so substantially increased by the reassessment that, in His Honour's opinion, they should be able to discharge their obligation to maintain proper communications in return for the payment of the local rate. The construction of the new lines of railway which are now under consideration should do much to improve matters. Light railways or road tramways also might well be found practicable, and His Honour is glad to hear that their possibility is being considered in Jhang. Meanwhile very substantial aid is

being given by Government to District Boards for roads A grant of 1½ lakhs has been made to the Montgomery District Board for construction of roads in the colony area within the district.

8. Education in the colonies is progressing, and the number of schools is rapidly being increased, especially in the Jhelum Colony where the new schools are reported to be much appreciated. Full advantage, however, is not taken of the better facilities which are provided in Lyallpur. The Co-operative Bank movement is making rapid and satisfactory progress in Gujranwala and the Chunian and Jhelum Colonies, and a number of new banks have been formed. No reference has been made to this subject in the Lyallpur report. The Zamindari Trading Company, the formation of which was noticed in the Government review two years ago, is reported to have had a very successful year, which its enterprise well deserves.

9. His Honour agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the special report on the Lower Chenab Colony should not yet be abolished, though it is true that practically no allotment remains to be made, and that all the pioneer work of colonization has ended. It has in fact been suggested that the reports might be amplified with a view to giving more detailed information on education, sanitation, medical relief and similar subjects His Honour is, however, averse to this proposal as these subjects are already dealt with in the ordinary provincial reports, and it is not desirable to add this further burden to the heavy work of colonization officers. But there still are many special points of interest connected with the administration of colony districts which are not dealt with in the ordinary reports, in regard to which it is convenient to have the necessary information focussed in a single report. Some of these points might well have received more attention than has been paid to them in the present report.

10. The Lower Bari Doab colonization scheme had not been sanctioned by the end of the year under report, but preliminary work is being pushed on energetically and a considerable area has been given out on temporary cultivation. Twenty thousand acres are to be sold by auction this March, and it is hoped that some 300,000 acres will be colonized during the present year The preliminary auctions of the isolated rakhs on the Upper Chenab Canal took place in August, and the land the main part of which will receive only 'kharif' irrigation, was sold at the excellent average price of Rs. 227 per acre. No doubt the high prices were partly due to the rush by capitalists for land in a favoured situation, but even so the figures show how extraordinarily keen is the demand for colony land, and give a clear indication of the expected profits.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

J P. THOMPSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

3262 CS—405—16-3-14—SGPP Lahore.

No. 95.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated LAHORE, *29th January* 1914.

FROM

H. A. SMITH, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. THOMPSON,
Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the annual Colonies Reports with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner on each.

I have, etc.,

H. A. SMITH,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1913.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

Allotment.

THE allotted area is practically the same as last year, the only increase being an area of 2,445 acres, which was disposed of by sale. Allotment on the Lower Chenab Canal is practically complete, except for the sale of small plots of unoccupied land. In Jhang, which is the most backward part of the colony, the Deputy Commissioner has endeavoured to meet the demands of would-be purchasers by selling them land. It appears however that he omitted to make certain that this land could be irrigated, and it is possible that the sales will have to be cancelled. As the Commissioner remarks, it is probable that the limits of irrigation on the Jhang Branch have been reached.

Cultivation.

2. The total cultivated area shows a falling off by 74,416 acres. The decrease was in the *rabi*. The shortage of water at the time of the *rabi* sowings was doubtless fortuitous and due to the early cessation of the monsoon rains and consequent shortage of water in the river. But the decrease may be partly due to the abolition of *kharaba* and the discouragement of gambling on rain which in former years induced a cultivator to sow more crops than he could possibly mature by the aid of canal water, in the hope that they would be matured by rain. In those days the cultivator stood to lose nothing but his seed and his labour, while he stood to gain a full crop. Now however he has to pay land revenue and canal dues whether the crop matures or not.

3. The number of exchanges sanctioned during the year (49 on the Rakh Branch, 3 on the Jhang Branch and 188 on the Gugera Branch) appears excessive in this old-established colony, and Mr. Maynard agrees with Mr. Hallifax that exchanges should altogether cease now.

Nothing is said about the results of the abolition of *kharaba* except by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala who observes that the percentage has dropped from 5 and 12 per cent. to almost nothing. The fact that such a comprehensive change of system has been carried through without any expression of discontent is matter for congratulation.

Conditions.

4. A special effort has been made during the year to impress on those grantees who are bound by service conditions that they must either fulfil their contract or lose the consideration on which it is based. In consequence of orders issued by the Financial Commissioner the mule-breeding conditions have been enforced with greater strictness. The permission which Government gave about the same time for the allotment of mule-breeding squares to persons who were not *lambardars*, when a suitable *lambardar* was not forthcoming, produced a rumour that all *lambardari* squares were to be confiscated. This rumour was easily dispelled, and the general result has been a decided improvement in observance of conditions. The fate of the *silladari*

camel corps has been decided and their gradual abolition ordered. No proposals however have yet been received from the General Officer Commanding, Rawalpindi, in this behalf, although reminders have been sent to him. The Financial Commissioner understands that the question has been reopened in the Army Secretariat and it is possible that the corps will be maintained. It will be observed that the Commissioner of Multan is inclined to favour this course.

Receipts.

5. Accounts under the head of acreage rate are practically clear. The acquisition of proprietary rights at Rs. 12-8-0 an acre has been welcomed eagerly in Lyallpur and Gujranwala—but with less enthusiasm in Jhang. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang believes there is some further reason for this backwardness, besides want of money and discontent with canal arrangements. The Financial Commissioner has already called for a special report on the subject.

Permission to buy their holdings has been withheld from the Mazhbi Sikh villagers, at the request of the regimental authorities, pending the orders of Government. The dissipation of the Christian settlements has similarly been obviated by making these classes a separate tribe under the Alienation of Land Act.

Re-assessment.

6. The re-assessment of the Rakh Branch, which was completed during the year, and the agitation which followed the announcements, are now a matter of history. The Commissioner of Multan remarks that the excitement has died down. Information has recently been received from an independent source to the effect that a large absentee landlord gets from his land only Re. 1-8-0 an acre less now than he got before the re-assessment was carried out.

The Financial Commissioner is still unable to report definitely on the experiment of amalgamating the revenue and canal *patwaris*, as the further reports called for from local officers have not yet reached him. On the recommendation of a committee of revenue and canal officers an interesting experiment was decided on by Government in the direction of fixed assessments and its results should be of the first importance.

Colony towns.

7. In Jhang the history of the colony towns has been uneventful. In Lyallpur a marked halt in growth and development and a tightness of the money market throughout the year, even prior to the bank failures, is reported. In Gujranwala apprehension is again expressed that the creation of several new market towns may injure the older markets. The question has been carefully considered, and the Financial Commissioner sees no reason at present to share this apprehension. The progress of Warburton *mandi* will be watched with interest. This is the first instance of a town in the canal colonies entirely controlled by private management. Mr. Maynard has always deprecated State interference in commercial enterprise, and would remove State control wherever it is possible to do so, though he realises the inevitability of a large measure of it in the initial stages of colonisation, and recognises the possibility of too sanguine speculation and over-development. The Nankana market is another instance of private speculation.

The question of financing State-controlled markets has been largely simplified by the temporary allotment to them of adjacent lands—a concession which was mentioned in last year's report. The disposal of the sale-proceeds of building sites is still under reference to the Secretary of State, and until final orders are passed on this important subject it is idle to prophesy as to the eventual solvency or insolvency of these towns. For the present however their balance sheets appear to be satisfactory, while the declared policy of Government to turn them into notified areas or municipalities as soon as may be

provides that their administration will be in accordance with the Municipal Act and Municipal Account Code.

Village sites.

8. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur notices the increase in *pucca*-built houses. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala has not realised that the sale of house-sites in the village *abadi* was sanctioned along with the sale of lands, and his attention will be drawn to the orders in this behalf.

General.

9. The spread of the co-operative movement in the colonies is satisfactory, and the demand for education is a natural reflex of prosperity and new ambitions. Two of the district officers concerned suggest the abolition of the special report on the Lower Chenab Colony. In view of the many points of interest to which allusion might still be made in these reports, and also in view of recent questions on the subject in the House of Commons, the Financial Commissioner is unable at present to endorse the suggestion, which has however the support of the Commissioner.

LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

Allotment and cultivation.

10. The allotment of the small area remaining on the Lower Jhelum Canal is proceeding very gradually. This is as it should be. In the year under report allotments barely exceeded resumptions. Exchanges were a matter of great complexity in this colony owing to the extraordinary variations in the quality of the soil. It is satisfactory to learn that they are now practically complete. Cultivation is expanding gradually, and there are encouraging signs that the bad soil in the lower part of the *doab* is improving under continued efforts. The *kharif* crop suffered from uneven distribution of rain, which is always an important auxiliary to the water of the Lower Jhelum Canal. The growing popularity of *toria* is interesting and the seed appears to have acclimatised well in the Northern Punjab and the crop has in consequence lost its reputation for delicacy and uncertainty.

Conditions.

11. Last year it was anticipated that the Colonies Act of 1912 would have little effect on the Jhelum Colony. It now appears that the permission to lease a holding for seven years is likely to cause trouble in the case of service grantees. The question is under discussion between the Financial Commissioner and the local officers, and Mr. Maynard hopes that it will be possible to arrive at a *modus vivendi*.

The sale of tenant right in 58 squares is interesting, and the average price remarkable. It has come to the Financial Commissioner's notice that the Army Remount Department have raised their standard, but the improvement in the standard of the mares owing to replacements from young stock bred in the colony is cited in explanation of this. The Financial Commissioner in agreement with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner has taken measures to impress on the service grantees that conditions must be observed. Some confiscations were carried out, and a scale of penalties has recently been approved of by the Financial Commissioner. Some delicacy of handling is required in order that the necessary strictness in the enforcement of conditions may not create a sense of insecurity among the service grantees, some of the best of whom are the most nervous of failure.

General.

12. The prosperity of the Jhelum Colony now seems assured. The Irrigation Department profit on capital outlay, which in 1905—1908 averaged 4 per cent., rose to 10 per cent. in 1908—1911 and in the last year was 20 per cent. The re-assessment was carried out without any great protest, and has been

loyally accepted. With the exception of Phularwan which is located too near Bhalwal, the colony towns continue to prosper and there is no doubt that the recent decision of Government to move the district head-quarters to Sargodha, and the Bhera tahsil head-quarters to Bhalwal, will add to their prosperity. Metalled roads are spreading, but the state of communications leaves a great deal to be desired, and Mr. Maynard has observed with much satisfaction that surveys for light railways, both here and in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, have been ordered. Co-operative credit is making headway here, as in Lyallpur, and the success of the Zamindar Trading Company is noticeable. Though the company is not yet registered, the Registrar is guiding its activities which have already spread to Karachi and may go further still.

THE CHUNIAN COLONY.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore reports that the provisions of the Colonies Act are much appreciated by the colonists. They have now begun to acquire proprietary rights, and in no case has an application been presented to maintain the old rules of succession. An area of 2,220 acres was transferred from Montgomery to this colony, but even with this the available balance of land is small. The town of Pattoke should now go ahead, as the vexed question of the goods shed has been satisfactorily settled, and communications have been improved.

THE LOWER BARI DOAB COLONY.

14. The orders of the Government of India on the colonisation of the Lower Bari Doab are still awaited. A Colonisation Officer was however appointed in November 1912 and an Assistant Colonisation Officer has since been sanctioned. Their time has been mainly occupied with the demarcation of the proprietary villages into squares, with temporary cultivation, and with the preparation of lists of local claimants to compensatory grants. Mr. Joseph has set himself a high standard, which will doubtless react very favourably on the future progress of his work. Difficulties inseparable from the initial stages of colonisation have been met, and to a large extent overcome. Until however orders are received on the colonisation scheme it is impossible to do more than prepare the way. The scheme was submitted to Government by the Financial Commissioners in April 1913. The plans, preparations, and operations of the Colonisation Officer are in most directions suspended in the absence of orders on the scheme, as the Colonisation Officer is meanwhile not empowered to assume that any of its recommendations will be sanctioned or to enter into any negociations with prospective colonists on the basis of the same.

UPPER CHENAB AND UPPER JHELUM CANAL COLONIES.

15. Orders on the Upper Chenab Colonisation scheme were received in December 1912 and preliminary auctions of land held in August 1913. Colonisation has begun since the close of the year under report. The Upper Jhelum Colony scheme was submitted to Government in November 1913.

LOWER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Burlton, I. A.)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—The Government of India Survey party No. 9 completed the survey of this district in 1911.

In accordance with the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification Nos. 222 and 223, dated 11th March 1913, an area of 115,513 acres, comprising of 140 estates, situated between the Ravi and the Deg, has been transferred to this district.

It seems desirable that the main part of this area, which will be irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal, should be incorporated in one of the new districts to be formed out of Gujranwala. I understand that this has not been suggested in the proposals submitted to Government and a reference will shortly be made in this connexion.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

This large tract includes in addition to certain isolated patches of Crown waste, 2 big forest plots No. 25 and 27.

The former (No. 25-Kandoana) is an Unclassed Forest, covering an area of 16,744 acres; it is under the control of the Forest Department.

The latter is the Unclassed Forest No. 27 (Odanwala), area 5,647 acres, which is controlled by the Civil Department.

CAMEL GRANTEES.

2. *Conditions.*—On 30th September 1912 the deficiencies in all the Grantee Camel Corps stood at 206 out of 4,272.

Following is the detail of the casualties for the year under report :—

Deaths	254
Rejections	251
All other causes	165
Total	670
Thus the total deficiencies for the 12 months ending 30th September 1913 were 670 + 206 = ...	876
Deduct the number of new camels branded during the year ending 30th September 1913	681
Net deficiency on 30th September 1913 ...	195

or 4·1 % of complement.

It includes 104 deaths and rejections and the balance is on account of straying or being stolen etc.

The average surrah mortality for the past 4 years has been as follows :—

1909	8·29 per cent.
1910	1·7 „
1911	1·68 „
1912	1·53 „

The result for the year under report has not been intimated yet by the Registration Officer, Camel Grantee Corps, but no improvement is expected, as grantees of some of the chaks did not remove their animals in the rainy season to drier tracts.

There were individual instances of complaints about the short supply of canal water in respects of certain camel service grantee chaks, which were duly reported by the Registration Officer, but on the whole there has been considerable improvement in this direction.

Generally speaking, the way in which the grantees have carried out their service conditions has much improved during the last 2 years. This has been effected chiefly by a system of very careful inspections and by suitable punishments in case of those grantees who showed slackness.

The Grantee Camel Corps standard of efficiency is now understood to be fairly satisfactory—arrangements for abolition will be complicated and troublesome—and matters might perhaps will be allowed to stay on their present footing.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The gear and camels are in good order and quite fit for active service when required.

It is interesting to note that almost all the replacements were colony bred.

Final orders of the Government of India as to the retention or abolition of the Grantee Camel Corps, are not yet received, hence re-allotment of 20½ squares confiscated from the old grantee for non-fulfilment of the conditions (which represents a deficiency of 41 camels in the 4th Corps), is pending receipt of orders. The unsettled conditions are not conducive to efficiency.

MULE BREEDING GRANTEES.

The total number of *lumberdars* bound by the mule breeding conditions was 1,140 on 30th September 1912. There were 16 additions during the year, due to the death of those *lumberdars* who were not so bound and the succession of their sons who were allowed to retain the *lumberdari* square on the mule breeding conditions.

Mule breeding conditions have given a lot of trouble—a certain laxity in their enforcement induced disregard of the conditions. In aggravated cases confiscation followed. Appeals were rejected but the results of a number of revisions by the Financial Commissioner brought many of the cases up again and quite a number of *lumberdars* were successful, on reaching the Financial Commissioner's Court, in recovering grants of which they had lost possession many months before. Matters however have now settled down and all old cases have been disposed of. It is to be trusted that the conditions will in future be regularly enforced The allotment of mule breeding squares to persons other than *lumberdars* has been permitted and is useful, though in a few cases objection had to be taken to grantees who were not residents of the villages which contained the squares, and for other reasons.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The number of the pony stallions belonging to the Lyallpur District Board was 17 on 1st April 1912 *i.e.*—

Arab	15
Country-bred and unmol	2

During the year under report 3 Arabs and one country-bred and unmol were added to the stock and one Arab died. The strength on 1st April 1913, was therefore 17 Arabs and 3 country bred: 1,564 mares were covered as compared with 1,524 last year and out of the latter 583 dropped foals.

The average cost per pony stallion per annum was Rs. 265-15-7 as compared with Rs. 278 in the previous year.

3. *Allotment.*—The total allotted area up to 1st October 1912 amounted to 1,427,903 acres as compared with with 1,429,947 acres allotted up to 1st October 1913 *i.e.*, an increase of 2,044 acres. The unallotted area was sold either by auction or at a fixed price according to the quality of the soil.

Statements Nos. I & II.

The highest rate for the land sold by auction was Rs. 453 per acre.

Two hundred and forty exchanges involving of an area of 2,913 acres were sanctioned during the year on the following 3 branches :—

It seems to be time to put an end to exchanges, and it is doubtful whether unallotted areas ought to be sold freely, for their water supply is likely to be a difficulty.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

Name of branch.	*No. of transfers.*	*Area in acres.*
1. Rakh Branch	49	448
2. Jhang Branch	3	21
3. Gugera Branch	188	2,444
Total	240	2,913

The exchanges were generally made by the Settlement Officer after personal inspection of the spot in the course of re-assessment.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Owing partly to the scarcity of rains from October 1912 to January 1913 and partly to the deficiency of the canal water supply at the time of the *rabi* sowings, the area matured under the year under report fell from 1,517,935 acres in the past year to 1,457,849 acres in the year under report, *i.e.*, a decrease of 60,086 acres.

Statement No. III.

The total allotted area on 30th September 1913 amounted to 1,429,947 acres against 1,427,903 acres allotted up to 30th September 1912. The increase of 2,044 acres has been on each of the 3 branches as per detail below :—

Rakh Branch	594
Jhang Branch	710
Gugera Branch	740
Total	2,044

an area of 514,084 acres or a little over 50 per cent. were cultivated in excess of the "*Haq Kasht.*"

As stated above, the *rabi* sowings were below normal and would have resulted in a failure but for the winter rains, which though late were abundant. The total unallotted area at the end of the year under report was 69,284 acres.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—In the year under report no area remained under temporary cultivation.

Leases for the cultivation of waste land were granted to Messrs. C. F. Rossiter, retired Deputy Conservator of Forests, and F. W. Phillips, Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur.

An area of 275 acres was granted to the former in mauza Rossiterpur Khera, lately transferred from the Montgomery District, and the latter was allowed to cultivate 89 acres in Chak 124, Jhang Branch; but the leases were cancelled as soon as the crops of *kharif* 1913 were harvested.

Mr. Phillips has subsequently purchased the area he was allowed to cultivate temporarily.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The total sum recovered during the year under report on account of the heads detailed on the Statement No. IV amounted to Rs. 32,25,663. Out of the amount outstandimg at the end of the last year on account of acreage rate a sum of Rs. 241 was recovered during the year under report; out of the balance of Rs. 253 a sum of Rs. 36 was remitted under the Collector's orders and Rs. 217 are still to be recovered. The demand of acreage rate for the year under report was formulated at Rs. 6,161, of which Rs. 4,764 were recovered and a sum of Rs. 1,390 (excluding a sum of Rs. 7 remitted under Collector's orders) is in arrears.

Statement No. IV.

Thus the total outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,607 which are due from the old proprietary villages transferred from the Montgomery District, and efforts for prompt recovery are being made.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Occupancy rights were granted to peasant grantees in 455 holdings comprising an area of 6,622 acres.

Purchase money on account of proprietary rights was paid up in full by yeoman grantees in case of 281 acres and conditional proprietary rights were granted in respect of 3 holdings of yeoman grants covering an area of 836 acres. In case of 28 holdings belonging to the yeoman and capitalist grantees who paid the last instalment of purchase money, full proprietary rights were granted over an area of 3,894 acres.

There are only 32 grantees of the yeoman and capitalist classes who have not applied to purchase proprietary rights, although under the rules they are entitled.

Full proprietary rights were granted in the year under report to 8,778 peasant grantees over an area of 2,37,015 acres for Rs. 29,62,689.

8. *Mutation cases.*—In consequence of the purchase of the proprietary rights by the peasant grantees transfers of land by sale, mortgage, etc., became frequent and the mutation work increased largely. 8 Field Kanungoe's have been given the powers of attest ing mutations in accordance with the *Punjab Government Gazette* notification No. 125, dated 6th August 1913; their outturn was satisfactory as they attested 10,100 mutations.

The total number of mutations attested during the year under report was 33,204, as per detail given in the enclosed table marked A, as compared with 14,537 attested during the last year:—

At the close of the year there were 3,742 mutations written up, but still requiring attestation.

Statement showing number of mutations sanctioned or attested in 1912-13.

Sanctioned by the Commissioner.	Sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner.	Sanctioned by the Settlement Officer.	Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Attested by Tahsildars.				Attested by Naib Tahsildars.					Attested by Kanungos.				Total at the end of year.	Arrear at the end of year.	Remarks.
				Lyallpur.	Samundri.	Toba Tek Singh.	Total.	Lyallpur.	Samundri.	Toba Tek Singh.	Jaranwala.	Total.	Lyallpur.	Samundri.	Tob Tek Singh.	Total.			
25	10	427	39	1,043	2,351	1,397	4,791	7,938	3,745	3,096	3,033	17,812	2,858	3,111	4,133	10,100	33,204	3,742	

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The re-assessment of the Rakh Branch was completed during the year under report, comprising of 190 villages of the Lyallpur and 99 villages of the Gujranwala District.

The total number of villages in this district is 1,300, of which 1,101 are Colony chaks and the other are the old proprietary villages and Reserved Forests, inclusive of 140 estates lately transferred from the Montgomery district *vide Punjab Government Gazette* notification Nos. 222 and 223, dated 11th March 1913.

The announcement of the assessment created considerable agitation. The *rabi* revenue was, however, paid in without trouble and the people are now awaiting the results of appeals pending with me Almost all the Lyallpur Rakh Branch villages have appealed and I have gone into their cases. This has involved very heavy work but I hope to dispose of their appeals now very shortly. The excitement caused by the assessment has died down.

7-12-13. C. J. Hallifax.

The new assessment was estimated to yield a sum of Rs. 15,10,063 for that part of the Rakh Branch mauzas which are situated within the boundaries of the Lyallpur District.

Pargana note-books were compiled for the mauzas reassessed.

Re-measurement work and records of rights are now complete for all the colony mauzas.

It is now proposed to inspect and assess the mauzas on the following distributaries:—

Bahlak, Killianwala, Nupewala, Nahra, Dangali of this district, and Bhagu distributary, which has been transferred to the Jhang District with effect from 1st October 1913.

Proprietary villages will also be assessed with the exception of those mauzas newly transferred from the Montgomery District to which the Colony Act V of 1912 has not yet been applied.

10. *Village sites.*—One thousand, two hundred and ninty-two new village sites were granted in the year under report, as per detail below :—

Rakh Branch	61
Jhang Branch	518
Gugera Branch.	713
Total	1,292

Pucca houses have been and are being liberally built by all classes of grantees and the modern principles of ventilation and sanitation are to some extent kept in view.

A few printed copies of a design of a residence with cattle byres and yard attached, suitable for a Punjab village, prepared by the Provincial Department, were received lately and circulated.

Two new wells were sunk during the year under report on the Gugera Branch. The well water is now preferred to canal water, as the former has now decidedly improved by becoming less saline.

The water level continues to rise but less rapidly. This year it has risen about one foot.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The total number of the *lambardars* was 2,411 at the end of the previous year. During the year under report one new post was created and 215 were received in transfer along with the 140 proprietary mauzas newly transferred from the Montgomery District, and 3 posts were brought under reduction, and thus the total number at the close of the year under report was 2,624 and following is their distribution by tahsils :—

Lyallpur tahsil	641
Samundri tahsil	819
Jaranwala tahsil	502
Toba Tek Singh tahsil	662
Total	2,624

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The construction of water works in the towns of Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Chak Jhumra is in hand, while that at Jaranwala is complete and working efficiently.

Jaranwala has been constituted a separate tahsil and it being the tahsil head quarters is likely to improve and increase in population, etc.

The unallotted sites in that town will probably be auctioned during January 1914.

It is now well equipped in addition to the water supply, with a school and a *serai* and a combined Civil rest house and Dak Bungalow. All other public buildings have either been built or are nearing completion. Tandlianwala was declared a notified area—*vide Punjab Government Gazette* notification No. 404, dated 30th May 1913. It has a school and a *serai* and the town roads have also been metalled. A combined Civil Rest House and Dak Bungalow has almost been completed ; drainage is well in hand. A dispensary has also been sanctioned and its construction will shortly be taken in hand.

The balance to the credit of these 2 towns have not yet been transferred by Government at the disposal of the disposal of the notified area committees ; consequently for want of funds no steps can be taken by them towards further improvements in these towns.

This matter has now been settled and Government has promised favourable consideration to necessary schemes for local improvement.
7-12-13.

C. J. HALLIFAX.

14. *Communications.*—The exports of cotton, wheat, *toria* and other produce, by rail, continues to increase.

Metalled roads where the cart traffic is heavy and unmetalled roads where it is comparatively light have, so far as funds allow, been made out. Certain lengths of the metalled roads near the trading centres are so heavily traversed over by carts and other vehicles that instead of ordinary annual repairs special repairs have to be sanctioned and therefore the cost of maintenance has now risen to Rs. 1,270 per mile per annum, as compared with Rs. 1,000 in the preceding years.

The upkeep of metalled roads is a matter of very serious consideration in Lyallpur and extensions of metalling have therefore to be undertaken with caution.

7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The total length of the unmetalled roads is 1,019 miles.

It is proposed to metal 6 miles of the *kacha* road from Tandlianwala to Samundri, for which a sum of Rs. 63,000 has been sanctioned by Government.

Two miles of the road from Chak Jhumra to Kot. Khudayar will be metalled by the Provincial Department from the District Board fund.

About 100 miles of "Junction roads" originally made by the Irrigation Department are being taken over from the Executive Engineer, Burala Division, to be put under the charge of the District Board.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The salient features in the life of the Chenab Colony for 1912-13 may be summed up in a few lines.

First is the desire of the peasant grantees to acquire their proprietary rights. This is evidenced by the fact that a sum of Rs. 29,62,689 has been credited in the Government Treasury under this head. This, combined with the sustained land hunger indulged in by all classes, is a sufficient indication of the success and prosperity of the Lower Chenab Colony from an agricultural point of view.

Secondly.—In spite of the complaints as to shortage of water, it appears that 50 per cent. over permissible area has been sown. These figures are a striking indication of the efficiency of management by the Irrigation Department. The irrigation at tails has improved and where the supply has been reduced the effect has been to economize the water, and improve the cultivation. The rate of increase in the water level also shows this.

The irrigation has hitherto been largely in excess of the "*haq*" and the measures now in progress for improving the regulation of the water supply though to the benefit of tail villages, are likely to be the subject of protest from others.

7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

3. The announcement of the Rakh Branch assessment was undoubtedly a disturbing factor, but it has been more or less accepted by the people, and one does not hear much about it now.

4. There appears to have been a marked halt in the growth and development of the Colony Towns. Most of them are suffering from inflated prices, and over-development, and a re-action has set in. In spite of good harvests, trade is not what it was. There has been, throughout the year, a tightness in the money market, and prices have fluctuated. The exports were heavy in May and part of June, but were affected by the heavy rains in Karachi, and the early monsoon in the Punjab. At present development is at a standstill.

Recent bank failures are likely to have a very unfavourable effect on trade and prices.

7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

5. There has not been, I regret to say, much improvement in education. Primary schools are found with a scanty attendance, and the villagers do not show that keenness for education which was anticipated. Sundry education is, however, popular.

The number of schools, however, is continually on the increase and the District Board is doing its duty in the encouragement of primary education.

7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

6. The Colony as a colony has almost ceased to exist, the district in fact assuming the normal condition of an ordinary district. Much that is in this report is also in the Revenue Report, and I would suggest for the consideration of Government, that this should be the last Colony Report.

I support the recommendation that this separate report should now be discontinued. The time has come to treat Lyallpur as an ordinary district.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

16. *Extensions.*—No remarks except that a large tract transferred from the Montgomery District and which will receive irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal will be sold and colonized as has already been said in the subject heading No. 1 " Survey and demarcations."

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The post of the Assistant Settlement Officer and Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for Colony work was converted into that of the Settlement Officer and Mr. B. H. Dobson held it throughout the year.

There have been no changes in the scale of the temporary colony establishment, monthly cost of which amounts to Rs. 205 per mensem and period of which will expire on 31st March 1914.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

Diwan Tek Chand, I. C. S.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—There have been no survey and demarcation operations during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—The tree plantation grants of 5 killas each have now ceased under the orders of the Financial Commissioners. Two-and-a-half killas under cultivation have been given to the *lambardars* on a yearly lease, whereas the remaining two-and-a-half killas under trees have been resumed and will be sold as opportunity offers.

Ten *lambardars* were punished by confiscation of their *lambardari* squares for breaches of mule-breeding conditions, so that now the number of *lambardars* holding grants for breeding mules is 220. The confiscated squares will before long be allotted to such *lambardars* or non-*lambardars* of the village as are not already provided with mule-breeding grants, but preference will be given to *lambardars.*

3. *Allotment.*—The statement No. I shows that the allotted areas during the year under review were 161,780 and 50,283 acres on Rakh Branch and Gugera Branch, respectively, the total being 212,063 acres. These figures show an increase over those of the last year by 23 acres, which is due to the sale of the "vacant" lands. The recent enhanced assessment has affected the demand for the unallotted squares and *zamindars* are not willing in the Rakh Branch to offer Rs. 4,000 as a set-up price for a vacant square. This check is, however, temporary and it is hoped that prices will rise again ere long. It is not desirable to allot squares for a year or so.

Statements Nos. I & II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total cultivated area this year amounts to 207,780 acres, of which 66,066 acres and 141,714 acres were sown in *kharif* and *rabi* respectively. There was an increase of 8,163 acres in the former harvest and a decrease of 10,213 acres in the latter as compared with the last year. The decrease in *rabi* is ascribed to the inadequacy of water-supply at the time of sowing.

Statement No. III.

The percentage of *kharaba* on the Gugera and the Rakh Branches has gone down considerably from 5·28 and 12 per cent. to 1·027 and ·44 respectively. The decrease is due to the abolition of the *kharaba* system in all the Colony villages excepting in a few where the irrigation is below the permissible standard.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The sale-proceeds of proprietary rights including those of Government waste land amounted to Rs. 4,94,577 as detailed below :—

Statement No. IV.

	Rs.
Capitalists	29,190
Yeoman	6,296
Peasants	4,41,903
Sale of Government vacant land	17,188
Total ...	4,94,577

The money realised exceeds the last year's estimate by Rs. 2,94,577.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report 14 tenants have acquired occupancy rights on the Rakh Branch and 16 on the Gugera Branch in the Khangah Dogran Tahsil. Only one tenant acquired such rights on Gugera Branch in the Sharakpur Tahsil. 954 occupancy tenants on the Rakh Branch and 450 on the Gugera Branch in the Tahsil Khangah Dogran obtained proprietary rights on the payment of Rs. 4,41,903 for an area of 35,352 acres. None obtained such rights in the Sharakpur Tahsil. Five capitalists and 3 yeomen on the Rakh Branch and one capitalist and one yeoman on the Gugera Branch paid up their instalments amounting to Rs. 17,447 in the Khangah Dogran Tahsil in order to get proprietary rights. Similarly 11 capitalists and 7 yeomen have deposited instalments of Rs. 18,039 on the Gugera Branch in the Sharakpur Tahsil. It is hoped that within the next year or so the people will have all acquired proprietary rights.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The mutations attested during the year were as follows :—

1.	Deputy Commissioner		31
2.	Sub-Divisional Officer—		
	Mr. Thomson	25	142
	F. S. Jalal-ud-din	117	
3.	Colony Naib Tahsildar M. Saadat Ali Khan ...		2,690
4.	Kanungos—		
	Bulaqi Khan	11	407
	Tirath Ram	396	
	Total ...		3,270

The number of mutations attested this year exceeds that of the last year by 1,186. This increase is due to the award of proprietary rights to the grantees. The total number of mutations pending at the end of September was 571.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The assessment operations of the Rakh Branch villages were undertaken by the Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, who fixed the rates at Rs. 6, Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 per acre, with effect from *rabi* 1913.

About 100 appeals have been preferred in my court against the assessment. Of these about 80 have been settled and the rest will be disposed of in a day or two. It is probable that reductions in all amounting to some Rs. 30,000 will be allowed.

H. A. Casson.

The *zamindars* complained of the large increase in the assessments of villages on the Rakh Branch and there was some little difficulty in recovering the new *jama*.

They also filed appeals against the revised assessments in several cases. On a few estates tenants left off cultivation as they could not agree with their

landlords regarding the liability to pay *abiana* and the difference between the old *jama* and the new *jama*. It is, however, believed that the relations between the landlords and their tenants on the Rakh Branch will readjust themselves and there will be no further trouble.

I agree.
H. A. CASSON.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year 104 compounds were given away as under :—

Abadkars	63
Shop-keepers	14
Menials	27
Total ...	104

Ownership of the village sites still vests with the Government.

It would be a good thing if the occupants are allowed to buy these also. The sanitary condition of the Colony villages is on the whole fairly satisfactory save in capitalist villages where the agents of the absentee landlords are conspicuous for their indifference to the sanitary needs of their villages ; very few *pucca* houses have sprung up so far and the streets are unpaved everywhere except in Sangla.

No sanitary rewards were given during the year under report as they have now been stopped by Government.

The tree-planting in the villages has practically been all completed.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—There are 308 *lambardars* in the Colony. During the year 9 died and the vacancies were duly filled up. No addition was made to the strength of the *lambardars* during this period.

No changes have occurred amongst the *zaildars.*

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and markets.*—There are two towns, *viz.*, Sangla and Shahkot, in the New Colony. Both of them are, I am afraid, falling off, owing to the growth of *mandis* in other places. The sites sold by auction during the year 1911 have been built upon. The shops and houses are nearly all occupied. The church and the school buildings are now complete.

A water-works scheme has been got ready, and it is being submitted to Government for a grant-in-aid. The source of water will be the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal and the approximate cost will be Rs. 34,000.

The new private market at Warburton in the Sharakpur Tahsil consists of sites for 620 shops, 152 houses and one factory, out of which the sites for 78 shops, 3 houses and one factory have been auctioned for Rs. 30,000 and a few of the buildings have already been erected. The whole market will be ready in the course of the next year and its construction will injuriously affect the prospects of Nankana and Chuharkana markets. The conservancy tank at Chuharkana has been completed but the water-course leading to it has not yet been finished. When this tank is in working order the streets of Chuharkana Mandi will be kept clean. They are now in a bad state and the Conservancy establishment is insufficient to keep them in proper condition. It is proposed to make the place a notified area. The *mandi* at Marh Balochan is now doing business. It was not a trading centre before but lately it has become popular.

The market was sanctioned by Government. I should think 620 shops is far too many.
H. A. CASSON.

Nankana Sahib is rapidly rising into importance and it has been made a "Notified Area" during the year under report. It is proposed to have the main road metalled and to build a rest-house for officers. A big fair was held here in November 1912 on the birth day of Guru Nanak. The fair lasts for 4 or 5 days and about a lakh of people attend it every year.

This may perhaps become the head-quarters of a tahsil.
H. A. CASSON.

14. *Communications.*—The Shahkot-Sangla metalled road was repaired during the year. No new metalled road came into existence. The *kacha* roads are in fair condition. The roads from Marh Balochan to Shahkot and from Shahkot to Buchiana are very sandy in parts. Efforts will be made next year to improve them.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The *zamindari* banks are progressing. Thirty-one new banks were started during the year under report. The total number of such banks in the Colony is sixty. The people seem to appreciate the advantages of the co-operative movement and they are desirous of having more banks.

The rural schools number 31 of which 10 came into existence this year. People want a Middle school at Shahkot.

Of the villages, Nos. 29, 30, 286, 180, Rakh Branch, 537, 539, Gugera Branch, and 167, Rakh Branch, reported last year as having an inadequate supply of water, the three last-mentioned have improved. The villages Nos. 31, 35, 116, 121, 166, 179, 181, 182, Rakh Branch, are still badly off as regards irrigation on account of their situation at the tail of Karkan Rajbaha.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—M. Saadat Ali Khan has done good work during the year as Colony Naib Tahsildar. His post can I think be abolished from 1st April next. The only work now remaining in the Colony is that in connection with the grant of proprietary rights. Two-thirds of this work has already been finished and the rest will be completed by the end of March next.

The Colony villages will in future be administered by the Tahsildar of Khangah Dogran, who has got light work at present.

As the colonization work is finished it will be perhaps unnecessary to compile this report next year.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(O. F. Lumsden, Esquire, I. C. S.)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—Complaints are still being received against mule-breeding grantees and a number of squares have had to be confiscated. Their re-allotment is under my consideration, a number of applications for them having been received. There is no doubt that the undue leniency shown in the past has led to a general disregard of the conditions on which the lands are held and a few sharp lessons are necessary if the whole object of the allotments is not to be defeated.

There has not been so much trouble with mule-breeders in Jhang as in Lyallpur.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The portions of nursery grants under forest have all been confiscated and the Canal Department requested to discontinue the free supply of water.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report 378 acres were allotted by sale—*vide* Financial Commissioner's letter No. 2481, dated 22nd March 1912, but the Executive Engineer of the Jhang Division writes to say that he cannot possibly supply water to these fresh sales in his division. A separate reference is being made on this important question.

Statements Nos. I and II.
The reference has not yet reached me, but irrigation on the Jhang Branch has apparently reached project figures and as no more water is available it will be necessary to stop sales.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The Executive Engineer of the Lyallpur Division has been asked whether he is in the same position, but his answer has not yet been received.

I still have a number of applications pending, asking for land by purchase. The purchasers, however, are naturally disinclined to take any action, pending a decision as to the supply of canal water.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There has been a small increase in the area cultivated during the *kharif*, as compared with the previous year, but during the *rabi* there has been a very large decrease due to rather long closures for silt clearances.

Statement No III.

The figures are :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	*Increase or decrease.*
		Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	52,140	54,029	+1,889
Rabi ...	13,010	115,842	—14,169

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Nil.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—The following recoveries were made during the year.

On account of purchase prices :—	Rs,
Peasant	96,945
Yeoman	12,198
Capitalist	850
Acreage rate	748

In last year's report Mr. Joseph expressed the hope that purchase of proprietary rights will increase. That hope has not been fulfilled and I do not see that the situation is likely to improve. I have asked the Revenue Assistant to go into the matter and endeavour to obtain an explanation of the backwardness of the people in this respect. Want of ready money and doubts as to the adequacy of the canal supply are the reasons generally put forward but I am not satisfied that these are the only factors.

The Jhang grantees are of a different class from those of Lyallpur, who have come forward freely with their purchase money The Jhang grantees are content to remain occupany tenants and there seems to be no reason why they should not be allowed to do so.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

As regards the construction of village culverts, I should like to point out that in connection with the special reference ordered by Commissioner in his letter No. 5482, dated 18th December 1912, I have called for certain particulars from the Executive Engineer.

The Executive Engineer, Lyallpur, after repeated reminders sent a reply after eight months. Certain information, however, is still required and until that is received a complete report on the subject cannot be furnished.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested during the year was 2,146, and 39 were pending at the close of the year.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Holding-to-holding *kharaba* on occupiers rates only was abolished in some of the old proprietary villages receiving canal water. The question of other villages similarly situated is under consideration. The somewhat optimistic figures furnished by the Irrigation Department as to water-supply do not always accurately represent the state of things on the spot.

10. *Village sites.*—The scattered homesteads continue to prove an obstacle to the administration, especially on the criminal side, as the more lonely residences form an excellent rally place for thieves and a shelter for stolen cattle. I have recently taken action under rule XVII Section 18, of Act XXVII of 1871, and corresponding Section 20 of the repealed Act III of 1911, regarding Chak 215, and directed the demolition of two of the most notorious cattle-pens in the District.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The scramble for tenants has led even *lambardars* to shelter bad characters and action has had to be taken in several cases.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—No remarks.

14. *Communications.*—The metalling of the road between Chak Jhumra and Chiniot is approaching completion. Communication between Jhang and Chiniot is still as unsatisfactory as ever and likely to rer main so unless the Jhang Chiniot-Railway scheme again finds favour.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., is interesting himself in the construction of light railways and I am about to supply him with information about the Jhang-Chiniot line, as it is possible, that he may take it up.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No damage was done by bollworm during the year.

A flight of locusts passed through the district but did no damage.

The crops were rather above than below average.

16. *Extensions.*—There were no extensions during the year but two schemes for extensions to Sultan Pakhra Distributary in the Jhang Division and to the Chiniot Distributary in the Lyallpur Division have been sanctioned.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

The minor to the Jhang Civil Station has lately been sanctioned and a supply of water will improve the amenities of this station considerably.

The extension of irrigation to Jhang and the move of the Executive Engineer to Jhang are both matters for congratulation.
7-12-13. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The offices and bungalow of the Executive Engineer, Jhang Division, are under construction. The offices are almost complete but the bungalow will still take some time. It is very necessary that the Executive Engineer should reside at Jhang. I have met him only once during my term of office and that was at the railway station by accident.

17. *Establishments.*—Nil.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment 1912-13.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur	390,286	297,417	297,417	294,277	3,140
	Gujranwala	206,898	159,753	159,753	161,780	...
	Total ...	597184	457,170	457,170	456,057	3,140
Jhang Branch	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	376,934	51,866
	Jhang	312,194	237,492	193,631	199,444	38,048
	Total ...	811,553	666,292	549,090	576,378	89,914
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur	1,003,408	773,014	770,589	758,736	14,278
	Gujranwala ...	63,748	51,097	48,200	50,283	814
	Total ...	1,067,156	824,111	818,789	809,019	15,092
	Grand total ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,841,454	108,146
District total....	Lyallpur	1,893,053	1,499,231	1,423,465	1,429,947	69,284
	Gujranwala ...	270,646	210,850	207,953	212,063	814
	Jhang	312,194	237,492	193,631	199,444	38,048
	Total ...	2,475,893	1,947,573	1,825,049	1,841,454	108,146

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1912-13.

Period.	Area alloted to branches, in acres.				
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch	Total allotted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	....	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,489	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	456,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	571,868	812,423	1,840,247	
Do. do. 1911	456,009	576,094	810,458	1,842,561	
Do. do. 1912	455,454	575,260	808,265	1,838,979	
Do. do. 1913	456,057	576,378	809,019	1,841,454	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1912-13.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	128,198	·4	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	275,428	·1	...	...
		Total ...	403,626	·2	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	50,481	...	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	109,021	·6	...	...
		Total ...	159,502	·7	...	...
	Total Rakh Branch	*Kharif* 1912 ...	178,679	·6	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	384,449	·2	...	...
		Total ...	563,128	·3	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	59,871	·5	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	145,579	·4	...	...
		Total ...	205,450	·4	...	...
	Jhang ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	70,640	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	136,406	·0	...	...
		Total ...	207,046	·1	...	...
	Total Jhang Branch	*Kharif* 1912 ...	130,511	·4	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	281,985	·2	...	...
		Total ...	412,496	·3	...	
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	274,365	·6	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	574,408	·2	...	...
		Total ...	848,773	·3	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	15,585	1·8	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	32,693	1·1	...	...
		Total ...	48,278	1·3	...	...
	Total Gugera Branch	*Kharif* 1912 ...	289,950	·6	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	607,101	·2	...	...
		Total ...	897,051	·4	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	599,140	·6	...	...
		Rabi 1913 ...	1,273,535	·2	...	...
		Total ...	1,872,675	·3	...	...
District total ...	Lyallpur ...	...	1,457,849	·3	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	...	207,780	·9	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	207,046	·1	...	...
		Total ...	1,872,675	·3	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in Rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	494	494	...	...	...	241	241	...	...	...	217	217	
	Present year	40,300	31,77,459	2,899	6,161	32,26,819	40,300	31,77,459	2,899	4,764	32,25,422	...	...	...	1,390	1,390	
	Future demand	...	4,18,730	...	700	4,19,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	40,300	35,96,189	2,899	7,355	3,646,743	40,300	31,77,459	2,899	5,005	32,25,663	...	...	...	1,607	1,607	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	22,473	664	156	23,293	...	3,603	100	141	3,844	...	18,870	564	15	19,449	
	Present year...	...	4,74,860	...	561	475,421	...	4,73,786	...	44	4,73,830	...	1,074	...	517	1,591	
	Future demand	...	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	50,000	
	Total ...	...	5,47,333	664	717	5,48,714	...	4,77,389	100	185	4,77,674	...	69,944	564	532	71,040	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	...	5,00,000	...	931	5,00,931	...	1,09,993	...	748	1,10,741	...	3,90,007	...	183	3,90,190	
	Future demand	...	1,00,000	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	1,00,000	
	Total ...	...	6,00,000	...	931	6,00,931	...	1,09,993	...	748	1,10,741	...	4,90,007	...	183	4,90,190	
	Grand total ...	40,300	47,43,522	3,563	9,003	47,96,388	40,300	37,64,841	3,999	5,938	38,14,078	...	5,59,951	564	2,322	5,62,837	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	CHENAB CANAL.				
	Lyallpur Division—				
Jhang ...	Chiniot Rajbaha	336	...	336	1913-14
	Jhang Division—				
	Sultan Pakhra	438	...	438	Not known.
	Total ...	774	...	774	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	CHENAB CANAL.				
	Lyallpur Division—				
Jhang ...	Chiniot Rajbaha and minors ...	3,500	3,500	...	...
	Beranwala Rajbah ...	2,300	2,300	...	...
	Jhang Division—				
	Total ...	5,800	5,800	...	...

LOWER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

I.—SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(Major A. J. O'Brien. I. A., C. I.E.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out during the year under report.

In some cases the cost of trijunction pillars has not yet been paid by the grantees and land owners: the matter is receiving attention.

2. *Conditions.*—Free use has been made of the power of alienation given by the Colony Act. Occupancy rights in 58 squares have been sold with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

The ordinary price of occupancy rights under horse breeding conditions is Rs. 5,000 per square. When it is remembered that the sanctioned sale price of proprietary rights for peasant grantees is as low as Rs. 4,000, it is clear that the burden of horse-breeding conditions, as interpreted by the '*ghoripal abadkars*' has been almost negligible.

This is valuable evidence that horse-breeding conditions do not materially reduce the value of grants in the Jhelum Colony.

F. P. YOUNG.

During the year under report there was no sale of occupancy rights with horse-breeding conditions by a *safedposh ghoripal* but one such sale was concluded in November 1913 at the rate of Rs. 3,623 per square including buildings.

Temporary alienations are also common. A non-occupancy tenant can lease his land for one year and an occupancy tenant for 7 years under section 19 of the Colony Act.

When a service grantee takes advantage of this section he is apparently still nominally responsible for the maintenance of the mare although he may have in practice made it over to the purchaser. It would simplify matters greatly if, while present conditions obtain, section 19 were made inapplicable to service grantees. This could be done by including section 19 in the *proviso* to section 4 of the Act, or section 19 might be conditioned by a suitable *proviso* applicable to service grantees.

The situation created if horse-breeding grants are leased for long periods is certainly a difficult one. A lessee can, however, derive no rights from a lessor, which the lessor does not himself possess, and no *ghoripal abadkar*' has a right to continuity of tenure if horse-breeding conditions are not fulfilled. The lessor must therefore arrange to maintain his mares &c., or must make his lessee agree to do so. If the lessee, having undertaken this obligation, fails to discharge it, the lessor will suffer. If the lessor arrives at no such agreement with his lessee, the latter runs the risk of finding that the grant has been confiscated and *ipso facto* his lease terminated, owing to a lapse on the part of the grantee through whom he derives his title.

It should be made apparent to all concerned that horse-breeding conditions will be enforced when grants have been leased to the same extent and by the same methods as when they remain with the persons bound by horse-breeding conditions.

F. P. YOUNG.

These leases are generally in lieu of payment of debts and are therefore in reality mortgages. It has been the practice to sanction them when they were likely to free the lessor and give him a fresh start; but it is probable that many are arranged secretly and do not come to light. It is not yet generally known that leases can be given for 7 years without sanction. But when this is realised, they are likely to become very common, especially among '*ghoripal safedposhes*' and there will probably be a considerable '*de facto*' exodus from the colony. There were 658 squares on lease during the year. Conditions as to succession work smoothly, and mutations in favour of widows are frequent. Those widows who were given maintenance allowance on the death of their husbands before the passing of the Colony Act sometimes find difficulty in recovering it.

Wells.—Well sinking was pushed on rapidly during the cold weather, and inspite of disputes with contractors and difficulties in the collection of contributions—particularly from absentees—wells have now been completed in the great majority of chaks.

Special attention has been paid to '*zakhiradars*' and '*darakhtpals*' who have now improved greatly.

Horse-breeding conditions.

Detailed information as to the observance of horse-breeding conditions and the success of the horse-breeding scheme is contained in Superintendent, Army Remount Department's Annual Report : the situation may be summarized as follows :—

Steady and encouraging progress was maintained from the beginning of horse-breeding operations till 1907-08 but from that time a set back was experienced, and progress has since been very slight. This is clearly shown by the following figures.

Year.	No. of foals born.	Percentage to mares covered.	No. purchased for British Cavalry.	No. purchased by Native Cavalry.
1904-05	563	37·83	128	6
1905-06	897	45·53	170	32
1906-07	1235	47·97	366	105
1907-08	1756	55·51	579	148
1908-09	1628	42·71	494	74
1909-10	1668	42·45	489	145
1910-11	1836	47·42	369	103
1911-12	1870	47·75	402	101
1912-13	1646	47·49	374	122

The reason for this set back is simply that colonists have not considered their horse-breeding conditions as so strictly binding as they did up till 1907-08.

In 1911-12 certain *safedposh* grantees were punished by Financial Commissioner ; since then the *safedposh* grantees as a whole have done better, and the condition of mares and young stock generally has shown a very marked improvement. The covering of mares however require to be more strictly carried out by a large percentage of colonists ; at present not nearly enough pains are taken to ensure the mare getting in foal and many colonists consider that they have amply fulfilled their conditions if they have their mares covered once a year. At the same time the general condition of stock, though improved, still leaves much to be desired ; and as correct coverings and good conditions of mares are the two essentials for good returns, no material progress is likely to be made in the colony until considerable improvement has been made in both respects.

Hence although horse-breeding operations in the colony—*i.e.*, a system of controlled horse-breeding have met with a moderate amount of success, the return in foals produced and young stock purchased is not so satisfactory as it might be and as it almost undoubtedly will be, if the sterner policy now adopted by Government is rigidly enforced. But continuity in the treatment of delinquents is essential, and an attempt is therefore being made to fix a standard of horse-breeding and a system of punishments for those who fall short of it.

On the other hand there is the difficulty that as long as there is danger of confiscation, however remote in the case of even moderate horse-breeders, and the rule of primogeniture prevails, it is difficult to get colonists to abandon there old home and settle for good in this district. This does not make for the best form of colony and there is no doubt that the situation is not completely satisfactory.

There is not, in my opinion, anything in the situation which need make Government falter in it's determination to continue the system on the lines on which it was projected.

F. P. Young.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year 1069 acres were allotted and 884 acres confiscated. The total allotted area is now 4,36,344 acres leaving a balance of 13,722 acres unallotted.

Statements Nos. I & II.

The details of allotment are as follows :—

Nature of grant.	*Acres.*
(1) Cavalry abadkar Ghoripal	28,933
(2) Abadkar Ghoripal	165,769
(3) Cavalry Safedposh Ghoripal	6,925
(4) Safedposh Ghoripal	15,354
(5) Private Studfarm grantees	6,754
(6) Infantry grantees	29,283
(7) Civil grantees	23,250
(8) Janglis	59,816
(9) Miscellaneous	64,573
(10) Army Remount	20,068
(11) Regimental Stud farms	8,436
(12) Seed Farm	170
(13) Proprietary	6,540
(14) Towns	473
Total	436,344

The details of Heading No. 9 (Miscellaneous) are :—

	Acres.
(1) Lambardari	7,253
(2) Kamins	10,869
(3) Zakhiradars	2,225
(4) Government zakhiras	1,079
(5) Darakhtpals	1,280
(6) Stables	953
(7) Village sites	9,432
(8) Grave yards etc., ...	1,530
(9) Village roads	5,829
(10) Trunk roads	3,713
(11) Water courses	7,276
(12) Canals	13,134
Total	64,573

The figures for Army Remount—20,068 acres include 'Remount Mona' some 10,000 acres, which have been transferred to Gujrat District in 1911.

The figures for confiscation include 647 acres confiscated from' *Ghoripal Safedposhes*' but 527 acres were re-allotted to '*Ghoripal Safedposhes*' from among the disappointed grantees. 61 acres were confiscated from *janglis*. The grant of one *Ghoripal abadkar* was confiscated, and one new grant was sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. 140 acres of land confiscated by Mr. Rudkin were re-allotted by the Commissioner on appeal.

98 acres were confiscated from *darakhtpals*, *kamins* were allotted 84 acres, and lost 16 acres by confiscation.

Exchanges.—1,176 acres of Crown waste, mainly in the Sobhaga Circle, were given in exchange to colonists who were dissatisfied with their original grants : but every chak has now had ample opportunity for exchanges of this nature, and in future they need be granted only in special circumstances. Exchanges between colonists are not common ; each of the Chaks affected is given full opportunity of objecting to the new comer.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures are as follows :—

Statement No. III.

	Sown acres.	*Matured acres.*
Kharif 1912	97,990	89,112
Rabi 1913	288,808	279,346
Total	386,798	868,458

The details of crops sown are :—

		Acres.
Kharif 1912 ...	Cotton	49,740
	Sugarcane	2,637
	Maize	7,270
Rabi 1913 ...	Wheat	166,091
	Toria	62,224

The *kharif* crop suffered from the uneven rainfall but was comparatively better than the previous *kharif* crop.

The large percentage of matured crops is due to the fact that, as '*Kharaba*' is no longer taken into account except in a few chaks, for the purpose of calculating the fluctuating revenue charge, a crop that looks very poor from the outset is ploughed up and the area is not classed as 'sown.' A claim of '*nabudgi. fasl*' is made on account of such area and is allowed. This requires watching as there is a danger of going back to *kharaba* under another name.

If a crop is actually not worth harvesting we need not hesitate to make a remission of the demand.
F. P. YOUNG.

The *rabi* crop of 1913 was generally good except in tracts where the soil is bad or there was shortage of water. The increase recorded in *rabi* sowings *viz.*, from 2,32,608 acres in 1912 to 2,88,808 acres in 1913 is mainly due to the allotment made by Mr. Rudkin shortly before his transfer.

None of the variations in the chief crops call for notice except the increased cultivation of '*toria*' this is due to the large prices realized.

Fodder was scarce in the cold weather until the reaping of the *rabi* crops began.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Collectons of '*nazrana*' proceed satisfactorily and are now nearing completion. But Jangli grantees and Infantry and peasant grantees of one square have not yet received occupancy rights, and, when these are given the demand of even Rs. 2 per acre will bring in a considerable sum. There are 2,556 such holdings in 115 chaks.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquierd during the year.

Seven *Ghoripal abadkars*, who had failed to obtain occupancy rights in the previous year, complied with the conditions in 1912-13 and acquired these rights.

Three Chaks of lease holders in the Bhera Tahsil paid Rs. 2 *nazrana* per acre and acquired occupancy rights.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 1793, including 199 inheritance cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—The number of *pacca* houses is increasing very rapidly and is significant of the prosperity of the Colony. 206 wells were sunk, 536 sites were allotted for houses, and 77 for shops during the year. '*Ahatas*' for both purposes have been given freely, but colonists are apt to apply for sites before they need them, in order to frustrate others, and similarly

shop-keepers frequently fail to utilize their sites. Leave to open shops in residential '*ahatas*' is now obtainable and this is appreciated by colonists who have been encouraged by the co-operative movement to start shops of their own.

The rate at which village sites grow naturally varies very much, and as every change of possession even in the '*ahatas*' of 'Kamins' requires sanction under the rules there is much miscellaneous work involved in connection with the village site. The possibility of devising some means to reduce this work is now being examined.

Apart from the work involved it is desirable that official interference in such matters should be reduced to a minimum.

F. P. YOUNG.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Nine *lambardars* died and two were dismissed for non-fulfilment of their duties.

One *lambardar* was re-appointed on the expiry of his period of suspension. One '*Inamkhwar Safedposh*' sold his grant and so vacated the post of *safedposh.*

Jaimal Singh, *Zaildar,* was unable to work for 6 months on account of severe injuries; a *lambardar* acted for him.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Phulerwan, Bhalwal, Sargodha and Sillanwali still make progress; but they are faced with two difficulties, lack of space and lack of funds. Allotments have been made right up to the outskirts of these towns and their future expansion may be greatly impeded: in some cases there is not even room for drainage and water-work schemes, and the acquisition of Land Act may have to be utilized. At the same time the main source of income is a newly imposed house-tax and the proceeds of sale of sites being no longer credited to the Committees, they are chary of undertaking new works particularly such as will need recurring expenditure on upkeep. Various water-work and drainage schemes are however necessary and are being prepared: it is hoped that the Sanitary Board will be able to give generous grants. Efforts are also being made to improve existing sources of income, and the proposal of an export tax has been revived at Sargodha.

Shop sites which might form the nucleus of future towns have been sold at Bhagtanwala and Nikdur. These are naturally regarded with apprehension by existing *mandis,* but will be of great benefit to the surrounding colonists. Nikdur being on the Railway did a fair business in wheat, but the Bhagtanwala shops have not yet opened.

I understand that for some reason it has been held that the *dami* tax which was imposed on the market in Lyallpur, cannot be imposed here. If it is desirable that this tax should be levied (and I incline to the belief that it is desirable) an effort should be made to surmount the obstacles to it's imposition.

F. P. YOUNG.

The mistake of allotting insufficient land to the vicinity of railway stations is one which should be avoided in future. 500—1,000 acres should be reserved by Government at every station. Sillanwali, Bhalwal and Phulerwan have 269, 266, and 167 acres respectively, and may have to büy land in future.

14. *Communications.*—Sillanwali is about to be furnished with a metalled road to Sahiwal, and the Bhalwal-Bhera road will also be metalled. At Sargodha a much needed diversion of the Bhagtanwala road has been undertaken. The District Board is increasing its engineering staff and progress in this direction will now be more rapid.

The communications are, however, indifferent. The width of roadways is so small that there is no room for borrow pits. If broad *kacha* roads had been planned leading to all railway stations in the first instance, much would have been attained. Now the roads are worn below surface level, get the spill from the neighbouring fields, and are blocks to traffic.

15. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The co-operative movement has made good progress; 27 new village banks have been opened, bringing the total up to 97 for the colony, and 126 for the district. The Central Bank has also done well and has now provided 100 village banks with loans amounting to Rs. 1,30,406-8-0.

(2) The Zamindar Trading Company has its chief offices in Sargodha, Bhalwal, Sillanwali and at Karachi. It has also 26 branches in the Sargodha and Bhera tahsils. Its profit on a year's working was 15 per cent. ,and it has various enterprising schemes in contemplation. During the year grain worth 87 lakhs of rupees was sold, and 2 lakhs of land revenue paid, through this agency.

(3) *Schools.*—37 Primary Schools were opened from 1st April 1912 up to date, and have been much appreciated.

(4) *Illicit cultivation.*—Sums amounting to Rs. 41,471 were realised from colonists on account of illicit cultivation, chiefly of roads, of land reserved for borrow-pits for canals, minors and distributaries, and of the one *karam* strip on each side of water-courses. It is expected that a much smaller sum will be realised under this head during the current year.

(5) *General.*—There can be no doubt as to the prosperity of the colony : only those who do not themselves cultivate *e.g., ghoripal safedposhes* and civil grantees, are in financial difficulties . Proprietary villages within irrigation limits have benefited enormously, and land frequently sells at Rs. 200 per acre. Oil engines show signs of superseding the aboriginal '*chakki*' for grinding grain.

Statement Nos. V & VI.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

17. *Establishments.*—The colony includes the Sargodha Tahsil, part of the Bhera Tahsil and part of the Shahpur tahsil.

For colony purposes 2 Extra Naib-Tahsildars are given, one at Sargodha, the other at Bhalwal. Some indication of the work is derived from the revenue figures. For Sargodha tahsil alone, the land revenue is Rs. 8,48,673 and water rates Rs. 12,18,299.

The Sub-Divisional Officer has a Colony Nazir who deals with all the English correspondence of the sub-division. There is also an "allotment clerk."

STATEMENT No. I—Allotment, 1912-13.

District.	Name of branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.		Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. Total.	Acres. Cultivated.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,447	25,144	727
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	211,889	190,792	11,926
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	198,008	177,127	1,069
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	436,344	393,063	13,722
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajabaha ...	2,912	2,236	2,692	825	825	1,411
	Massan Rajabaha ...	24,302	18,964	22,921	8,698	8,698	10,266
	Total ...	27,214	21,200	25,613	9,523	9,523	11,677
	Grand Total ...	575,970	500,200	475,679	445,867	402,586	25,399

STATEMENT No. II—Progress of Allotment, 1912-13.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.					
	Branch Main Line.	Branch Northern.	Branch Southern.	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Ditto ditto 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Ditto ditto 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Ditto ditto 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Ditto ditto 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Ditto ditto 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Ditto ditto 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Ditto ditto 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Ditto ditto 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Ditto ditto 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Ditto ditto 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Ditto ditto 1913	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586

STATEMENT No. III—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1912-13.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	2,388	8	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	5 161	2¼	...	
		Total ...	7,549	3·9	...	
	Northern Branch...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	43,350	12	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	135,409	4	...	
		Total ...	178,759	5·9	...	
	Southern Branch...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	52,252	6	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	148,238	3	...	
		Total ...	200,490	3·8	...	
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	236	10·1	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	413	5·8	...	
		Total ...	649	7·5	...	
	Massan Rajbaha ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	2,879	18·2	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	6,404	9·6	...	
		Total ...	9,283	12·2	...	
	Grand Total ...	*Kharif* 1912 ...	101,105	8·1	...	
		Rabi 1913 ...	295,625	3·5	...	
		Total ...	396,730	4·2	...	
District Total ...	Shahpur ...	...	386,798	4	...	
	Jhang ...	...	9,932	11·7	...	
	Total ...	...	396,730	4·2	...	

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur.	Last year's outstanding	14,416	...	10,603	30,907	55,926	653	...	6,467	11,426	18,546	13,763	...	4,136	19,481	37,380	
	Present year	1,925	911	50,561	78,692	1,32,089	1,114	911	49,998	75,791	1,27,814	811	...	563	2,901	4,275	
	Future demand	...	...	33,049	2,782	35,831	...	...	1,597	...	1,597	...	...	31,452	2,782	34,234	
	Total ...	16,341	911	94,213	1,12,381	2,23,846	1,767	911	58,062	87,217	1,47,957	14,574	...	36,151	25,164	75,889	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	247	7,046	7,293	...	...	247	1,553	1,800	...	...	...	5,493	5,493	
	Present year	...	...	757	...	757	...	...	757	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand	...	...	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475	
	Total ...	...	...	1,479	7,046	8,525	...	...	1,004	1,553	2,557	...	...	475	5,493	5,968	
	Grand Total ...	16,341	911	95,692	1,19,427	2,32,371	1,767	911	59,066	88,770	1,50,514	14,574	...	36,626	30,657	81,857	

CHUNIAN COLONY.

I.—LAHORE DISTICT.

(H. P. Tollinton, Esquire, I.C.S.)

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—The revision of measurements for settlement purposes, which was started last year, was completed during the year under report, by doing the remaining 31 villages and 3 rakhs. The work was done by the Revenue and Settlement Patwaris, stone trijunction pillars were erected in all the villages and the cost thereof was paid by the grantees.

2. *Conditions.*—No change in conditions was sanctioned during this year. The Colony Act V of 1912 is in force since last year and its provisions are much appreciated by the colonists.

No deed referred to in section 14 of the Act was executed and registered by any grantee to retain the old rules of succession.

An area of 127 acres was resumed in the year under report, as follows: —

	Acres.
(1) For breach of conditions	74
(2) Under the rules of succession, there being no eligible heirs under section 21 of the Act	53

Statements Nos. I & II.

3. *Allotment.*—The following area was allotted during the year :—

	Acres.
To civil grantees	...
To peasant grantees	98
To military grantees	100
To purchasers	465
Total ...	663

Of the peasant grant area one square was granted to a *jamadar* of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and two squares to a *sufedposh* of the Amritsar District who had captured the notorious dacoit and murderer Barkat Ali.

Two military grants of two squares each were made under the orders of Government of India to two retired Military Officers.

Four hundred and sixty-five acres were sold in accordance with the instructions contained in Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' No. 2481, dated the 22nd March 1912.

The total area allotted permanently now stands as follows :—

	Acres.
On civil grant conditions	6,639
On military grant conditions	615
On peasant grant conditions	73,608

Including 465 acres sold during the year under report, the total comes to 81,327 acres. This leaves the unallotted area as below :—

	Acres.
For military grantees	736
For peasant grantees	2,395
Reserved for doubling the railway line	114
Total ...	3,245

The figures for peasant grantees include 2,220 acres transferred from the Montgomery District last year. The irrigation arrangements for this area are still under consideration of the Canal Department.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures as compared with those of last year are as follows :—

Statement No. III.

	Year under report.	1911-12.
Kharif	32,614	30,281
Rabi	46,024	49,383
Total ...	78,638	79,664

The *kharaba* was 12·69 per cent. of the cultivated area for *kharif* and 6·21 per cent. for *rabi* as compared with 11·01 per cent. and 6·01 per cent. respectively in the last year. The decrease in the cultivated area and increase in the *kharaba* were due to the insufficiency of canal water. The villages at the tail of the canal minors being the chief sufferers.

The cotton crop was satisfactory ; it escaped from boll-worm and other calamities during the year.

The demand on the permanently cultivated area was—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	38,850
Malikana	68,649
Abiana	2,65,999
Total	3,73,498

There was a decrease of Rs. 23,393 as compared with the last year. This decrease is due to the remission of the *malikana* on account of the sale of proprietary rights and the decrease of the cultivated area. The whole demand has been recovered and there is now no outstanding balance.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The figures of the last year and the year under report are as follows :—

	Year under report.	1911-12.
Kharif	306	330
Rabi	308	274
Total ...	614	604

The *kharaba* was 39·87 per cent. and 18·51 per cent. for *kharif* and *rabi*, respectively, as compared with 68·88 per cent. and 17·88 per cent. in the last year. The area under temporary cultivation is mainly on the Zaffarke Rajbaha in Rakh Chor. The decrease in the *kharaba* and a little increase in the cultivated area in spite of the extension of the area granted permanently this year which was under temporary cultivation last year, is the result of the improvements made in this Rajbaha.

Statement No. IV.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—

Columns 2, 7 and 12 show the figures of the price of the colony land and *mandi* sites sold during the year. Columns 3, 8 and 13 are for the purchase price of the proprietary rights sold to the tenants, while columns 4, 9 and 14 represent the *nazrana* money due from the civil grantees : Rs. 53,610 and Rs. 8,775 shown in columns 2 and 4 as future demand is the amount of unpaid instalments due from the purchasers and civil grantees. The items of balance are not considerable; the balance of auction and purchase price shown in columns 12 and 13 for the present year are under the process of recovery and will soon be recovered. Rs. 1,318 out of column 14 are due from the sons of the late Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan, who were granted 10 squares by

Government some three years ago. They have proved very unsatisfactory tenants as regards the fulfilment of the tenancy conditions and the resumption of at least a portion of their grant is under consideration. Attar Singh, a grantee of the Lakhowal rakh died and the mutation was sanctioned in the name of his son Bur Singh on 23rd May 1913, from whom Rs. 533 are due on account of *nazrana*.

Papers are with me.

H. A. CASSON.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—A statement showing the acquisition of proprietory rights by tenants is given below :—

By payment of purchase money in one instalment	Holdings	—	647
	Price recovered	—	Rs. 1,85,249
By payment in two instalments	Holdings	—	35
	Price recovered	—	Rs. 8,159
Total	Holdings	—	682
	Price recovered	—	Rs. 1,93,408
	Balance unrecovered	—	Rs. 8,803

This work of selling proprietary rights at the fixed price of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre was started only this year. Only approved tenants of 15 years' standing were allowed to purchase, after careful enquiry as to their fulfilment of the tenancy conditions. The tenants showed great readiness in availing themselves of the concession and the majority of them paid the whole price in one instalment, and that too within a few days after the orders were communicated to them.

No occupancy rights were given during the year.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested is as below :—

By Deputy Commissioner.	By Sub-Divisional Officer.	By Colony Naib Tahsildar.	Number unattested.
3	39	798	840

Only in one case a tenant transferred his rights by mortgage and as he himself abandoned the land it was confiscated for breach of conditions.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—See heading No. 1 of this report. The records-of-rights of 31 villages and 3 rakhs were revised during the year.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* are generally in good order and are kept fairly neat and clean. Arboriculture round the *abadis* is also well attended to. On account of the growth of population many new *ahatas* were built. Every village has at least one drinking well, besides which there is tendency to sink additional wells in mosques and dharmsalas and for that permission is freely given when asked for. The measurements of village sites of 31 villages were also revised along with the revision of measurements of agricultural lands.

Ground rent of village sites, the imposition of which was discontinued last year, was made over to the *lambardars* who wanted to utilise it for the common expenses of the village.

As provided in the rules, proprietary rights of the land under *ahatas* of the *abadis* were also given along with the agricultural land as mentioned in heading No. 7.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Two *lambardars* were dismissed for misconduct and 3 died, one resigned and 2 under suspension were reinstated. There was no change in the *zaildars*. The agency is working satisfactorily on the whole. The proposal regarding the reduction of *lambardars* as noted in last year's report is under consideration.

12. *Census.*—The population continues to increase and there is demand for more sites for residential purposes, particularly in the old part of the colony.

Unhappily small-pox and cholera visited most of the colony villages during this year and some 500 lives were lost on account of these.

13. *Towns and markets.*—It is a matter for congratulation that the Railway Department have at last agreed to build the new goods shed towards the new *mandi* side at Pattoke, though the work has not yet actually been taken in hand. The new *mandi* is sure to gain thereby. Having regard to the increasing importance of the place from the passenger and goods traffic point of view, the construction of a proper Railway Station building should next engage the earnest attention of the railway authorities.

This is very satisfactory.

H. A. CASSON.

Thirty sites for residental houses and one site for an oil factory were sold by auction for Rs. 7,235 and the money was credited to Government, but lately on an application being made to Government one half of the amount was made over to the notified area, for the improvements of the town. Under existing orders, the whole sale-proceeds of land in a colony town, go to provincial funds, and not to the town fund as was the case previously. It is to be hoped that this will not affect the prosperity of Pattoke town, which has only a house-tax now, as the main source of its income, and owing to the size of the town this can hardly suffice for its requirements.

The police station and the dispensary are very useful to the people. Accommodation for in-door patients in the dispensary is, however, greatly needed. At present two private rooms are hired for the purpose but this is not a satisfactory arrangement.

The present arrangements as regards water-supply to the *mandi* are also not satisfactory and much inconvenience is caused thereby. The proposal for a separate water channel for the *mandi* is still pending with the Canal Department.

A *serai* and a proper school building are greatly needed but funds are not sufficient to meet the cost of these buildings. The people of the *mandi* and the surrounding villages are anxious to have an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Pattoke and a proposal to convert the present Vernacular Upper Primary School into an Anglo-Vernacular School is also before the Educational authorities.

The income and expenditure of the notified area during the year under report was Rs. 7,407-7-7 and Rs. 4,489-2-7, respectively.

The *mandi* business has naturally sustained some loss on account of the recent failure of some of the banks and the market now-a-days is rather dull.

14. *Communications.*—The Pattoke-Halla metalled road running through the Colony, which was last year reported to be in a bad state is now receiving increased attention from the District Board and stone metalling for some miles of it has lately been sanctioned. The other important road is the unmetalled one from Pattoke to Chunian. There is always much traffic on this road and it needs repairs.

The village and field roads are generally in good order.

There is a proposal with the Railway Department to construct a new railway line from Chunian to Nankana *via* Chhanga Manga, the survey of which has been sanctioned and completed. If this line were made to run through Pattoke instead of Chhanga Manga it might be more useful from a traffic point of view and it would be beneficial to the Pattoke *mandi* in particular.

In several villages culverts and bridges over watercourses are wanting and correspondence is going on with the Canal Department to get them constructed.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Complaints regarding insufficiency of water-supply in villages at the tail of the canal distributaries and minors are frequent and the Canal Department would do well if it could solve this problem of irrigating the tail villages adequately. Some tenants of the tail villages wanted to sink wells in order to supplement the canal supply whenever it is short. The matter was referred to the canal authorities for opinion, but the idea did not find favour with the Executive Engineer and so permission to sink wells had to be withheld.

The cattle and horse fair held at Pattoke during this year was very successful as the following figures show :—

Number of animals registered.	*Number sold.*	*Price.*	*Income from the fair.*	*Expenditure.*
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,627	2,558	89,063	1,879 5½ 9	872 4 3

About Rs. 1,000 was the net profit to the District Board, under whose control the fair now is. It was attended by about 50,000 visitors, for whom two special trains had to be arranged for several days. There was a demonstration of agricultural implements in the fair which was kindly arranged by the Director of Agriculture.

The colonists are generally prospering on account of good crops and the rise in prices. They are also fortunate in not being a prey so far to the evils of drink and litigation, which mar the prosperity of the Manjha Jats in this district. The system of the co-operative credit banks is finding favour with the colonists and in a short time there have been established 21 banks in this small colony. These are all working satisfactorily. New schools have been opened in some villages and those already in existence are reported to be in good order.

16. *Extensions.*—The villages of Bazida and Thatti Kalsan and the Government waste (2,220 acres) which was transferred to this district from the Montgomery District last year have not yet received canal water, but the case is under the consideration of the Canal Department.

Statements Nos. V & VI.

17. *Establishments.*—There is one Naib Tahsildar on colonisation work, his head-quarters continue to be at Pattoke. Bawa Ujagar Singh has been Colony Naib Tahsildar during the year. In addition to his ordinary colony work he was in charge of the settlement work of the colony also and continues to do excellent work.

The following officers remained in charge of the colony :—

Lala Labhu Ram, M.A.	... From 1st October 1912 to 23rd October 1912.
	From 16th April 1913 to 30th April 1913.
	From 1st June 1913 to 30th September 1913.
J. A. Ferguson, Esquire, C.S.	...From 24th October 1912 to 15th April 1913.
G. Gordon, Esquire, C.S.	... From 1st May 1913 to 31st May 1913.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1912-13.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Bari Doab Canal ...	91,123	84,572	79,255	81,327	3,245
	Total ...	91,123	84,572	79,255	81,327	3,245

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1912-13.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	Upper Bari Doab Canal.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507
Do. do. 1904	46,243	46,243
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812
Do. do. 1906	74,359	74,359
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726
Do. do. 1911	80,171	80,171
Do. do. 1912	80,664	80,664
Do. do. 1913	81,327	81,327

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1912-13.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Upper Bari Doab Canal	Kharif ...	32,614	12·69	306	29·87
	Rabi ...	46,024	6·21	308	18·51
	Total ...	78,638	8·90	614	29·15

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees for the year 1912-13.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	718	1,332	2,050	...	...	318	806	1,124	...	...	400	526	926	
Present year	45,105	2,02,211	4,485	1,618	2,53,419	41,480	1,93,407	3,034	1,618	239,539	3,625	8,804	1,451	...	13,880	
Future demand	53,610	...	8,775	...	62,385	...	...	...	...	...	53,610	...	8,775	...	62,385	
Total ...	98,715	2,02,211	13,978	2,950	3,17,854	41,480	1,93,407	3,352	2,424	2,40,663	57,235	8,804	10,626	526	77,191	

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

(E. A. A. Joseph, Esquire, I.C.S., Colonization Officer.)

Survey and demarcation.—I was transferred to Montgomery at the end of November 1912, and the first thing undertaken was a consideration of the extent to which *killabandi* was necessary in the proprietary estates which will get irrigation from the new canal. It was decided to confine work in the first winter to the Montgomery District and a small staff was collected. But it was only collected gradually and with difficulty. I had no Tahsildar until the end of January, no Extra Assistant Colonization Officer until March, and only in the latter month were the patwaris and girdawars brought up to strength. The agency finally consisted of 1 Colony Tahsildar, 3 Naib-Tahsildars 12 colony and 3 district girdawars and 39 colony and 33 district patwaris. Work made a good start in Gugera tahsil but was less satisfactory in Montgomery. March was largely occupied with the girdawari and at the beginning of June the staff had to be shifted to the crown waste to demarcate land which was given out for temporary cultivation. It was not found possible to take up the *killabandi* of Montgomery tahsil again till the autumn. There are in all 156 villages to be dealt with in the Montgomery district, and in them 143,269 *killas* had to be laid. By the close of the year 114,129 were laid and 29,140 remained to be done. The work of *killa* laying was complete in 128 out of 156 villages. The actual work of partition and map making was complete in 97. The girdawars had attested 73, the Naib-Tahsildars only 62, and the Tahsildar only 37 estates. There is some excuse for the attestation lagging behind *killa* laying for the supervising staff had to look after work in the crown waste, there was only one Tahsildar for 2 tahsils and many of the patwaris who came from the riverain survey were good enough at laying *killas* but did not understand the work of the partition at all. It had however this advantage that it facilitated irrigation in the *kharif* to get the *killa* laying pushed on. Attestation work now is being pressed on.

There has been singularly little trouble in *killabandi* except what was incidental to the absence of many of the parties concerned and the apathy of the people in providing labour. Disputes have been very few indeed. Some villages which will get only *kharif* irrigation have elected for *killabandi* and in most cases I have undertaken this even for villages of which but a small area has any immediate prospect of irrigation. The straightening of village boundaries and village roads has been taken up at the same time. The former has given some trouble owing to the uncertainty of the actual lie of the boundaries. Between 2 adjacent villages it is common to find that the two maps concerned give different lines and possession on the spot follows a a third. In such cases I have let sleeping dogs lie as still as possible and assumed that the possession on the spot was correct. But the straightening we have done has simply been to bring the boundaries on to the sides or diagonals of *killas* in such a way as to give the fewest number of bends possible. Now that water course schemes are made, and the irrigation boundary of each outlet is projected one can see that in order to confine the irrigation of a particular outlet to one village, whether proprietary or colony, large exchanges of land are necessary. In this matter I have at present had no success. The conservatism of the people and the presence of wells, militate against this. Furthermore it is a fact that the boundaries of proprietary villages usually comprise the lowest and therefore from a *barani* point of view the best land. High land was left uncultivated and so historically became crown waste. The people are hard to persuade that the land that paid them best for dry cultivation will not necessarily be the best from a canal point of view. It will be necessary therefore to do the best we can with colonising these very broken blocks of crown waste on the Gugera branch as it stands, and trust to improving boundaries by gradual exchanges later. To some extent I hope to sell isolated blocks of land between villages in this neighbourhood.

Temporary cultivation.—As stated above I began to give out land for temporary cultivation at the beginning of June but it was not until the end of July that we began to get water in the canal. Theoretically we

depend on Chenab water even in the *kharif* but the Upper Chenab Canal was not complete at the tail and the water we got (until a late date when some Chenab water was procured *viâ* the Deg Canal) was Ravi flood water.* In all I gave out about 2,750 rectangles, or 68,725 acres, the recipients being almost entirely *janglis* and *hitharis*. A considerable part of this area was not cultivated. In many cases the people refused the land on the ground that it was bad, though sometimes they subsequently repented when they saw there was no other to be got. Originally permission was given only to cultivate the *kharif*, though later I permitted a *rabi* crop to be sown on the distinct understanding that no water was guaranteed. The early failure of water leads me rather to regret that I allowed the *rabi* to be sown for although *kharaba* is to be freely allowed, a good deal of *toria* seed has been wasted—to say nothing of labour lost.

*The Ravi this year was phenomenally low, consequently the supply was bad. Nor did it last more than 2 months.

C. J. HALLIFAX.

The allocation of the squares was a matter of difficulty. The only index we had was the square and block number with the distributary number, for so far no villages had been made in the waste. The stone and brick pillars were in many cases undecipherable. When the square was found the allottee had to provide labour and the patwaris did the *killabandi*. Various methods of allotment were tried. The one that gave the least trouble was to allot a number of squares to the headmen of villages or *jhoks* but complaints of unfair distribution by them between the members of the village have been frequent and for the most part irremediable. Another matter that gave difficulty was the application for rain land cultivation in the natural depressions. These are numbered on the district map but we have as yet no map that shows accurately both these and the canal system. Consequently it was often difficult to ascertain whether a certain rain land patch and a certain square number did or did not overlap.

Roughly speaking the Canal Department has been made responsible for the assessment both of land revenue and of water rates in crown waste, while in proprietary estates the Revenue Staff undertakes the former and the Canal Staff the latter. It would have been impossible for the canal patwaris to undertake the assessment of land revenue in proprietary estates which is very complicated. I have just worked out and am shortly submitting proposals for a simple system of fluctuating land revenue throughout the Ravi tahsils on the expiry of the present settlement and the introduction of perennial irrigation in the May next.

The demand is not yet framed: the *girdawari* being now in progress. On crown waste the rates charged are Rs. 2 land revenue and Re. 1 *malikana* and cesses on land revenue per acre matured. In proprietary villages the old land revenue is being assessed plus the addition of *abiana*. I found that in one division the Executive Engineer had ordered that *kharaba* would only be allowed on applications filed before the 25th October. This rule would have been unfair and inconsistent with the orders that the demand is leviable only on the matured acre of crop. I have therefore had these orders cancelled and *zilladars* have been instructed to give *kharaba* where due in crown waste whether or no a demand for it is made. In proprietary lands where *abiana* is being levied at half rates on the first crop I have consented to an application being made in order to get *kharaba*.

Communication.—Considerable progress has been made by the District Board of Montgomery in alignment and earthwork of new roads. The scheme has been framed by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Colonization Officer and Executive Engineers, Irrigation Branch but some difficulty has arisen from having the work in two hands and it will be necessary to devise a better method of procedure to ensure the Colonization Officer knowing exactly what is being done. Nothing has yet been done in Multan.

Extensions.—It is hoped next year to colonise 300,000 acres, which will mean the *killabandi* of about 450,000 acres as under the Financial Commissioner's scheme only half the area will be immediately allotted in villages in which squares are retained for horse-breeding. It is hoped that during

the current month of October a decision will be reached as to the location of this land. It is intended that $\frac{1}{3}$rd of it should be in Multan on the tail of the canal system and $\frac{2}{3}$rd on the higher *rajbahas*, and it is hoped that $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the whole may be given out during the *Kharif* of 1914, and the balance in the *rabi* of 1915. *Killabandi* of the waste is now in progress but the work is not going nearly as fast as it should do, owing to the weakness of the patwaris and the great difficulty of getting labour. Only 58,116 *killas* (or acres) have been laid.

Miscellaneous.—No other head of the usual colony report can yet be dealt with. Collection and organisation of staff and equipment has occupied a considerable time. I have dealt during the year with all long leases and submitted proposals as to their treatment. I have so far as possible toured over the colony area but have as yet not seen nearly the whole of it. I have selected some 30,000 acres for auction, and certain sites for cattle farms.

Establishments.—I took charge at Montgomery on 23rd November 1912. Mian Siraj-ud-din who as Revenue Assistant of the district helped from the start became Extra Assistant Colonization Officer on 7th March 1913, and both of us continued throughout the year. There has been one Tahsildar and 3 (and part of the time 4) Naib-Tahsildars. The subordinate establishment of girdawars and patwaris was gradually collected and the numbers have varied very much during the year. A reference on this point may be made to the first paragraph of this report. The establishment is now nearly complete and the subject will be further dealt with next year.

Statement showing progress made in remeasurement and attestation during the year ending 30th September 1913.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Proprietary villages.	Government waste. New chaks.	Government waste. Temporary cultivation.			Total.	Remarks.
Total number of villages under settlement (Montgomery and Gugera Tahsils).		156	...	...	...	...	156	
Total area under settlement, acres ...		143,269	350,000		...	...	493,269	
Area remeasured, in acres.	In previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	During the year	114,129	27,165	30,951	...	...	172,245	
	Total to date ...	114,129	27,165	30,951	...	...	172,245	
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	During the year	97	...	...	...	...	97	
	Total to date ...	97	...	...	...	...	97	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	During the year	37	...	...	...	...	37	
	Total to date ...	37	...	...	...	...	37	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES,

1914.

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1914.

Published by Authority.

Lahore:
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Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.
1915.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Revenue and Agricultural (Irrigation) Department, No. 25, dated 3rd March 1915.

READ—

Letter No. 103, dated 29th January 1915, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending the 30th September 1914.

REMARKS.—During the year under review sanction was given to the schemes for the colonization of the areas commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal and the Upper Jhelum Canal, and a new stage in colony history may be said to have commenced. Of recent years there has been little to report as regards colonization proper in the old colonies, but with the commencement of operations in the lands irrigated by the canals of the Triple Project questions of allotment and arrangements for settling the new colonists have again come into prominence. Many of these questions have been dealt with at length in the interesting report submitted by Mr. Joseph, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir M. Fenton that Mr. Joseph has shown good judgment and resourcefulness in dealing with the many subsidiary matters which cannot be covered by general instructions.

2. There has been a satisfactory increase in the sown and matured area. The small percentage of kharaba is due not so much to climatic conditions which, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon of 1913, the rapid fall in the rivers, and the capricious winter rainfall, were by no means ideal, but to the efficient arrangements made by the Canal Department for distributing judiciously a rather low supply. The steady improvement in the irrigation of tail villages is noticed in several of the colonies. Signs are not wanting that irrigators are beginning to realise the evils of over-irrigation; and though there may still be cases where the water-supply is not sufficient, it is obvious that there can be no general cause for complaint on this score.

On the Lower Bari Doab area the cultivators are at present mainly *janglis*, who have no experience of the cultivation of irrigated land, and the percentage of failed crops is not unnaturally somewhat high. In reviewing the report of the Irrigation Department the Lieutenant-Governor has referred to the serious deterioration caused by water-logging on certain sections of the Lower Chenab Canal, and the Chief Engineer has seriously taken up the problem of removing these blots on an otherwise admirable irrigation system.

3. The progress of allotment of the small area remaining on the old canals calls for no remarks. On the Lower Bari Doab Canal allotment has been delayed in consequence of serious damage caused by the unprecedented April floods to the Upper Jhelum Canal head works which will throw back the perennial supply of water till after rabi 1915. In consequence, allotment to peasant tenants has been confined to the *janglis* already inhabiting the tract. Possession has, however, been given of certain grants for horse-breeding and special agricultural purposes and of the land required for an oat-hay farm; while 18,669 acres have been sold by auction. Altogether 146,156 acres have been allotted. The original scheme for the apportionment of the land available among the different classes of grantees has recently been modified, and to make special provision for the services of the Indian troops during the present war, the area reserved for allotment to military grantees has been increased from 103,000 to 178,000 acres. On the Upper Chenab Canal the bulk of the 39,000 acres of Government land available will be allotted to the disappointed Jhelum grantees under conditions as to purchase sanctioned during the year, and to peasants as compensatory grants for land acquired by Government or washed away by diluvion. No permanent allotment has yet been made except to auction purchasers, but selections have already been made and work is well in hand. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that progress in this respect has been as rapid as could be expected in the circumstances.

4. It is satisfactory to find that the conditions of the horse and mule-breeding grants in the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies are now more carefully observed. The Punjab Government has always taken the view that there was nothing really burdensome in the conditions, and that the grantees preferred the larger grant with the conditions to a smaller grant without them. Defaulters have been treated with consideration and given frequent opportunities of rectifying their omissions, and resumption has been ordered only in the case of incorrigible offenders. It appears that during the year only one such grant was confiscated.

With reference to Colonel Popham Young's suggestion as to temporary confiscation in case of default, it is sufficient to point out that the views of Government as regards the minor penalties and the authorities by whom they should be enforced were communicated to the Financial Commissioners in November last. His Honour accepts the view of the local officers that if the consequences of default are steadily brought to the notice of grantees by warnings and the infliction of minor penalties, it will very rarely be necessary to resort to the extreme measures of total confiscation.

5. The statements of conditions which will apply to the Lower Bari Doab Colony are under the consideration of Government and will be issued shortly. A particular feature of the Lower Bari Doab Colonization Scheme, is the number of special grants of considerable areas for such purposes as horse-breeding, cattle-breeding, cotton farming, and steam ploughing. Possession has already been given of several of these grants and the progress of the experiments, some of which may be expected to yield most instructive results, will be watched with interest. The excellent beginning made by Captain Vanrenen on his horse-breeding grant, in spite of the fact that there was no irrigation for the rabi crops, is a hopeful augury for future success.

6. Colonists continue to avail themselves freely of the right to purchase, but on the Lower Chenab Canal there were on 1st April 1914 still 433,870 acres unpurchased in which the right had accrued. In Jhang the enquiry into the reasons for the reluctance to purchase, mentioned in last year's report, caused a rumour that the price would shortly be raised, which is said to have stimulated purchases. In last year's review His Honour expressed the opinion that the extent to which colonists were alienating their newly-acquired proprietary-rights should have received more notice in the report. It appears that in Lyallpur nearly 10,000 acres have been sold by the recent purchasers. There is no cause for regret in this, if, as appears to by the case, the transfers were made generally by military grantees whose hearts were not in the colony, and they have probably given way to men who will make better colonists. The average price secured was Rs. 167 per acre for land purchased from Government at Rs. 12-8-0 in the case of peasant, and Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of other grantees. Many of the purchasers were men who were unable to pay the high prices that ruled at the auction of Government land at Montgomery. The vendors have returned to their homes with over 15 lakhs clear profit in their pockets, and it is strong evidence of the attractions of the Lower Chenab Colony that transfers should not have been more frequent than they were. It is perhaps too early to form an opinion about the attitude of the Jhang colonists, but they include more local men among them than do the Lyallpur grantees and this circumstance should restrict alienations. In Chunian, where the area sold was negligible, it appears to have had that effect. Only some 700 acres were sold in Jhang at an average price of Rs. 135 per acre. The progress of alienation should continue to receive attention in the annual report.

7. The reassessments of the Chenab Colony were successfully completed during the year by Mr. Dobson and the fictitious agitation of 1913 appears to have completely subsided. The new assessment on the Rakh Branch has resulted in some re-adjustment of rents which has not been effected altogether without friction, but the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, who mentions this circumstance, states in another part of his report that people on that Branch are eager to extend their holdings at any price. It may be inferred that they do not consider the assessment excessive.

8. The auctions of over 18,000 acres in March 1914 in the Lower Bari Doab Colony resulted in an average price of Rs. 275-12-0 an acre which considerably exceeded expectations. The sale attracted a very large number of bidders, conspicuous among whom were agents for several estates under the Court of Wards, but a very satisfactory feature is that most of the land was taken up by genuine agriculturists, chiefly from the Chenab Canal Colony. The competition was extremely keen, and prices were somewhat inflated. For purposes of calculation, the value has been put at from Rs. 225 to Rs. 240 per acre and the prices realized at the coming auctions will enable Government to correct this estimate if necessary. Recent auctions on the Upper Chenab showed a substantial fall in prices. The land sold, however, was of inferior quality, and practically no bidders of the capitalist class were attracted.

9. A noteworthy feature of the reports this year is the activity of the various colony towns in providing drainage and water-supply schemes, and in improving sanitation generally.

Owing to unfavourable financial conditions, the year does not appear to have been a very prosperous one for the markets in the Lyallpur District. In Gujranwala and on the Lower Jhelum Canal, however, the towns are reported to be prospering and rising in importance, and Sargodha is developing rapidly since it became the head-quarters of the Shahpur District. The progress of Pattoki in the Chunian Colony is still retarded by the absence of a proper goods-shed adjoining the mandi. The recommendations of the Town Planning Committee appointed to consider the principles to be adopted in the planning and building of new colony towns are now before Government. In matters of this nature much must depend on the circumstances of the locality, but Colonization Officers will no doubt derive assistance from the principles which the committee was able to lay down for adoption. Another question which has recently occupied the attention of Government is that of the construction of elevators, and it has been decided to offer sites free in the proposed mandis to persons who are willing to construct them. Village sanitation is reported to be fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped that in the Lower Bari Doab the villages will on the whole be better designed than those in the older colonies.

10. The difficulty of constructing and maintaining an adequate number of roads is a very real one. In Shahpur the Deputy Commissioner reports that over 42 per cent. of the district board revenues is spent on roads. A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for the Lower Bari Doab Colony. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the Financial Commissioner as to the necessity of pushing on the road programme in the Montgomery and Multân Districts, and liberal grants from Provincial revenues have been made in the present and for the coming year. His Honour hopes that the question of roadside arboriculture is receiving the attention it deserves. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made for tree-planting in the head-quarters station of the Lower Bari Doab Colony. The demand for education increases. In many cases the villagers have started schools of their own in the hope that the district board will subsequently assume control. The co-operative movement continues to make satisfactory progress, and the number of societies in all colonies is on the increase. The Lieutenant-Governor heartily congratulates the Financial Commissioner and the officers concerned—both District and Irrigation—on the very satisfactory administration of the colonies during the year. He is particularly pleased to notice that closer co-operation between the Civil and Irrigation Officers which is so essential to success.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

J. P. THOMPSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2989 CS—506—4-3-15—SGPP Lahore.

No. 103.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 29th January 1915.

FROM

MILES IRVING, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. THOMPSON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the annual Colonies Reports with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner on each.

I have, &c.,

MILES IRVING,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

884 FC—350—30-1-15—SGPP Lahore.

Annual Report for the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1914.

Introductory.

1. The Report on the Punjab Colonies falls naturally into two parts, that relating to the old colonies in which conditions are now well established and approximate more and more each year to those of other districts, and that relating to the early stages of the Triple Project. There are several points in the reports in regard to which the Financial Commissioner is calling for further information and explanations. It would unduly delay it if its submission to Government were deferred until these explanations had been received.

The old Colonies.

Allotment.

2. The following statement shows the progress in allotment :—

	Allotable area.	*Allotted.*	*Balance.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Chenab ...	1,993,302	1,872,057	121,245
Lower Jhelum ...	500,200	445,805	54,395
Chunian ...	89,637	84,443	5,194

The area allotted on the Lower Chenab was 2,051 acres, a little less than last year, and is for the most part accounted for by sale of small plots. The sale of 201 acres made last year in Jhang had to be cancelled as water could not be supplied. Had the Deputy Commissioner observed the instructions on the subject he would have ascertained whether the water was available before making the allotments.

Cultivation.

3. The following statement shows the area sown on the permanently allotted area with percentage of crops failed in the last two years :—

	Area sown.		*Percentage failed.*	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Chenab ...	1,872,675	1,922,265	·3	·3
Lower Jhelum ...	396,730	400,739	4·2	6·20
Chunian ...	78,638	85,665	8·9	6·29

There is thus a good increase of cultivation upon all three canals.

* * *

The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur writes :—

"The area irrigated and matured is so satisfactory that any criticism of the Irrigation Department appears superfluous. The tightening up of water-supply as a preparation for what may come, when the Triple Project scheme comes into force, has been most carefully and skilfully carried out with the minimum of inconvenience to those concerned, combined with great tact and consideration. The remodelling of distributaries is always a difficult matter, but there have been few real grievances in connection with the remodelling hitherto done," and the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang reports that he has satisfied himself that no reductions of outlets have been made without necessity. This is very satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur mentions four principles for guidance in dealing with reductions of outlets which it is hoped will meet with the concurrence of Irrigation Department

in other districts also. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala notes certain villages in which the canal supply is still insufficient.

Conditions.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur gives an encouraging account of the progress of mule-breeding in the Lower Chenab Colony and says that the number of mules purchased yearly shows an increase and the stamp of mules is improving, while fewer defaulters have been reported by the Army Remount Department than in the previous year. It is satisfactory to learn that the measures taken to enforce mule-breeding conditions have had this good effect, and that at the same time the profits of the business are leading other grantees to take to it of their own accord.

The four grantee camel corps are well reported on by the Transport Department. The abolition of one of these corps has been under consideration, but the proposal has been postponed on account of the war. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur reports that the proposal to cancel the camel conditions on payment of a composition in money is popular only among the larger grantees: the smaller grantees, who form the great majority, would prefer to remain as they are.

The Commissioner of Rawalpindi gives a very encouraging report of the successful working of the horse-breeding conditions in the Lower Jhelum Colony. The demand for remounts due to the war is the test which the scheme was designed to meet, and it is most gratifying to learn that it has met it so well. As regards the working of the conditions from the point of view of the grantee, Lieutenant-Colonel Popham-Young's account is much the same as Mr. Kitchin's with regard to mule-breeding in Lyallpur. It is with much interest and great satisfaction that the Financial Commissioner has read Lieutenant-Colonel Popham-Young's remarks, because that officer's conversion to the position that we should not relax our efforts to enforce observance of colony conditions is a vindication for the views of those—at one time a minority—who maintained that a little firmness would convince the service grantees that non-observance of their conditions would not be treated as a matter of no importance. There is now no suggestion, as there was a few years ago, that such incidents as primogeniture and the retention by Government of proprietary rights are anomalies which ought to be got rid of when possible. Sir M. Fenton believes that any system of official control and regimentation designed to promote special objects, whether the production of horses and mules or the enforcement of sanitation, will be cheerfully accepted, provided that the colonists are convinced that Government knows its own mind and has no intention of allowing itself to be deflected from its purpose by an artificial agitation. It is significant that notwithstanding the withholding of proprietary rights and the burden of horse-breeding conditions occupancy rights in the Jhelum Colony change hands at a purchase price of over Rs. 4,000 per square.

Receipts by way of capital.

5. On the Lower Chenab Colony Rs. 20,25,628 were received on account of purchase of proprietary rights, distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Peasant grantees	...	16,93,965
Nazrana paying grantees	...	1,39,259
Land sold at fixed price or by auction	...	1,43,348
Plantation land sold	...	54,767
Village sites	...	14,289

The backwardness in purchasing proprietary rights in Jhang, which was commented on in last year's report, has disappeared, and, of the figures given above for purchase by peasant grantees, Rs. 4,64,494 are due to Jhang. It appears that the enquiry which was set on foot as to the slowness to purchase

gave rise to a rumour that the purchase price would be raised. From a statement which the Financial Commissioner has caused to be prepared there were, on the 1st April 1914, 433,870 acres on the Lower Chenab Canal in which the right to purchase had accrued but had not been exercised.

No proprietary rights were purchased on the Lower Jhelum, but land was sold outright for Rs. 6,756.

In the Chunian Colony Rs. 71,010 were recovered on account of purchase of proprietary rights and Rs. 14,712 on account of occupancy rights. Only 211 remained immediately purchaseable but unpurchased on 1st April 1914.

Alienation of land.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur notices a general tendency on the part of peasant grantees to sell or mortgage their lands after purchasing proprietary rights. No less than 13,028 acres were so mortgaged by agriculturists to "others." This area is large Inquiry will be made as to whether the mortgages were in the form permitted by the Land Alienation Act. The area sold was also large—9,941 acres. It is significant that the price realised by the grantees for these 9,941 acres amounted to over 16½ lakhs or 15¼ lakhs more than the price paid by the vendors to Government. It is stated that it is chiefly military pensioners who thus sell their lands and leave the colony. In the Jhang District, where the land is held mainly by local men, only 704 acres were sold by grantees who had purchased proprietary rights. The Gujranwala report is silent on this subject. Only 11 acres were sold in the Chunian Colony and there appears here to be no tendency on the part of grantees to sell their lands and forsake the colony. Occupancy rights in 28 squares were sold on the Lower Jhelum Colony at rates ranging from Rs. 3,416 per square upwards according to the nature of the grant.

The Financial Commissioner has collected statistics with a view to ascertaining whether the colonists of the Western Punjab show any tendency to be dispossessed of land by the Agricultural Tribes of the South and Centre of the Province. The following are the figures relating to Lyallpur and Jhang:—

Mortgages by Western Punjabis ...	...	1,716
Redemptions from Western Punjabis	...	167
	Total ...	1,883
Mortgages to Western Punjabis	...	423
Redemptions by Western Punjabis	...	92
	Total ...	515
Loss by mortgage	...	1,368
Sales by Western Punjabis ...	...	1,122
Sales to Western Punjabis ...	...	2,137
Gain by sale	...	1,015

It, therefore, appears that so far from these tribes tending to be dispossessed of their land they are actually gaining.

Both in the Jhelum and the Chenab Colony reports mention is made of the practice of leasing land for lump sums—an expedient whereby the Land Alienation Act can be evaded. The Financial Commissioner does not share Mr. Hallifax's view that this form of transfer is not of such frequency as to be serious.

Assessments.

In the Lower Chenab Colony Mr. Dobson has completed the assessments of the Lyallpur District, the assessment undertaken during the year under report yielding an increase of Rs. 2,61,034 on the previous demand. The Com-

missioner of Multan notes that the appeals against his assessments were few and that all were rejected. The Financial Commissioner agrees with Mr. Hallifax that the assessment has been most satisfactorily carried through. Assessments were also completed in 35 proprietary villages in Jhang. From the remarks in paragraph 9 of the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala the Financial Commissioner gathers that the colonists who have been subjected to the recent settlement enhancements have proceeded to shift the whole or a portion of the increased burden on to their tenants. That the latter have in some cases thrown up their holdings rather than submit is not surprising. In theory, at least, the whole of the enhancement should be borne by the owners.

Government has recently passed orders sanctioning the offer of fixed assessments for both land revenue and occupiers' rate to certain villages in the Gujranwala District in which Gibbs' modules have been set up. It is satisfactory to learn that these modules have proved successful and are popular.

There were no settlement proceedings in the Lower Jhelum Colony. Some remeasurement was carried out in the Chunian Colony.

Towns and markets.

8. Improvements in the water supply at Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Chak Jhumra are approaching completion. The notified area at Tandlianwala is reported as having insufficient funds for the completion of improvements necessary for the public health, and the Commissioner of Multan forebodes that the financing of this and other small Colony towns will present difficulties. In consequence of recent orders of the Government of India a larger share than formerly of the sale-proceeds of sites is appropriated by Government, so that new towns do not now enjoy the advantages which accrued to those established at an earlier stage of colonization in the matter of utilizing local receipts for local purposes. There are also difficulties about drinking water at Sangla and Shahkot ; but in these cases there seems to be no reason for any special assistance from Government other than such as may take the form of a Sanitary Board grant. These two towns have been now established for a generation. Tha Jhelum Colony towns appear to be in a prosperous condition and various improvement schemes are in progress. The head-quarters of the Shahpur District were transferred to Sargodha on 1st April 1914, resulting in a marked access of prosperity to the town.

Communications.

9. There are now 101 miles of metalled and 1,085 of unmetalled roads in Lyallpur. The Commissioner of Multan observes that metalling is confined to those parts of roads where the traffic is heaviest and that even so there is a very heavy bill for construction and upkeep. The financial difficulty indeed is a very great obstacle to road making in a country where metal has to be obtained from great distances and unmetalled roads rapidly disintegrate under traffic. The Deputy Commissioners of Jhang and Gujranwala speak of the unsatisfactory state of the unmetalled roads in their districts and the task of improving them is a very difficult one, while the financial obstacles to metalling long stretches of road seem well nigh insuperable. There is no reason, however, for departing from the policy, adopted after mature consideration, of selecting for metalling only those portions of the roads radiating from the trade centres where owing to the convergence of traffic the wear and tear is exceptionally severe.

The Triple Project.

Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Survey.

10. Mr. Joseph has given a most interesting account of the progress made in the colonization of the Lower Bari Doab, and of the methods adopted by him to meet the various difficulties foreseen and unforeseen which he has

encountered. In so far as these difficulties arise out of the prescriptions of the sanctioned scheme which do not harmonise with the actualities of the local situation Mr. Joseph has exercised a wise discretion in the deviations from his instructions which he has permitted himself to make. The Financial Commissioner trusts that he too may be allowed a discretion to depart from the sanctioned programme, upon the recommendation of the Colonization Officer, in matters of detail which do not affect the general principles approved by Government for the colonization of this tract. Progress was considerably retarded by the mishap to the Upper Jhelum headworks by which the hope of a supply of water for the *rabi* harvest of 1915 was frustrated. In spite of all obstacles however very satisfactory results have been achieved. The work of *killabandi* in proprietary villages has been completed but for 20 villages in Montgomery and 57 in Multan, in which latter district the work is not being pushed on until there is a prospect of irrigation in the immediate future. It is satisfactory to learn that the exchanges of property which this operation involves have been agreed to so willingly. In the Crown waste 415,984 *killas* have been laid down and 270,800 acres roughly surveyed, and 520 new villages formed.

Allotment.

11. 146,156 acres have been allotted permanently, though as the conditions of the various kinds of grants are still under consideration, these allotments are, except as regards land sold at auction, technically only of a temporary nature. Of this area 41,162 acres represent grants for special purposes, 86,325 allotments on peasant terms to residents of the Montgomery District and 18,669 land sold at auction. In addition all preliminaries have been made for allotment for a number of other special purposes and to colonists from other districts. This represents, the Financial Commissioner thinks, a very satisfactory tale of work. Allotment to colonists from other districts has been suspended partly on account of the Mangla mishap and partly because of the war. It has been decided to allot an additional area of 75,000 acres as military reward grants and consequently no further allotments have been made to other districts until we have more accurate information as to the culturable commanded area.

Cultivation.

12. For the most part cultivation of the allotted area is in an inchoate stage, but a very favourable account is given of the progress made by Captain Vanrenen on his grant, on which there are already 165 mares. The Financial Commissioner hopes to inspect this farm in the course of his present tour in the Colony.

Receipts by way of Capital.

13. 18,669 acres were sold by auction in March 1914, yielding an average price of Rs. 275-12-0 per acre, and it is interesting to learn that several lots have already changed hands at the original figures. It is satisfactory to learn that there is only one item overdue on this account, being an initial deposit of Rs. 3,950 which a successful bidder managed to evade paying during the auction.

Towns and markets.

14. Proposals have been received by the Financial Commissioner for selling town sites at Okara, the lay-out of which has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Town Planning Committee, and Government has been asked for the services of an Engineer for laying out the town of Khanewal.

Communications.

15. The Montgomery District has made good progress with its programme of construction of roads, but nothing has so far been done in Multan. The Financial Commissioner hopes that financial difficulties will not prevent the prosecution of work so essential to the development of the Colony. Even if the expenditure must be treated as a debit against the District Boards, ultimately to be recovered, the actual outlay must be provided by Government,

in the first instance, as it will be some time before the local rate receipts in the Colony will be commensurate with the Board's liabilities. The Financial Commissioner has had before him the question referred to by Mr. Joseph whether it is necessary or desirable to raise unmetalled roads above the natural surface of the ground, and on the advice of the Chief Engineer has decided that it is.

Upper Chenab Canal.

16. The land to be irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal is situated in the Gujranwala and Lyallpur Districts, but the Deputy Commissioner of the latter district has not alluded to the subject in his report. The Financial Commissioner is however in a position to say that in both districts the necessary preparations have been made for the colonization of the perennial area. This on measurement has been found to be somewhat less than had been anticipated, and, as at present ascertained, is 38,669 acres, distributed as follows :—

	Lyallpur.	*Gujranwala.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Auction	10,310	2,619
Disappointed Jhelum grantees	15,500	1,500
Military	...	3,000
Civil	300	475
Reserve and Chiragah	4,414	551
	30,524	8,145

Orders have been issued for allotment to disappointed Jhelum grantees The *kharif* area is not at present exactly ascertained, but owing to the decision of Government not to proceed with the project of an irrigated plantation on this canal the allotable area will be larger than anticipated.

384 FC—350—30-1-15—SGPP Lahore.

Lower Chenab Canal Colony.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(A. J. W. Kitchin, Esquire).

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No work of survey and demarcation was carried out during the year under report, in the villages on the Lower Chenab Canal.

No statement has been submitted.
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Killabandi work in 85 proprietary villages on the Upper Chenab Canal transferred from the Montgomery District is being done by 12 patwaris temporarily employed for this purpose under the supervision of an Extra Naib Tahsildar. The work is not yet finished, though special efforts have been made for its completion during the year under report. The Naib Tahsildar has still to deal with 91 partition cases and also some cases of straightening boundary lines and this work coupled with the preparation of *khataunies* and genealogical trees and mutation of exchanges, will require about 3 months more to complete.

Thirty-two *mauzas*, *i.e.*, 5,692 acres in area, of the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil, were transferred to the Jhang District with effect from 1st October 1913.

2. *Conditions.—Mule breeding.*—One thousand one hundred and twenty-four out of a total of 2,574 *lambardars* in this District, now hold land under mule breeding conditions.

Thirteen new *lambardars* have been added to the number of those bound up to last year and 45 transferred to the Jhang District along with the 32 *mauzas* transferred to that District in October 1913. The numerical progress is satisfactory and the scheme undoubtedly is proving a great success. The number of mules purchased yearly shows an increase and the stamp of mule is improving. During this year fewer defaulters were reported by the Army Remount Department than the year before. It proves that men can easily comply with conditions if they try and that punishments inflicted during 1912-13, by imposing fines or stoppage of cultivation on the mule breeding grant, had a most excellent effect.

It is hoped that in a year or two Government can rely on a steady supply of 1,000 mules yearly from the Lower Chenab Colony, of which at least 400 should be better class mules. The orders of Government for the allotment of mule-breeding squares to others than *lambardars*, also produced a good result, as now there is decided improvement in observance of conditions owing to the possibility under those orders, for transfer of the grant to any other grantee residing in the same village and more keen on mule-breeding operations.

The measures lately taken to enforce mule-breeding conditions have had a good effect and as Deputy Commissioner notes the profits of mule-breeding are also inducing *abadkars* to take to it spontaneously.
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Mule-breeding is increasing in popularity among other grantees who in disposal of mules, less than a year old, get better price from the Army Remount Department, than for colts or fillies of the same age. The Army Remount Department branded during the year for mule-breeding purposes 298 mares belonging to others than those bound under mule-breeding conditions.

Camel grantees' corps.—The strength of the 4 grantee corps in this district, during the year under report was as follows :—

Established strength of camels	4,281
Number actually on spot	4,056
Exemptions	22
Deficiency	203

Three hundred and seventy-four camels died during the year; surra accounted for 65 deaths and that of the rest is reported as due to colic and accidents.

During the monsoon period the rain-fall was heavier than usual and large tracts of the grazing grounds were flooded by the overflow, from its banks, of the Ravi river and it is therefore feared that surra will increase. At a recent inspection of the 61st grantee camel corps 20 cases of surra were found, while in the preceding year only one case in this corps was reported. Such an increase may be largely due to the above noted cause, but it is also probable that the excellent microscopes recently received from Government may have brought to light many cases of camels suffering from surra, the condition of which would formerly have escaped notice.

The majority of the holders of *large* grants on these conditions, who in themselves constitute a very small minority of the grantees, prefer to have the original terms between them and Government cancelled and be allowed to retain their land on payment of *nazarana* money at the rates prescribed for the capitalists and yeomen grantees. On the other hand the large majority of the holders of small grants would prefer to stick to their original terms. It is from the animals belonging to these Beloch grantees whose holdings are much smaller in areas, that the four grantee corps would be largely constituted and according to the Registration Officer's report their camels are, generally speaking, in far better condition and better cared for than those belonging to the big men. There is a certain amount of discontent among the camel service grantees on the Dangali Distributary, where only 50 per cent. of the water-supply is allowed them. This shortage of water-supply is reported as due to the fear of water logging and for this reason the validity of such complaints is open to question.

Out of 54 exemptions in the last year (*i.e.*, 43 in 61st Grantee Camel Corps and 11 in 59th Grantee Camel Corps) 32 in the 61st Grantee Camel Corps were withdrawn in May last and the camels produced by the Biloch grantees were approved and branded by the Registration Officer. Now the exemptions amount to 11 in each of these two corps. The last census figures show 17,671 camels in the Lyallpur District, which gives an increase of 6,217 camels within the quinquennial period and therefore it appears that grantees should be able to replace their camels by making local purchases. At the same time camels are not up to the old Bar Stock in quality, being spoilt by high feeding.

All four corps were trained and inspected during the year by the Officers of the Transport Department who are of opinion that after a fortnight's muster each corps should be able to take its place as a Transport unit in as good a state of efficiency as any of the Silladar Camel Corps.

Tree planting grants.—By the conversion of these tree planting grants into *inamdari* leases, Government has secured in each case an addition to the *charagah* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *killas*, being the portion of the original grants under trees.

The orders of Government, in regard to the disposal of tree planting grants and nurseries, proved very popular. Not less than 86 peasant grantees purchased, during the year, the areas ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *killas* in each case) formerly in their possession on tree planting conditions, on payment of Rs. 34,767 at the prescribed rate of Rs. 4,000 per square.

3. *Allotment.*—A fresh area of 1,482 acres was allotted during the year. This area includes 1,253 acres sold at fixed price according to the quality of the soil and sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,77,979. Before selling, in each case, it was ascertained from the Irrigation Department that water is available for irrigation of the land.

Statements Nos. I and II.
As the Irrigation Department is prepared to supply water for unallotted areas for which application is made there is no objection to the sales which are still taking place in Lyallpur. Lands which were previously considered inferior are now found to command good prices.
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The balance of 229 acres was allotted in miscellaneous small grants in lieu of land taken up for public purposes, such as railway, canal, etc.

The total allotted area now amounts to 1,431,429 acres and unallotted balance comes to 67,802 acres.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—According to the report of the Irrigation Department the area sown during the year under report was 1,470,270 acres against 1,457,849 acres in the previous year.

Statement No. III.

The percentage allowed for the failed crops on the area under cultivation amounted to ·1 against ·3 in the last year.

The *rabi* sowings were 1,024,819 acres as opposed to 445,451 acres of *kharif* and the double cropped area was 91,602 acres as compared with 96,944 acres in the last year.

Monsoon rains began in time and were plentiful and well distributed in all the tahsils. They were of greatest benefit to the *kharif* crop on the ground, especially to cotton and sugarcane. The out-turn of wheat was a little over-normal and the prices comparatively low. *Toria* was a good crop and the yield of gram was also good. The latter is now rising into importance and every year the area under this crop is gradually increasing.

There has been no crop disease, nor insect pest but the hail in April damaged to a certain extent the wheat and gram crops in some villages on the Rakh Branch. The damaged areas were inspected by the Officers of the Irrigation Department and remissions were given, wherever necessary, in accordance with the rules in force in that Department.

The area irrigated and matured is so satisfactory that any criticism of the Irrigation Department appears superfluous. The tightening up of water-supply as a preparation for what may come, when the Triple project scheme comes into force, has been most carefully and skilfully carried out with the minimum of inconvenience to those concerned, combined with great tact and consideration. The remodelling of distributaries is always a difficult matter, but there have been few real grievances in connection with the remodelling hitherto done.

The rearrangement appears to have been very well carried through.
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A.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—There has been no temporary cultivation during the year.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,607 outstanding on account of "acreage rate," on 1st October 1913, Rs. 1,389 have been recovered during the year and for the balance of Rs. 218 remission was allowed under the Collector's orders.

Statement No. IV.

The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,237,495 out of which Rs. 1,236,971 have been realized and Rs. 401 on account of "acreage rate" remitted under the Collector's orders. The outstanding balance at the end of this year amounts to Rs. 123 only for recovery of which action is being taken. Apart from the "purchase price," the demand, by way of capital, in this district is now very small.

It is very difficult to estimate the future demand on account of "purchase of proprietary rights"; as to purchase such rights is optional and it is not seldom that grantees, who are entitled to purchase after fulfilment of all conditions, do not come forward on due dates and delay matters owing to financial difficulties or on account of circumstances beyond their control. However, it is hoped that the demand of four lakhs formulated for 1914-15 and shown in column 3 of Statement No. IV will be realized partly from the grantees whose instalments on account of purchase money are due next year and partly from those who will purchase on payment of either entire amount due or the 1st instalment of the purchase money.

Following is the detail of Rs. 1,223,169 realized in the year under report and shown on Statement No. IV in column 8 :—

	Rs
Purchase of proprietary rights by peasant grantees ...	9,74,399
Do. by *nazrana* paying grantees	96,708
Sale proceeds of land sold on fixed price	1,03,006
Sale proceeds of plantation land to peasant grantees ...	34,767
Purchase of proprietary rights for village sites	14,289
Total ...	12,23,169

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—During the year under report, occupancy rights were granted to peasant grantees in 615 holdings over an area of 11,682 acres.

In one holding full proprietary rights were purchased by a yeoman grantee on 135 acres, after payment of Rs. 5,756, the entire amount due.

In 30 holdings conditional proprietary rights were given to yeomen and capitalists, on 4,073 acres, but they have failed to pay the purchase money during the fixed period and consequently notices have been issued to them intimating that they will have to pay purchase money at enhanced rate and in 118 holdings on 19,142 acres, last instalments have been paid by the same classes of grantees and full proprietary rights acquired during the year. There are now 32 grantees, of *nazrana* paying classes, who have not yet made up their mind to purchase these rights. Some of them have not yet fulfilled all the conditions and are therefore precluded from purchasing.

The peasant grantees have purchased these rights during the year on an area of 77,952 acres on payment of Rs. 9,74,399. The general tendency of the peasant grantees is to sell or mortgage their lands after purchasing proprietary rights. In majority of cases they resort to mortgages of specified period, for payment of their loans incurred in connection with private necessities or to pay the money borrowed for the purchase of rights.

An area of 13,028 acres was mortgaged during the year by agriculturists to others. Many grantees chiefly the Military Pensioners on selling their land sever their connection from this district in order to go back and settle down in their home district. Capitalists who were unable to obtain land in auction in the Montgomery and Gujranwala Districts, came to Lyallpur and purchased from such home-sick grantees, at more favourable prices.

About 9,941 acres of land was sold during the year by the grantees of various classes for Rs. 16,57,145 and comprising 519 holdings. The average sale value per acre amounts to Rs. 167.

Though the assessments have generally been enhanced, there has been no fall in the market value of lands. This is partly due to the high prices fetched in auction for the Government waste land in the Montgomery and Gujranwala Districts, and partly to the failure of several Public Banks owing to which general inclination is to invest money in securing landed properties.

As desired in the letter No. 4700, dated 29th June 1914, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Multan Division, statistics of alienations during the year under report, by and to agricultural tribes of the Western Punjabis, are given below :—

Nature of rights transferred.	Mortgages by Western Punjabis.	Mortgages to Western Punjabis.	Sales by Western Punjabis.	Sales to Western Punjabis.	Redemption by Western Punjabis.	Redemption from Western Punjabis.	Remarks.
Ownerships ...	989	211	703	398	28	28	
Occupancy rights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Grantees from the districts in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions have been classed as Western Punjabis.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—Twenty-three thousand three hundred and eleven mutations were disposed of during the year and attested by the following Officers :—

Deputy Commissioner	86
Settlement Officer	379
Revenue Assistant	97
Tahsildars	5,783
Naib Tahsildars	14,646
Kanungos	2,320
Total ...	23,311

Of these mutations only 14,042 related to agricultural land. The balance 9,269 were concerned with sites within villages. The pending mutations comprised 2,080 agricultural cases and 1,289 cases relating to village sites.

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At the close of the year there were 3,369 mutations written up, but still requiring attestation.

Grants of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, to peasant grantees, were made on the condition that they surrender their shares held in the Chenab Colony, in favour of their relatives. They agreed to this condition and the Colonization Officer, Montgomery, who recorded their statements to this effect, sent from time to time as the cases arose, lists of all such grantees, showing their names, number of the villages where they hold grants in this district and also names of their relatives in whose favour mutations were to be effected in this district.

During the year under report 102 such mutations have been effected.

It is usual, when any party to mutation is absent at the time of attestation, to enquire from him, through the post, whether he has any objection to the proposed change in the record of rights.

In these cases, however, in view of the fact that persons, named on the list received from the Colonization Officer, Montgomery, have agreed before him to mutation of names so far as their rights in this district are concerned, mutations have been attested without reference to the parties affected.

The procedure is not strictly regular but it expedites the disposal of cases and is not open to objection if the lists of Colonization Officer are carefully prepared. The matter was not referred by the Deputy Commissioner for orders.
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This procedure involves the acceptance by the Colonization Officer, Montgomery, of responsibility for the correction of his lists and he has been informed accordingly.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The assessment of the extensions and 58 proprietary villages was completed, comprising 144 villages.

Pargana note books were written up in the case of these *mauzas*, 32 *mauzas* were transferred to Jhang District in October 1913.

The number of *mauzas* under settlement in this district thus fell from 1,159 to 1,127 and the area from 1,986,702 to 1,924,618 acres.

The assessments undertaken in the year under report covered an area of 237,580 acres and were estimated to yield Rs. 3,33,518, an increase of Rs. 2,61,034 on the previous demand.

The number of appeals against Mr. Dobson's latest assessments was small. All appeals were rejected. The assessment has been most satisfactorily carried through.

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The assessment is now complete and the final Settlement Report is now being compiled and will shortly be ready for the Press.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* are generally in good order and are kept fairly neat and clean. The trees planted round the *abadis* are also in good condition.

Eight wells were constructed during the year and well water is said to be improving in quality and is less saline.

Grantees are now permitted to obtain proprietary rights in their residential sites. During the year the *nazrana* paying grantees have purchased such rights on an area of 195 acres for Rs. 4,018 at Rs. 20-10-0 per acre and the peasant grantees have obtained full rights on 818 acres on payment of Rs. 10,271 at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Six new *lambardars'* posts were created, four abolished and 58 fresh appointments were made in the course of the year

The *lambardars* are well remunerated and a high standard of work can be insisted upon. Loss of appointment in connexion with misconduct is a considerable punishment, but still the number of men who have had to be dealt with for neglect of duty is considerable.

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The total of all the *lambardars* now in the district is 2,574.

Total number of *zaildars* is 63 and during the year one was dismissed and one died. The vacancies were filled up by new men.

Both these agencies are working satisfactorily on the whole.

12. *Census.*—No remark.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Market Towns which serve this district are Lyallpur, Gojra, Toba Tek Singh, Jaranwala, Tandlianwala, Chak Jhumra and Sayadwala.

The first two have Municipalities and 3 to 6 have turned into Notified Areas and their existing administration is in accordance with the Municipal Act and Manual.

Sayadwala is an old town, transferred from the Montgomery District and situated beyond the limit of the Lower Chenab Colony proper. For its transfer to the new district to be formed, proposals have been submitted and orders are awaited. All the new towns have the advantage of a central situation and were designed to the public health and convenience. Improvements in the water-supply works at Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Chak Jhumra have approached completion and are expected to help in further improving the sanitation of these towns and to be beneficial to the public.

Government have finally transferred the balance of Town fund, in case of Tandlianwala Rs. 62,000 and for Jaranwala Rs. 33,889, for the upkeep of the works already constructed and for completion of those under construction. With this money coupled with the income from other sources, the Notified Area Committee at Jaranwala will be able to keep the existing works in an efficient order and also to make further improvements ; but it seems difficult for the Tandlianwala Notified Area Committee, even to complete the works under construction. The balance in hand of the Committee is hardly sufficient to complete the Drainage Scheme and the Dispensary and practically no money will be left to provide a filtered water-supply which is very necessary for the public health. Owing to these financial difficulties an application has been made to the Sanitary Board, Punjab, for a grant of Rs. 12,490 for the Drainage work and later on, perhaps, it will be necessary to apply to Government for help by waiving the condition of levying departmental charges on works constructed by the Public Works Department.

The recent progress of the smaller market towns has not, I believe, been very marked and the financing and keeping up their public works will probably present difficulties.

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Efforts are also being made to improve existing sources of income of this town.

In these market towns industry is for the most part subservient to the ends of agriculture. Practically all the factories are for ginning and pressing cotton. Flour Mills and Oil Presses are some times worked in conjunction with the cotton factories and some times exist separately.

The bulk of the agricultural produce changes hands at these towns, however, traffic is by no means confined to these large centres, as export trade is also carried out at many of the less important Railway Stations, where traders establish themselves during the busy season. During the year the market remained rather dull and a tightness of money market continued.

14. *Communications.*—No new railway line has been constructed during the year and all the old lines afford direct communication with Karachi and the principal market towns are situated at suitable intervals along them.

The District is well provided with means of communication other than railway. It is intersected by wide District Board roads, on which improvements are constantly being effected. These are generally feeder roads, converging upon business centres. Metalling is confined to the main arteries of traffic.

Metalling of roads is restricted to those parts where traffic is heaviest and even so the District Board has a very heavy bill to meet for construction and up keep.

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The total mileage metalled is now 101 and unmetalled 1,085 miles.

Other important roads follow the lines of railway and principal distributaries and these latter are the property of the Irrigation Department, who do not always allow free access to the public.

Within village areas, grantees have roads to their own holdings and communication between separate *abadis* is similarly established.

15. *Miscellaneous.—Reduction of outlets.*—A good many projects for reduction of outlets are coming to the Deputy Commissioner from the Irrigation Department for approval. In dealing with such cases following points are taken into consideration by the Deputy Commissioner :—

(*a*) to avoid large per saltum reductions and to approach the permissible minimum by easy stages ;

(*b*) to give a full harvest's notice to the *zamindars* concerned before the reduction takes effect ;

(*c*) not to regard statistics of areas irrigated and matured as an infallible guide ;

(*d*) not to support arbitrary reductions which serve no definite end. Where, on the same distributary, one *mauza* is getting too much and another too little, it is a manifest injustice not to intervene in favour of the weaker *mauza* ; but where all are provided equally, no case for reduction should arise.

Charagah for growing grass.—The Director of Agriculture, Punjab, wants to try the experiment of ploughing up and watering *chiragahs* for growing grass. The proposal is that a few villages should be selected where the *chiragah* is in one or two large blocks, of reasonably good land and is commanded by the canal and where the present water supply is good. For cultivation of the land, necessary permission to be obtained from the Deputy Commissioner under Section 33 of the Colony Act. No special supply of canal water to be obtained but to utilize the excess water in the kharif which is generally wasted and also available water at other times, which is not really needed for the growing crop. Ploughing for sowing grass seed and watering to be done by combination among the grantees.

The object of the experiment is to see whether the great area of waste land throughout the Chenab Colony, which serves as exercise ground for the cattle but produces very little grass, cannot be turned into good pasture at little cost. The Financial Commissioner has approved immediate trial of this experiment in half a dozen of villages for selection of which necessary action is being taken.

Proposed settlement of criminal tribes in Lyallpur.—The Committee appointed to consider questions relating to administration of criminal and wandering tribes, have proposed that a settlement should be established at Lyallpur for the supply of labour to the Railway station, Mandi, and Factories.

The local authorities are not in favour of the proposal and the idea is regarded with positive apprehension by the residents of both Civil Station and Lyallpur Town. Besides that employes of labour inform that there is no great demand for labour than can be met by the present supply and they, one and all, have the greatest objection to the employment of labour of this nature.

As regards the location of such a settlement there is no very suitable place near Lyallpur.

Co-operative Credit societies.—These are progressing. Thirty-four new village Banks were started during the year. The total number of such Banks is now 165.

The people seem to appreciate the advantages of the Co-operative movement and they are desirous of having more Banks.

The Central Bank has also done well and has now provided during the year 120 village Banks with loans amounting to Rs. 2,56,379.

The demand for education is keen and the people are ready to pay towards the establishment of new schools.
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Schools.—The number of schools in this district is now 349 as per detail below :—

Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	11
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	272
Indigenous „	...	...	...	...	...	45
Girls „	...	...	...	...	...	19
Normal „	...	...	...	...	...	1
Industrial „	...	...	...	...	...	1

Many chaks have also started and are paying for schools of their own, in the hope that the District Board may be induced to take them over.

Arboriculture.—The gaps in the lines of roadside trees have almost been filled up durng the year.

At present *lambardars* maintain the water channels which irrigate roadside trees and see that the latter get their turn of water, in return for a payment made by the District Board. By this private arrangement the arboricultural staff was reduced.

This change has not proved satisfactory and the District Board has under consideration the question of reverting to the old system, to push on arboricultural work.

The Board proposes to appoint an Inspector of arboriculture and four Foresters to look after this work and to establish nurseries according to the requirements in the District and to give an extensive trial to growing fruit trees along the roads.

16. *Extensions.*—The villages on the right bank of Deg Nala, in the Upper Chenab Circle, have been deprived of irrigation, by diverting the Deg.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

On enquiry from the Irrigation Department, whether irrigation can be extended to these villages from the Lower Chenab Canal, it is found that this canal has no spare supply of water left to allot outside its existing irrigation boundaries.

The area is in the Upper Chenab Canal Circles and as the responsibility for providing a remedy rests with that Circle, enquiry has also been made from the Superintending Engineer, Upper Chenab Canal, who informs us that the question is under discussion with the Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab Canal, and the result will be communicated as soon as a decision has been arrived at.

17. *Establishments.*—Out of the Colony, temporary establishment one Naib Record-keeper on Rs. 20 and a Dak Moharrir on Rs. 15 have been brought under reduction during the year and the monthly cost of the remaining temporary hands amounts to Rs. 210.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Diwan Tek Chand, I. C. S.*)

1. *Surveys and demarcation.*—Survey operations for a railway line from Gujranwala to Lyallpur *via* Chuharkana, Manawala and Shahkot were undertaken during the year under report.

A minor named "Gajiana Rajbaha" has been constructed as an offshoot from Mianali Branch passing through Chaks Nos. 14 and 15, Rakh Branch. No other survey or demarcations were made during the year.

2. *Conditions.*—There were originally 175 nurseries in the new colony as below :—

	Nurseries.
Rakh Branch	129 in 75 villages.
Gugera Branch	46 in 24 villages.

Out of these, 10 have been sold to *lambardars* and one to a colonist at the uniform rate of Rs. 4,000 per square, and 3 have been reserved as Government groves. The remaining 161 nurseries, resumed under orders of Government, were added to *chiragah* (grazing ground). These 161 include 13 nurseries resumed from colonists of the peasant class.

The cultivated land attached to these nurseries ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *killas* each) has been sold to the colonists at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per square. Three colonists of them have already paid in the purchase-money amounting to Rs. 1,188-2-9.

Only two *lambardars* have been punished by confiscation of their *lambardari* squares for breach of mule-breeding conditions, so that 217 *lambardars* now hold grants under the above conditions. The grant of one *lambardar* in Chak No. 48, Rakh Branch, confiscated last year has been re-allotted to him in appeal. One square has been granted to a *sufedposh* in Chak No. 572 on mule-breeding conditions. Thus at the end of this year there were altogether 218 grants for breeding mules.

3. *Allotment.*—The total allotted area at the end of the year was 212,568 acres as compared with 212,063 acres in 1913.

Statements Nos. I and II.

In the Gugera Branch the allotted area last year was shown as 50,283 acres. This year it is reported as 51,255 acres. The difference is due to the revised returns which have been carefully prepared this year.

In the Rakh Branch the allotted area has decreased from 2,027 to 1,560 acres, *i.e.* by 467 acres as compared with the figures of last year, and this is chiefly due to the resumption of land under nurseries in various villages and now added to the State lands, and also due to the confiscated *lambardari* squares.

The balance of unallotted area in the Gugera Branch in tahsil Sharakpur is not of good quality but reverse is the case on the Rakh Branch where the people on the Rakh Branch are very eager to buy land at any price.

This shows the Rakh Branch assessment was not prohibitive.

H. A. CASSON.

Five hundred and twenty-nine acres were either allotted, sold or released on both the Branches during the present year, and 81 acres were confiscated.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The condition of the sown area on the two Branches out of the total allotted area is as follows :—

Statement No. III.

	Total area allotted.	*Total area sown.*
1. Rakh Branch	161,313	160,345
2. Gugera Branch	51,255	51,756
	212,568	212,101

The sown area includes the double cropped area also which will be about 5,000 acres.

Again the sown area by harvests is compared below :—

	Last year.	*Now.*
Kharif	66,066	64,762
Rabi	141,714	147,339
Total ...	207,780	212,101

Thus there is a decrease of 1,304 acres in *kharif* which is due to the fact that the water supply in the canal was not adequate at the time of sowings. But there is considerable increase of 5,625 acres in the *rabi* sowings. As regards the *kharaba* figures, *kharaba* in the Rakh Branch is now given in only 12 villages. In one of these, *viz.*, Chak No. 44, this will be stopped under the orders of the Settlement Officer, Lyallpur. The percentage of failed crops in these villages comes to 8·19 Similarly on the Gugera Branch in tahsils Sharakpur and Khangah Dogran *kharaba* is allowed in only 10 villages and their percentages on the sown area of those estates in the 2 tahsils comes to 1·74 and 11·91 respectively.

Not at all a high percentage compared with the average proportion of *kharaba*, but I hardly think the percentage can be that of a series of years as some *kharaba* percentages which came to my notice when hearing Rakh Branch assessment appeals were as high as 18 or even 20 per cent.

H. A. CASSON.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There are 179 acres of land in Mauza No. 6 Rakh Branch, that had been given over for temporary cultivation to S. Hari Singh for the year under report on a rental of Rs. 525. These were the 6 squares allotted to one Ram Jowaya Shah, and were resumed in Rabi 1913.

The area reserved for *mandi* near Dhaban Singh Railway Station (measuring 43 acres) was given for temporary cultivation for a yearly rent of Rs. 520.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There was a total receipt of Rs. 3,19,175 as shown below :— Statement No. IV.

	Rs.
From capitalist and From yeomen grantees	33,442
From peasant grantees	2,55,072
From sale of Government vacant lands	30,661

Out of a total demand of Rs. 3,21,271 there remained a balance of only Rs. 2,096 outstanding towards the end of the year. The total amount received is less by Rs. 1,58,499 as compared with the receipt of the last year, the reason being that most of the peasant grantees had paid the purchase money last year.

As to the future demand on account of the sale of Government waste land lying in the villages I do not expect more than about Rs. 20,000 during the year 1914-15.

As regards the future demand of purchase price (column 3) I may note here that in a statement recently submitted in compliance with Financial Commissioner's Circular Letter No. 16, dated the 17th August 1914, the estimated amount of purchase price of Government lands in which the right to purchase had accrued on 1st April 1914 or will accrue in subsequent years extending to 1929 was put down at Rs. 7,80,978. Out of this amount we might be able to recover about Rs. 2,00,000 in the year 1914-15.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report 10 tenants on the Rakh Branch and 4 on the Gugera Branch have acquired occupancy rights; 551 and 403 peasant grantees on Rakh and Gugera Branch respectively have obtained proprietary rights by paying Rs. 2,56,201 for 20,496 acres.

Two capitalist and 5 yeomen grantees on the two branches have paid Rs. 18,363 + Rs. 262-0-8 as interest in order to get proprietary rights.

There still remain 20,422 acres of land with occupancy rights of which the peasant grantees have not acquired proprietary rights up to this time, and in most cases the right to purchase has not yet accrued but will accrue in years subsequent to 1914.

The area under capitalist and yeomen grantees who have not yet acquired proprietary rights is detailed below—

	Capitalist.	*Yeomen.*
	Acres.	Acres.
1. Rakh Branch	413	346
2. Gugera Branch with Sharakpur ...	327	229
	740	575

Of this area the right to purchase will accrue in 110 acres only in April 1915. In the remaining areas this right has accrued.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The total number of mutations attested during the year is detailed below—

		Relating		Total.
		To sites.	To land.	
(1)	By Deputy Commissioner	47	51	98
(2)	Sub-Divisional Officer—			
	(*a*) Fakir Syed Jalal-ud-din	30	35	65
	(*b*) Rai Bahadur Gauri Shankar	28	55	83
	Total	58	90	148
(3)	By Tahsildars—			
	(*a*) Tahsildar, Khangah Dogran	325	450	775
	(*b*) „ Sharakpur	...	12	12
	Total	325	462	787
(4)	Naib Tahsildars—			
	(*a*) Colony Naib Tahsildar *786	253	870	1,123
	(*b*) Sheikh Muhammad Ali 196			
	(*c*) Sardar Mangal Singh 141			
	Total 1,123			
(5)	By Tirath Ram, Field Kanungo	54	180	234

The balance of mutations outstanding at the close of the year was 490 as detailed below :—

Relating to land	258
„ to sites	232
Total	490

*Not a large outturn. The Colony Naib-Tahsildar has now with the approval of Government been transferred to work on the new colonization of the upper Chenab area, *vide para* 17 below.

H. A. CASSON.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—One hundred and three appeals were filed in the Commissioner's Court against the high rate of new assessment announced by Mr. Dobson, Settlement Officer, Lyallpur. The result has been that in 62 villages the rates have been altered and in 41 villages the appeals have been rejected. In some of the peasant and capitalist villages where the tenants could not bear any portion of the enhanced assessment, they have left their tenancies, but in most cases it has been adjusted between the landlord and his tenant.

Gibb's modules having been set up in 15 villages on the Shahkot Distributary for the past five years and experience having been gained of their results it is now proposed to make the assessment of those villages a fixed one. The *abadkars* are willing to accept the proposal on the condition that the quantity of irrigation which they receive at present is not decreased.

The Gibb's modules have proved successful and the zamindars want their construction on other distributaries also.

Good.

H. A. CASSON.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year under report 49 compounds (*ihatas*) were allotted to the following persons :—

(1.)	*Abadkars*	19
(2.)	Shopkeepers	22
(3.)	Tenants-at-will	2
(4.)	Menials	6
		49

Orders were conveyed in Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 3877, dated the 11th May 1912, for grant of proprietary rights in village residential sites.

The complicated question of granting proprietary rights in residential sites of colony villages was taken up in right earnest during the year under report. Detailed papers are being prepared, and it is hoped that the whole work will be completed by 31st March 1915. The ownership of residential sites will be given to colonists at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre or Rs. 350 per square to the peasant class tenants and at Rs 4,000 per square for the area in excess of the permissible standard occupied after the settlement. To the capitalists and yeomen these sites will be sold at the rates at which they have purchased proprietary rights in their respective agricultural lands, *viz.* from Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 65 per acre.

The menials tenants-at-will and shopkeepers shall not be allowed to purchase any proprietary rights at present. In cases where these people have occupied sites in the colonists' compounds the proprietary rights of the whole compound will be given to the colonists and the menials inhabiting therein will be considered under them.

As the report is already late, I do not delay it to examine whether this procedure is in accordance with orders. The matter will be looked into.

H. A. CASSON.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The total number of *lambardars* in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony was 307 on 30th September 1914.

Of the 11 vacancies occurred during the year, 5 were filled up and 6 remained pending at the end of the year under report. No changes have taken place amongst the *zaildars*

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The town of Sangla is making a fair progress though it had the misfortune of suffering rather badly from plague in the month of April and from cholera in the month of August. The difficulty there is that of water supply. For about 20 days the people had to drink water collected in depressions of the water-courses as the pipe water on the Railway Station which was hitherto used by the people with the permission of the Station Master was no longer available on account of the Railway Authorities stopping the use of it by the residents of the town.

A project has been prepared for a complete Water supply scheme and it has been approved by the Sanitary Board. The cost would be Rs. 60,000, half of which would be contributed by Government. It is hoped that the work will be executed in the year 1914-15 much to the relief of the people of Sangla.

The same difficulty of scarcity of potable water was felt at Shahkot also At the annual fair of Syed Abul Khair about 10,000 people attended in the month of March 1914.

The drainage works at the Chuharkana Mandi are completed, but they are not yet in a working order on account of the non-supply of canal water to the flushing tank. When the project was first prepared, it was hoped that water will be available from the Lower Chenab Canal. This hope has, however, been frustrated and we have recently constructed a water-course to get water from the Upper Chenab Canal. But, as this canal is not yet open for all the year round, we will not be able to take advantage of it till next year, when it will be able to supply perennial irrigation.

It is under contemplation to make this place a Notified Area.

The Mandi at Nankana Sahib, which is a private one, is rising in importance. A big fair was held as usual on the birthday of Guru Nanak Sahib which fell in the third week of November at which about 62,000 persons collected.

A smaller attendance than we may anticipate in future years.—H. A. Casson.

The Mandi of Warburton has made some progress. During the year under report 60 shop sites and 24 house sites were sold for Rs. 17,000. Of these 25 shops and one house have been actually built. One factory has also come into being at this place.

The Warburton Mandi is a private Mandi. Its prospects are not very bright.—H. A. Casson.

14. *Communications.*—Eight miles of the Sheikhupura-Chuharkana road are being metalled by the District Board. The condition of *kacha* roads is not very satisfactory, but steps are being taken to improve them. Culverts over the roads are also being improved, and the zamindars have been warned not to construct them without permission. All culverts which will be made in future will be of masonry and the cost will be recovered in advance by the District Board.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The zamindari banks have been progressing well. Nine new banks were started during the year—raising the total number to 69. No bank was discontinued. The amount of loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 4,125.

A central committee for the district and for each tahsil was established in a District Conference which was held at Wazirabad in March 1914 and at which the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies (Mr. A. Langley, I. C. S.) and the Deputy Commissioner took part.

The Khangah Dogran Sub-Committee has done well in distributing agriculturist implements and fresh seeds to zamindars.

2. The inadequacy of water supply mentioned last year still exists in the following twelve villages:—

Chaks Nos. 29, 30, 180, 286, 31, 35, 116, 121, 166, 171, 181 and 182 on the Rakh Branch.

3. In Chaks Nos. 7,813 and 283, Rakh Branch, six masonry wells have been sunk on account of inadequate supply of canal water.

4. In Chak No. 578, Gugera Branch, some vacant land was given over for grazing purposes for Rs. 535.

5. The colonists have heard of the proposed formation of a new district at Sheikhupura. They heartily approve of the proposal.

6. Nine Government groves in Rakh Branch, with culturable areas attached to them in charge of the District Board, were given by auction for Rs. 1,021 and the money was credited to the District Fund.

Was the District Board really entitled to this? The matter will be looked into.—H. A. CASSON.

7. The total number of schools in the colony was 43, of which 11 were newly started during the year and 3 were raised from Lower to the Upper Primary standard. The number of schools last year was 31. The zamindars seem to take a good deal of interest in matters educational, as in many villages zamindars have started their private schools at their own cost and are now applying for aid from the District Board. The Shahkot people have a strong desire for having a Vernacular Middle School there. The girls' schools at Sangla have made rapid progress.

16. *Extensions.*—A minor has been taken from Mianali Rajbaha of the Gugera Branch called "Gajiana Minor" which will irrigate about 3,100 acres of land of old villages. It has not yet commenced to run.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

No other project has been sanctioned during the year.

17. *Establishment.*—The Colony Naib-Tahsildar has been transferred with effect from 10th May 1914 to the Upper Chenab Canal Colony and the work on the Lower Chenab Canal Colony is now being done by the ordinary staff of the district. The amount of work which remains to be done is mentioned below :—

(1). Preparation of papers with regard to the sale and allotment of residential sites and their mutations ;

(2). The conferring of occupancy rights in certain villages and their mutations ; and

(3). The conferring of proprietary rights in certain villages and their mutations.

This work is not very heavy and it should now be done by the Mahal Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Khangah Dogran.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

The total area to be colonized in the Sharakpur Tahsil and to be irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal and which has been measured is about 34,000 acres which lie in the following nine Government Rakhs :—

		Acres.
1.	Mahandevi	15,887
2.	Khera	2,663
3.	Kapi	2,445
4.	Kalpi	299
5.	Marh	4,083
6.	Malakpur	1,875
7.	Madhodas	2,741
8.	Mahtam	27
9.	Chhaoni (part)	4,001
	Total	34,021

Besides these, there is a Rakh Baoli Lehna Singh and a portion of Rakh Chhaoni (about 11,100 acres) which were originally contemplated to be reserved for an irrigated plantation, but the scheme has recently been abandoned and this area has also been made available for colonization.

2. All the nine rakhs mentioned in para. 1 have been recently surveyed on the rectangular system, water-courses have been constructed in the majority of the rakhs, and the lands will be ready in a few weeks' time for distribution to the selected colonists and grantees.

Of the total area about 2,348 acres in 31 lots will be sold by public auction on the 5th January 1915. Of the remaining area, 3,000 acres have been reserved for the two silladar regiments (4 B. Cavalry and III Skinner's Horse). This leaves an area of about 39,700 acres for distribution to the disappointed Jhelum grantees (on the perennial channels) and to the compensatory grantees (on the kharif channels). The colonization and survey work was much retarded owing to the heavy and unprecedented floods during the months of July and August. As flood water was standing in all the rakhs for months together, and little work could be done on the spot, even the digging of water channels by the Canal Department had to be abandoned for some time.

3. Colonists were selected by me, with the assistance of my Revenue Assistant and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sheikupura, during the months of May and June 1914 and lists have been prepared under instructions from the Commissioner.

4. The chaks have been formed, village-sites have been selected in consultation with the Irrigation Department and the Index-maps are now being printed for distribution to the would-be-colonists.

5. As kharif lands were not ready to receive colonists in Kharif 1914, about 11,300 acres were given away on lease for temporary cultivation. The remaining portion of the rakhs remained uncultivated on account of their being submerged for a considerable period at the time of sowings of the rice crop.

The rate of rent was fixed at Rs. 7 for old cultivated area and Rs. 5 for the land newly brought under the plough this year. I hope this will bring in a good sum to the Government in the form of rent.

Abstract of mortgages, sales and redemptions by, and to, agricultural tribes of the Western Punjab.

Nature of Rights transferred.	Mortgages by	Mortgages to	Sales by	Sales to	Redemption by	Redemption from
Ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy right	...	...	...	...	...	...

This statement has been attached in compliance with Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 4700, dated the 29th June 1914, and it is nil.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*P. J. Rust, Esquire, B. A.*)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No remarks.

2. *Conditions.*—Last year a number of squares were confiscated because of the complaint that the conditions of grants for mule-breeding were not observed.

Eleven-and-a-half of these squares have since been re-allotted and only half a square remains.

Complaints are still received, but they have not been so numerous in the year under report as they were in the past.

A suitable scale of fines has been fixed and on report received from the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, the defaulters are fined in accordance with this scale unless they can show good cause why fine should not be imposed.

The recent ruling of the Financial Commissioner, that the condition of residence in the chak may be held to have been fulfilled if the tenant has a house therein fit for habitation, has enabled several pending cases to be disposed of.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report only 64 acres have been allotted by sale—the reduction being due to the fact that the Executive Engineer of the Jhang Division has written that water cannot be provided.

Statements Nos. I and II.

In the Lyallpur Division water has been allowed to the fresh grants, but I have been asked not to make further allotments before enquiring whether the grants are "commanded."

The sale price of 201 acres out of the total number of 442 acres sold in accordance with the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's No. 2481, dated 22nd March 1912, had to be refunded to the purchasers and the area resumed because the Irrigation Department were not able to supply water.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The increase in the area cultivated during kharif as well as rabi, as compared with the previous year, is chiefly due to the transfer of the 32 villages from the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil of the Lyallpur District to the Shorkot Tahsil of this District.

Statement No. III.

The figures are :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase.
Kharif	54,029	82,947	28,918
Rabi	115,842	156,947	41,105

There have been many complaints about the reduction of outlets, but I am satisfied that these reductions have been necessary. The people of this district are on the whole bad cultivators and make no effort to economise their water. I am credibly informed that even after the reduction of the outlets, there is ample water for all cultivation, if the water is economically used and if the zamindars would only take the trouble to prevent waste by strengthening the banks of their water channels.

As in Lyallpur, there is, I think, no genuine ground for complaint.
9-12-1914. C. J. HALLIFAX.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil.

Statement No. IV.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Nil.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—The following recoveries on account of purchase of proprietary rights in the Chenab Colony were made during the year under report :—

	Rs.
Peasant	...4,64,494
Yeomen	8,261
Capitalist	848
Acreage Rate	821

These figures exclude Rs. 9,681 recovered as sale price of area sold in accordance with orders contained in Financial Commissioner, Punjab's letter No. 2481, dated 22nd March 1912.

The marked increase in recoveries from peasant grantees is apparently due to a rumour prevalent among the colonists that the Government will enhance the rate at which the proprietary rights are purchaseable.

Enquiries were made as to the reasons for which the purchase of proprietary rights was proceeding slowly in Jhang and the result was the rumour which accelerated purchase.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of His Honour's Proceedings in the Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 40, dated 16th March 1914 (received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 1901, dated 16th April 1914) the figures noted below will show the extent to which the colonists who have qualified to purchase have availed themselves of the right, etc.

	Acres.
Area in which colonists have qualified to purchase proprietary rights	146,425
Area in which proprietary rights have been purchased	68,859
Area sold out of that shown in column 1 ...	704

	Rs.	a.	p.
Price obtained	95,010	0	0
Average per acre	134	15	3

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The number of mutations attested during the year under report was 2,642 and 135 were pending at the close of the year.

The effect and reception of the new Act have been satisfactory. There is some difficulty in distinguishing between a lease and mortgage. If the money is paid down in a lump sum, the transaction may always be held to be a mortgage and also if the land is transferred in consideration of an existing debt; but difficulty arises when there is an existing debt, but there is a specific condition in the deed of transfer for the annual payment of the lease money: it is probable that this is merely a ruse to bring the transfer under the definition of a lease, but, on the other hand, in accordance with the terms of the lease, the lessor could enforce annual payment of the lease money in cash and it is therefore difficult to hold that the transaction is not a lease.

It has not come to my notice that the form of transfer mentioned is frequent as likely to give rise to any serious difficulty.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—The new assessment made by the Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, on the 32 villages of the Shorkot Tahsil, lately transferred from Toba Tek Singh and 3 villages of the Jhang Tahsil, were pronounced by him during the year under report.

On his suggestion 130 cases of exchanges (out of 390 transferred from Lyallpur) were dealt with and in 106 cases exchanges were allowed and in 24 rejected.

This is practically the end of exchanges.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

Two hundred and sixty cases being out of the scope recommended were left out of consideration.

10. *Village sites.*—The isolated homesteads usually called 'Dhauns' continue to be an admitted obstacle to the administration from the criminal point of view. Ostensibly the sheds are for the accommodation of cattle, but they are in reality used for hiding and passing on cattle.

The action taken under rule XVII of the rules made under Section 18 of Act, XXVII of 1871, and corresponding Section 20 of the Repealed Act, III of 1911, regarding Chak 215 reported in last year's report could not be completed for want of express provision in the new Act (III of 1911).

The question has been touched by the special committee in their report on the questions relating to the administration of criminal and wandering tribes in the Punjab, 1914, and it is expected that the measures recommended by the Committee for adoption, if carried out, improve matters to a great extent and put a stop to these difficulties in the way of administration.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—There have been fewer complaints against *lambaradrs* of the colony during the past year.

Two were dismissed on account of their conduct in connection with criminal cases and one for insolvency.

Considering the class from which they are drawn and the ideas they have inherited the *lambardars* are fairly satisfactory. But there is much room for improvement and improvement is being slowly effected. There is not in Jhang the demand for education that there is among the Lyallpur outside colonists, but in Jhang as well education is being extended. The *zaildars* are many of them influential, but hitherto family and tribal quarrels have interfered with their efficiency. It is also a question whether more help can be expected in police matters from *zaildars* and *lambardars* till the police station jurisdictions some of which now cover very large areas, are readjusted.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

I have had to warn severely the *lambardars* of Chaks Nos. 147 and 149 on account of frequent complaints from the Irrigation Department of damage done to the canal plantations.

I was asked to take security from these chaks, but there is no rule or Act under which this could be done. I have suggested to the Executive Engineer that special arrangements should be made to capture the actual offenders, as this would have a more lasting effect than any warning or even punishment of *lambardars.*

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Nil.

There have been continual complaints that the Mandi established outside the octroi limits of Jhang-Maghiana is systematically used as a base for the smuggling of goods into the octroi limits and the question of including it within these limits is under consideration. There is no other important Mandi.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

14. *Communications.*—There is one metalled road in the colony area, namely between Chiniot and Kot-Khuda-Yar on the Chiniot-Chak Jhumra road.

I hear that the Railway between Jhang and Chiniot will not be commenced for some time.

The roads are bad and the District Board has not sufficient funds at its disposal. If only a special grant, say, of Rs. 5,00,000 could be alloted, about 60 miles of metalled roads could be made and the communication would be considerably improved.

The policy of metalling long stretches of road is not one that should be embarked on till the necessity for metalling has been clearly proved. In Jhang unmetalled roads are generally preferable, but where metalling is really required assistance is given to the District Board out of the Divisional allotment for the making and upkeep of such roads. Attention should be directed mainly to improving the existing unmetalled roads.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No damage was done by boll worms during the year.

No locusts reported to have passed through the district.

The crops were rather above than below average.

The statement of alienations by, and to, Western Punjabis, prescribed by Financial Commissioners' letter No. 4700, dated 29th June 1914, is, I am afraid, unreliable. It is not understood exactly what tribes are to be classed as Western Punjabis. I am, however, sending the statement as it has been put up and will have further enquiries made and will endeavour to supply a more accurate statement as soon as possible.

16. *Extensions.*—The canal water has now reached Jhang Civil Station. Its advent was not heralded with sufficient notice and the water channels and culverts had to be constructed in great haste by the Municipal Committee with the result that probably more money was spent thereon than would have been, if a proper plan and estimate had been previously prepared by an expert.

Everything is, however, now running smoothly.

I have recommended the reduction of the rate from Rs. 10 per acre to Rs. 8-8-0 per acre.

I have it on the authority of visitors that the outward appearance of Jhang has much improved: but, at the same time, there has been very much more fever than has ever been known before.

Canal water has undoubtedly improved the Civil Station. The difficulties connected with its introduction have been overcome. The reference regarding rates is with me.
9-11-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

The offices and the bungalow of Executive Engineer, Jhang Division, have been completed and I am informed that the Executive Engineer now spends more of his time at headquarters.

This is satisfactory. When I visited Jhang last I saw the Executive Engineer there.
9-12-14. C. J. HALLIFAX.

17. *Establishments.*—Nil.

LOWER CHENAB COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch	Lyallpur	390,286	297,417	297,417	295,138	2,279
	Gujranwala	206,901	159,753	159,753	161,313	—1,560
	Total ...	597,187	457,170	457,170	456,451	+719
Jhang Branch	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	377,008	51,792
	Jhang	369,123	281,377	228,044	228,060	53,317
	Total ...	868,482	710,177	583,503	605,068	105,109
Gugera Branch ..	Lyallpur	1,003,408	773,014	770,589	759,283	13,731
	Gujranwala	65,404	52,941	50,329	51,255	1,686
	Total ...	1,068,812	825,955	820,918	810,538	15,417
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,534,481	1,993,302	1,861,591	1,872,057	121,245
District Total	Lyallpur	1,893,053	1,499,231	1,423,465	1,431,429	67,802
	Gujranwala	272,305	212,694	210,082	212,568	126
	Jhang	369,123	281,377	228,044	228,060	53,317
	Total ...	2,534,481	1,993,302	1,861,591	1,872,057	121,245

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.				REMARKS.
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,489	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	571,868	812,423	1,840,247	
Do. do. 1911	456,009	576,094	810,458	1,842,561	
Do. do. 1912	455,454	575,260	808,265	1,838,979	
Do. do. 1913	456,057	576,378	809,019	1,841,454	
Do. do. 1914	456,451	605,068	810,538	1,872,057	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1913-1914.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	94,675	·2	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	207,496	·2	...	...
		Total ...	302,171	·2	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	48,832	1·0	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ..	111,513	·7	...	...
		Total ...	160,345	·8	...	...
	Total Rakh Branch	*Kharif* 1913 ...	143,507	·5	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	319,009	·4	...	...
		Total ...	462,516	·4	...	...
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur ..	*Kharif* 1913 ...	103,433	·1	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	245,395	·1	...	...
		Total ...	348,828	·1	...	...
	Jhang ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	82,947	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	156,947	·2	...	...
		Total ...	239,894	·2	...	...
	Total Jhang Branch	*Kharif* 1913 ...	186,380	·2	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	402,342	·1	...	...
		Total ...	588,722	·1	...	...
Gugera Rranch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	247,343	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	571,928	·1	...	...
		Total ...	819,271	·1	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	*Kharif* 1913 ..	15,930	2·6	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	35,826	2·5	...	...
		Total ...	51,756	2·5	...	...
	Total Gugera Branch	*Kharif* 1913 ...	263,273	·4	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	607,754	·2	...	...
		Total ...	871,027	·3	...	...
	Grand Total ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	593,160	·4	...	...
		Rabi 1914 ...	1,329,105	·2	...	...
		Total ...	1,922,265	·3	...	...
District total ...	Lyallpur ...	...	1,470,270	·1	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	...	212,101	1·2	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	239,894	·2	...	...
		Total ...	1,922,265	·3	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	1,607	1,607	...	...	...	1,389	1,389	...	...	...	(a)	...	(a) Rs. 218 remitted under Collector's order. (a) Rs. 401 do. do. do.
	Present year	...	12,23,169	15	14,311	12,37,495	...	12,23,169	15	13,787	12,36,971	...	...	...	(a) 123	123	
	Future demand	...	4,00,000	...	1,500	4,01,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	16,23,169	15	17,418	16,40,602	...	12,23,169	15	15,176	12,38,360	...	...	...	123	123	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	19,944	564	532	21,040	...	19,944	...	...	19,944	...	...	564	532	1,096	
	Present year	30,661	2,69,570	...	...	3,00,231	30,661	2,68,570	...	...	2,99,231	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
	Future demand	20,000	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	50,661	4,89,514	564	532	3,21,271	30,661	2,88,514	...	...	3,19,175	...	1,000	564	532	2,096	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	3,90,007	...	183	3,90,190	...	3,90,007	...	183	3,90,190	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	...	1,00,000	...	703	1,00,703	...	93,277	...	638	93,915	...	6,723	...	3,431	6,788	
	Future demand	...	1,47,000	...	840	1,47,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,000	...	840	1,47,840	
	Total ...	...	6,37,007	...	1,726	6,38,733	...	4,83,284	...	821	4,84,105	...	1,53,723	...	905	1,54,628	
	Grand Total ...	50,66	27,49,690	579	19,676	26,00,606	30,661	19,94,967	15	15,997	20,41,640	...	1,54,723	564	1,560	1,56,847	

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

District.	Name of Extension	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gujranwala.	Gajiana Minor.	3,104	...	3,104	January 1915.
	Total ...	3,104	...	3,104	...

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

District.	Name of Extension.	II—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	Detail of column 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	Chenab Canal.				
	Lyallpur Division—				
Jhang. ...	Chiniot Rajbahas and Minors ...	3,500	3,500	...	1915—16
	Jhang Division—				
	Total ...	3,500	3,500	...	...

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

No. 7263, dated RAWALPINDI, the 21st December 1914.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel F. POPHAM YOUNG, C. I. E., I. A., Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division,

To—MILES IRVING, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony report for the year 1913-14, which reached me on the 19th instant, and to express regret for the delay in its submission.

2. I have recently toured in the Colony, and I have come away with two dominant impressions. The first relates to the magnificent results which have been obtained, and the second to the necessity for maintaining unrelaxed the close control and supervision in the absence of which our labours may yet prove to be Sisyphean.

The value of the horse-breeding operations in this Colony is now being subjected to the severest of tests, and is emerging triumphant. I never imagined that I should officially live to see so splendid a draft of country bred remounts as Captain Hagger shewed me at the Sargodha depôt From personal enquiry and investigation I am satisfied that horse-breeding constitutes no real burden on the farmers whose conditions of grant impose this obligation upon them. At the same time it is the case that a large number of the horse-breeding grantees continue to take " the short view, " and misdirect economy to the extent of starving their mares and young stock unless disciplinary measures are taken from time to time. I can testify to the extreme care and patience with which Captain Gordon, Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle, has discharged the important duties entrusted to him. It is only when it is a clear case of ' will not ' that he advocates punishment of any kind. No one realises better than Captain Gordon the extreme hardship involved in the forfeiture of a man's grant. It would, however, really be misdirected kindness to the whole body of horse-breeding colonists to allow them to think that even the most wanton cases of neglect to fulfil obligations of the most explicit, would never lead to the infliction of the extreme penalty. At the same time I strongly advocate the introduction of a system of temporary confiscations. If we could forfeit a man's grant for (say) three or five years we should have a weapon at hand which would suffice, I think, for even the worst cases. The land could be made over for this period to a horse-breeder selected for good work done, and a double object lesson would thus be afforded.

3. In connection with the general administration of the Colony I am as much impressed by the work which remains to be done, as by the work which has been accomplished. I have been for some time past of the school which is inclined to the view that in continual interference with the internal affairs of the colonists we have, perhaps, gone a little too far in an attempt to ' hustle the East.' In a sense, but in a sense only, I have now come down on the other side of the fence. It is because of the great, but still only partial, success which has attended our efforts, that I feel that to relax those efforts now would almost amount to a wilful neglect of great opportunities specially vouchsafed to us. The object lesson to be derived from the well ordered villages—*relatively* well ordered, I should say—of these colonies is immense. Throughout the Punjab we are trying to instil into the people some glimmering of an idea as to what is meant by order and cleanliness, and as to what can be accomplished by united effort on the part of the people themselves. Here we can show them, and thus by practical demonstration, help to raise the general standard of rustic civilisation throughout the Province. But if, making an idol of non-interference, we fail to make use of our opportunities, the people who have been reared in middens, who will never combine to repair a common bridge, or prevent encroachments on a public road, will very soon lapse into that indifference which results in waste, in disorder, in the failure to recognise communal responsibilities, in bodily disease, and in mental apathy.

I feel, however, most strongly that if we are to do our duty by the Colony and through the Colony to the Punjab, this can only be done by recognising the necessity for a special machinery. An overworked District Officer, assisted by 'the usual District Staff' may well alternate between that activity which leads to discontent, and that policy of 'laisser faire' which can only end in the undoing of much that has been done. The special machinery which I contemplate is the delegation of an experienced Assistant Commissioner, provided with an allowance which would justify his retention in the Colony for a sequence of years, whose duty it would be to manage the Colony in that personal way by which alone the results we desire could be accomplished without that friction and uneasiness which we all recognise to be an evil.

4. In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the effective administration of Mr. Ferguson both as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Colony, and more recently as Deputy Commissioner, and to the most excellent work accomplished before I came to this Division by Mr. Strickland the results of which in many directions have been made manifest to me in the course of my tour through the Colony. As noted by Mr. Ferguson, Baba Bhag Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, gave valuable assistance in relation to Colony administration.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(J. A. Ferguson, Esquire M,.A.)

1. *Survey or Demarcation.*—No Survey or Demarcation operations were carried out during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 722-7-7 only on account of the cost of trijunction pillars is now in arrears as per detail below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Bhera Tahsil	254	7	0
In Sargodha Tahsil	457	0	7

The Sargodha Tahsil arrears relate to unallotted Chaks while a further verification as to the Bhera Tahsil demand is being made. It is complicated by accounts for a certain area which is in the Gujrat District.

2. *Conditions.*—Free use continues to be made of the power of alienation given by the Colony Act.

Occupancy rights in 28 squares were sold as follows :—

$5\frac{2}{3}$ squares of Civil grants at an average sale price of Rs. 5,382 per square.

6 squares of Infantry grants at an average sale price of Rs. 3,416 per square.

$16\frac{3}{4}$ squares of grants on horse-breeding condition including mares and ahatas at an average sale price of Rs. 4,086 per square.

Out of $16\frac{3}{4}$ squares $3\frac{1}{4}$ squares at Rs. 15,000 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ squares at Rs. 15,450 were sold by two Sofedposh Ghoripals and a grant of two squares which was confiscated in Chak 4 S. B. was sold at Rs. 4,000 per square as a reward for good work to the son of a *lambardar* who is the best horse-breeder in the Colony.

Horse-breeders commonly sell their grants in order to obtain facilities for reimbursing joint outlay on the cost of a mare and original outlay which is nominally incurred by a single grantee or in purchasing with joint sale price, lands in their original home which are free from primogeniture rules.

Section 19 of the Colony Act under which an occupancy tenant can lease for seven years, is made some use of but such leases are actually made towards the liquidation of debts and are therefore really mortgages. The fact that applications for permission to lease land are still preferred, indicates that it is not yet commonly known that leases can be given for seven years without sanction. There were 939 squares on lease during the year.

Sanction of mutations in favour of widows under the Colony Act has provided for their maintenance.

Wells.—Forty-one wells, 3 in Bhera and 38 in the Sargodha Tahsils, were sunk during the year under report. Most of these wells are too brackish for use unless canal water is run into them.

Special attention has been paid to *zakhiradars* and *darakhtpals*. Their work is supervised by an Arboriculture *Naib-Darogha* employed by the District Board.

Thirty-seven *zakhiras* were inspected during the year under report by the Revenue Assistant and Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Horse-breeding conditions.

Detailed information as to the observance of horse-breeding conditions is contained in paras. 29, 30, 34 and 38 of the annual report of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle. During the

year under report we had good results and hope to obtain even better during the current year. At the instance of the Army Remount Department fines aggregating Rs. 1,050 were imposed during the year under report on Sofedposh and *Ghoripal Abadkars* for failure to observe horse-breeding conditions. One horse-breeding grant was confiscated after full and careful inquiry. I hope that, if warnings are systematically conveyed in future, there will seldom, if ever, be any reason to confiscate, although the power to confiscate should undoubtedly be maintained. No other system which is both practicable and fair has as yet been evolved, although the matter has received much consideration.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year 114 acres were allotted and 176 acres confiscated and resumed. The total allotted area is now 436,282 acres leaving a balance of 13,784 acres unallotted. The details of allotment are as follows :—

Name of grants.	*Acres.*
(1) Cavalry Abadkar Ghoripal	28,938
(2) Abadkar Ghoripal	165,769
(3) Cavalry Sofedposh Ghoripal...	6,925
(4) Sofedposh Ghoripal	15,354
(5) Private Stud Farm grantees...	6,754
(6) Infantry grantees	29,286
(7) Civil grantees	23,250
(8) Janglis	59,816
(9) Miscellaneous	64,452
(10) Army Remount...	20,068
(11) Regimental Stud Farm	8,464
(12) Seed Farm	170
(13) Proprietary	6,568
(14) Towns	473
Total acres ...	436,282

The detail of heading No. (9), (Miscellaneous), are :—

(1) Lambardari	7,197
(2) Kamins	10,858
(3) Zakhiradars	2,199
(4) Government Zakhiradars	1,079
(5) Darakhtpals	1,252
(6) Stables	953
(7) Village sites	9,432
(8) Graveyards, etc.	1,530
(9) Village roads	5,829
(10) Trunk roads	3,713
(11) Watercourses	7,276
(12) Canals	13,134
Total acres ...	64,452

The detail of the allotment of 114 acres is as follows :—

28 acres sold for Rs. 4,000 to Sohel Singh who has been Tamtam Chaudhri since the foundation of the Colony and had built his house there.

55 acres granted on horse-breeding conditions for Rs. 8,000.

3 acres (Infantry grant) granted with occupancy rights at Rs. 480.

28 acres added to the allotment of 53rd Silladar Camel Corps.

The detail of resumptions and confiscations of 176 acres is as follows :—

	Acres.
Sargodha Lambardari grant	28
Sargodha Chaudhri tamtam grant	28
Lambardari grant of Chak 6 M. L.	55
Zakhiradar grant	26
Grant of Chaudhris of Bhishtis and Sweepers at Sargodha	11
Darakhtpal grants	28

Exchanges.—Exchanges amounting to 542 acres of land mainly in the Sillanwali and Sobhagha Circles were allowed as special cases. Exchanges between colonists now seldom take place.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures are as follows :—

	Sown.	*Matured.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif 1913	99,075	91,542
Rabi 1914	294,041	277,089
Total acres ...	393,116	368,631

The details of important crops sown are :—

		Acres.
Kharif 1913 ...	Cotton	56,766
	Sugarcane	3,891
	Maize	6,388
Rabi 1914 ...	Wheat	163,730
	Toria	66,931

Both the crops were generally good and fodder for cattle was sufficient. In the Sargodha Tahsil some 12 per cent. of the Toria crop was damaged by *tela*. In the Bhera Tahsil there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the area sown with American cotton, while in the Sargodha Tahsil there is comparatively little inclination towards the cultivation of cotton of this variety. However, the grantees are being informed of the advantages of growing this cotton and selected wheat.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There were only 22 acres of land under temporary cultivation.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There are some items of acreage rate and *nazrana* to be recovered next year. *Jangli*, Infantry and peasant grantees of one square have not yet been given occupancy rights in 2,556 *khatas* of 115 *chaks*, and no demand of *nazrana* against them has, therefore, been establishd. I have put an Extra Assistant Commissioner on duty to visit all *chaks*, to report all cases in which non-occupancy grantees have fulfilled conditions and are now eligible for occupancy rights. He will also instruct the people to give up their present practice of illicit cultivation and will try to settle all cases of roads and watercourses.

7. *Acquisition of property and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquired during the year. Ghoripal Abadkars were given occupancy rights in 7 *khatas*.

Three *chaks* of lease-holders in the Bhera Tahsil paid Rs. 2 *nazrana* per acre and acquired occupancy rights. Occupancy rights were also given to a non-occupancy Reward Grantee.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 2,235, including 303 inheritance cases.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—The number of *pacca* houses is increasing rapidly. During the year under report 46 *pacca* buildings (45 houses and 1 shop) were constructed.

There were allotted during the year 170 residential and 35 shop sites on which 150 houses and 22 shops have been erected. Colonists are apt to apply for more sites than they need and before they need them. Applications in such cases were carefully disposed off.

The appointment and dismissal of *kamins* was delegated to the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Eight *lambardars* died: their places were filled up during the year.

One *lambardar* was suspended for six months and one dismissed.

12. *Census.*—The result of the cattle census (quinquennial) which took place between February 2nd and 9th 1914, is given below :—

Detail.	Sargodha Tahsil.	Bhera Tahsil.	Shahpur Tahsil.	Total for Colony.
1. Bulls and bullocks	42,062	9,790	149	52,001
2. Cows	25,008	6,099	117	31,224
3. Male buffaloes	4,782	784	4	5,570
4. Female „	31,575	8,854	93	40,522
5. Young stocks of both sexes	36,198	9,577	125	45,900
6. Sheep	29,165	3,618	64	32,847
7. Goats	10,038	2,422	8	12,468
8. Branded mares	3,183	943	6	4,132
9. Unbranded mares and horse and ponies ...	7,130	1,863	17	9,010
10. Mules	2,302	76	...	2,378
11. Donkeys	5,724	2,292	24	8,040
12. Camels	2,817	480	22	3,319
13. Ploughs	19,333	4,631	67	24,031
14. Carts	2,384	313	...	2,697
15. Boats	...	...	...	...

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Colony towns namely, Phularwan, Sillanwali, Bhalwal (Notified Areas) and Sargodha (now a Municipality) continued to prosper. Sargodha was raised to the status of a Municipality of the second class under Punjab Government Notification No. 727, dated 3rd November 1913.

Phularwan.—The trade is increasing. The drainage scheme is under consideration and the fair project has been sent to the Sanitary Engineer, for approval. A wood market is under construction while the construction of a vegetable market will be commenced shortly. The inhabitants have considerable trouble in obtaining drinking water. The water obtained by boring is not satisfactory. The roads have been raised as water was apt to stand in the *mandi* in the rains.

Sillanwali.—The instance of the sale of a residential site of 126 square feet for Rs. 290, *i.e.*, at the rate of Rs. 6,168-10-8 per acre is significant of the development of the town.

A drainage scheme, a *dhobi ghat* and a new drinking tank are under consideration. A dispensary will be built shortly, and the School is flourishing. Two attempts to bore for water have been failures but a third attempt is to be made.

Bhalwal.—Has 1 oil and 2 cotton factories and trade is flourishing. The Survey for the project of water-supply scheme has been done and the preparation of plans is in hand. The town which lies in the heart of the Bhera Tahsil will become a place of greater importance when the headquarters of the Bhera Tahsil are transferred here. The Dispensary is in great demand thanks to the reputation of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nand Lal, the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School is to be exterded and a hostel to be built. The people still drink canal water and do not use the new well. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. Efforts are being made to extend the Notified Area by transferring some grantees of a neighbouring Chak to a distant Chak and making over the vacated squares to the Notified Area.

Sargodha.—The headquarters of the district were transferred to Sargodha with effect from 10th April 1914 and since then there has been considerable growth of population in every quarter of the town. Purchasers of sites who have failed to build on them were served with notice after notice until they built their houses and there has been quite a building boom. A headquarters hospital is to be built, and the High School extended, both at the cost of the District Board. The Municipal Committee is building a *gadda khana* and an *ekka khana* while Government is providing a *serai* costing Rs. 15,000. The Sikhs wish to build a High School if Government will grant a site at Sargodha. Any thing which will help to settle the colonist permanently in the Colony is to be encouraged, and this School would help. The rents of dwelling houses have risen somewhat with the move of the District Headquarters. There was plague in the town, from April to June and there were 27 deaths. Unfortunately at the last moment the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was unable to depute an officer for rat smoking operations in February. A small local Committee did their best under my personal supervision, but until the inhabitants give up the practice of storing grain in residential houses, there is bound to be an army of rats. Efforts are being made to prevent the storage of grain in future in residential houses. Otherwise sanitary conditions are good here as in other Colony towns.

No shops have yet been constructed at Bhagtanwala as the purchasers of sites are awaiting the construction of the proposed railway line.

14. *Communication.*—Sillanwali-Sahiwal and Bhalwal-Bhera roads have not been metalled for lack of funds. These roads should be metalled at an early date. The Bhalwal-Kot Momin road is metalled for some miles but the remaining portion also stands in need of metalling.

42·5 per cent. of the District Board income goes to roads and 31·1 per cent. to Medical. Out of the former percentage 22·8 per cent. was spent on roads in the Colony during the year under report. Unfortunately this rich District Board has neglected its roads. Its obligatory recurring expenditure is now so great that it has only a few thousand rupees per annum available for new projects.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Co-operative Credit Societies. The Co-operative movement continues to make good progress.

The total number of Co-operative Societies in the District is 149, *viz.* 95 in the Colony and 54 in the older part of the district. Twenty-six new societies were started in the old part of the district and 6 in the Colony. The total Funds of the Societies in the Colony area amount to Rs. 5,61,906 and the loans due by members of the Societies to Rs. 4,87,150. Only one co-operative village society has borrowed from the Bank of Bengal, while other societies have borrowed Rs. 1,38,036 from the Central Bank Shahpur whose headquarters are at Sargodha. The Shahpur Central Bank now owes the Bank of Bengal about Rs. 13,000. The Societies in the Colony are, on the whole, working satisfactorily but much remains to be done. In certain tracts there is difficulty in pushing Banks as the people can borrow at 1 per cent. per mensem.

(2) The Zamindars Trading Company has its headquarters at Sargodha and agencies at Sillanwali, Bhalwal, Phularwan, and Karachi. At Sargodha alone grain worth Rs. 1,21,340 was sold. The Company was registered in 1912.

(3) *Schools.*—Thirty Primary Schools and two Middle Schools were opened from 1st April 1913 up to date and have been much appreciated. The total number of Schools in the Colony is now 57.

(4) *Illicit cultivation.*—A sum of Rs. 4,148 as against Rs. 41,471 for 1912-13 and Rs. 1,556 for 1911-12 was realised as fines for illicit cultivation during the year under report. There has been a great decrease in illicit cultivation but the one *karam* strip on each side of Government water-course is generally cultivated by Zamindars. This area being as a rule less than 1 *kanal* per grantee is in practice exempted from fine. There is really no objection to the cultivation of this strip provided that the grantee realises that it is not part of his grant and might any day be required for borrowpits. The encroachment on roads however is being stopped.

(5) Some *abadis* might be cleaner but they are engaged in growing shade trees round the village well with the result that water is apt to stand in pools near the well.

(6) As borrowpits were not considered necessary at the outset for village roads, these roads will gradually become hollowed out and flooded until some co-operate spirit is aroused by some body like the village bank, and the cultivators agree to raise the height of the roads by earth-work obtained from the fields.

(7) *General.*—The prosperity of the Colony is increasing ; only those who do not themselves cultivate, *i. e.*, Ghoripal Sufedposhes and Civil grantees are in financial difficulties. Plague broke out this year but the losses were not much because towns and Chaks were at once evacuated. The war in Europe has rendered great unevenness in the rates for produce. There has been a great falling off in the rates for *toria* and cotton while there has been a marked increase in the rates for wheat and gram.

(8) Relations between all Departments were cordial. Arrangements were made for the introduction at the *Kharif* girdawari 1914 of the experiment by which canal patwaris are to take over part of the work of *mahal* patwaris.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

17. *Establishment.*—Since the move of the District headquarters to Sargodha the Colony work is now done by the District staff. Baba Bhag Singh, Revenue Assistant, was invested, subject to the control of Deputy Commissioner, with powers under certain sections of the Colony Act and his assistance in Colony affairs was valuable. Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, showed great interest in the miscellanous Colony work which was entrusted to him. For Colony purposes two extra Naib-Tahsildars are given, one at Sargodha and the other at Bhalwal. The term of the office of the former will terminate in February 1915.

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LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	ALLOTTED AREA.		Balance unallotted.
					Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,392	25,089	2,608
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	211,824	190,727	18,176
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	198,066	177,185	21,934
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	436,282	393,001	42,718
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	2,912	2,236	2,692	825	825	1,411
	Massan Rajbaha ..	24,302	18,964	22,921	8,698	8,698	10,266
	Total ...	27,214	21,200	25,613	9,523	9,523	11,677
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,970	500,200	475,679	445,805	402,524	54,395

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Main Line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Khadir Branch.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,88
Do. do. 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910	24,827	179,357	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1913-14.

District	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	...	Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	2,439	7		
		Rabi 1914 ...	5,241	2		
		Total ...	7,680	3·5		
	Northern Branch ..	*Kharif* 1913 ...	45,617	9·9		
		Rabi 1914 ...	134,622	6·1		
		Total ...	180,239	7·0		
	Southern Branch...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	51,019	5·3		
		Rabi 1914 ...	154,178	5·6	22	
		T toal ...	205,197	5·5		
Jhang ...	Khadir Rajbaha ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	257	5·9		
		Rabi 1914 ...	422	5·9		
		Total ...	679	5·7		
	Massan Rajbaha ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	2,225	21·1		
		Rabi 1914 ...	4,719	4·9	" "	
		Total ...	6,944	10·1		
	Grand Total ...	*Kharif* 1913 ...	101,557	7·7		
		Rabi 1914 ...	299,182	5·7		
		Total ...	400,739	6·2		
District Total ...	Shahpur ...	...	393,116	6·2		
	Jhang ...	...	7,623	9·7		
	Total ...	...	400,739	6·2		

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur.	Last year's outstanding	14,574	...	4,699	22,382	41,655	...	...	...	2,491	2,491	14,574	...	4,699	19,891	39,164	
	Present year	...	6,756	36,663	4,060	47,479	...	6,756	36,663	4,060	47,479	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand	...	6,756	5,203	...	11,959	...	...	1,217	...	1,217	...	6,756	3,986	...	10,742	
	Total	14,574	13,512	46,565	26,442	1,01,093	...	6,756	37,880	6,551	51,187	14,574	6,756	8,685	19,891	49,906	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	5,493	5,493	...	...	...	655	655	...	...	...	4,838	4,838	
	Present year	...	...	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475	
	Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	475	5,493	5,968	...	...	...	655	655	...	...	475	4,838	5,313	
	Grand Total	14,574	13,512	47,040	31,935	1,07,061	...	6,756	37,880	7,206	51,842	14,574	6,756	9,160	24,729	55,219	

Chunian Colony.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(H. P. Tollinton, Esquire, I.C.S.)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—The revision of measurement of all the villages, for settlement purposes, was finished last year. During the year under report *killabandi* was done in one village where some land was given in exchange for land of which the water supply was cut off by the alignment of Lower Bari Doab Canal; it was formed into a new chak. The Rakh received from the Montgomery district some two years ago Rakh Naroki and Rakh Serai Chhimba, which has now been notified as having come under the operations of the Act No. 5 of 1912, were also formed into separate chaks, thus making 69 chaks in the Colony.

The boundary of the Lahore and Montgomery Districts, in the Colony area, was checked and marked on the spot by the officials of both districts jointly. It is necessary to erect pakka pillars on the boundary, in order to prevent the zamindars from making encroachments upon the land belonging to Government on either side of the boundary.

2. *Conditions.*—No change in the conditions has been made during the year.

As regards the provisions of section 21 of Act No. 5 of 1912, the Financial Commissioner, on a reference made to him, accepted the view of the Legal Remembrancer that any collaterals of the deceased tenant, and not merely those who could trace descent from the father of the original tenant, could succeed to the tenancy in default of direct issue.

In a succession case in which the Civil Court set aside the order of the Collector passed by him under section 20, the Financial Commissioner, to whom the case was referred requesting him to move the Chief Court to set aside the decree of the Civil Court, decided that section 20 lays down a rule of succession, it does not (except in certain cases under section 20 (*d*)) confer any jurisdiction on the Collector, nor does it specially empower him to deal with suits for possession of land which is claimed by virtue of this rule of succession. It does not seem therefore to the Financial Commissioner that Section 36 of the Act will operate to bar the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in such suits and, indeed, such suits appear naturally to come within the cognisance of these Courts.

3 P. R. 1914 Revenue—a Chenab Colony case—the principle of which has since been applied by the Financial Commissioner to Chunian Colony, may cause some difficulties, unless it is permissible to qualify its operation, by recognition of the fact that different chaks of the Colony have been settled at different times. The ruling, then, will apply only to the settled chaks and in these, the existence of a habitable house may be treated as sufficient proof of residence, without weakening control.

3. *Allotment.—See Statement No. I.*—The increase in column 3, and consequently in columns 4 and 5, as compared with the last year's figures, is due to the addition of two more rakhs to the Colony area. During the year under report the following area was allotted permanently:—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
To peasant grantees	597
To purchasers	557
To military grantees	304
Total ...	1,458

The peasant grant area was allotted to the land owners of the village Balloke, etc., whose land was acquired for Lower Bari Doab Canal head works; the purchaser's area represents the land sold in accordance with Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' No. 2431, dated 22nd March 1912, and the land given to expropriated Bulloke men with proprietary rights. The Military grants were made under the orders of Government of India to six retired Military officers.

To 1,458 acres allotted during the year, 1,658 acres of purchased area not shown by an oversight in the previous year's figures have been added and entered in the statement. Thus the total area allotted permanently is as below :—

	Acres.
On Civil grant conditions	6,639
On Military grant conditions	919
On peasant grant conditions	74,205
To purchasers—grant conditions	2,680
Total ...	84,443

Leaving the unallotted area :—

	Acres.
For Military grants	432
Reserved for doubling the Railway line	114
For other grants	4,648
Total ...	5,194

The increase, as compared with last year's figures, is, as said in the beginning, due to the addition of new rakhs to the Colony area.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The year under report has beaten the record of all previous years. Both the harvests were excellent with very little *kharaba*. The figures, as compared with those of last year, are as follows :— Statement No. III.

	Matured area.	*Kharaba.*
		Per cent.
Last year.		
Kharif	32,614	12·69
Rabi	46,024	6·21
Year under report.—		
Kharif	33,520	6·95
Rabi	52,145	5·87

This good result is due to the timely rains, sufficient canal water supply, and the special attention paid by the Irrigation Department, to the tail chaks.

The cotton crop was very good and was not injured by any calamity.

The following table shows the demand on the permanently cultivated area:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	40,207
Malikana	54,875
Abiana	2,83,143
Total ...	3,78,225

Notwithstanding the decrease of Rs. 13,774 in the *malikana* on account of the sale of proprietary rights, as compared with the figures of the last year, there is an increase of Rs. 4,727 in the total demand which is due to the good harvest.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—The figures of the year under report, as compared with those of the last year, are as under :—

Last year.	*Matured area.*	*Kharaba.*
		Per cent.
Kharif	363	39·87
Rabi	308	18·51
Year under report—		
Kharif	363	23·41
Rabi	221	14·48

In spite of the decrease in the total area under temporary cultivation on account of its having been allotted permanently, the figures of the year under report are nearly equal to those of last year. There is also much decrease in the *kharaba.* The good result may be attributed to the same cause as mentioned in the last heading. The area under temporary cultivation is chiefly confined to one village (Chak 58) reserved for Military grants, the temporary tenants being ejected when the land is granted permanently to the Military grantees.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—See Statement No. IV—Rs. 1,29,758 were recovered during the year as detailed in the above mentioned statement.

Statement No. IV.

There is no balance unrecovered from last year, while that for the present year is only Rs. 3,559 which is in process of recovery.

In the future demand, columns 3, 8 and 13 contain the figures of the purchase price of the land sold according to the instructions contained in the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' No. 2481, dated 22nd March, 1912, the purchase price being recoverable by instalments as sanctioned in Punjab Government No. 787 (Revenue), dated 30th August 1912, while columns 4, 9 and 14 represent the figures of the *Nazrana* due from the Civil grantees.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—During the year under report proprietary rights were, after due inquiry as regards fulfilment of conditions, given to 253 holdings on payment of Rs. 71,010 at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. The price was paid at once. Only in one case were proprietary rights given before the prescribed period of 15 years had elapsed, with the sanction of the Commissioner to the daughters of Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh who held a grant of ten years standing as *Nazrana* paying tenants. Occupancy rights were given to 297 holdings and Rs. 14,712 recovered at 2 per acre under condition 22 (page 142, Punjab Colony Manual, Volume II).

Would it not be well if shop-keepers and sub-tenants who have been allotted sites in Colony *abadis*, were permitted to acquire proprietary rights in those sites on payment ?

This might be made the subject of a separate reference.

H. A. CASSON.

For sub-tenants the statutory figure of Rs. 12-8-0 would be adequate, from shop-keepers a somewhat higher rate might be expected. The villages referred to in this connection are those in which proprietary rights have been granted to the tenants.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The mutations attested during the year were as below :—

By Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3
By Sub-divisional Officer	...	...	...	...	15
By Colony Naib-Tahsildar	...	...	...	...	2,005

Only 35 were pending at the end of the year. The large number of mutations attested was due to the sale of proprietary and occupancy rights. No attempt was made by any tenant to evade the conditions of the Act in respect of transfer of the rights.

The number of attestations is more than double that of last year. The small pending file compares very well with that of last year.

H. A. CASSON.

Rather, some tenants, who appear years ago to have agreed to transfer some interest in their grants to those who helped them first to bring those grants under cultivation, have been showing a marked tendency to back down from that agreement, and have sought to eject their quondam alliances under the Tenancy Act.

No alienation by, and to, Western Punjabis took place during the year. Of the area for which proprietary rights have already been acquired only 34 acres were mortgaged for Rs. 4,099 and only 11 acres sold for Rs. 2,500. This shows that the colonists on becoming proprietors are not inclined to part with the land in the Colony and go to their home villages.

This is very satisfactory. The prices work out to, sale Rs. 227 per acre, mortgage Rs. 121 per acre.

H, A. CASSON.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—See heading No. 1 of the Report. The Record of Rights of 18 villages in which considerable change took place on account of the sale of proprietary rights and otherwise, were prepared and filed.

File showing the method of the distribution of the new assessment were prepared for all the villages of the Colony for settlement purposes.

The settlement work is being done under the Settlement Officer.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* are kept fairly clean and even in the villages which have acquired proprietary rights the proprietors have not shown entire indifference towards sanitation. They may remember that to have their *abadis* in good order has assisted them to become proprietors. There is a tendency now to convert their *kacha* houses into *pakka* ones. The tree planting in and around the *abadis* continues to receive good attention. Some new drinking wells were sunk during the year.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Two *lambardars* were dismissed and two resigned their posts. A general scheme for the reduction of the *lambardars* has been submitted to the Settlement Officer. With the enforcement of the above-said scheme, the *lambardarship* of the colony will be much improved and the *lambardars* then should not have any cause for complaining of their present want of status. The agency is working satisfactorily on the whole.

12. *Census.*—The demand for more residential sites continues on account of the rapid growth of the population, and accordingly many new *ahatas* were given in which houses were built by the colonists to live in.

Happily no epidemic visited the Colony during the year, and the Colony enjoyed good health generally.

A census of cattle was taken during the year along with other parts of the Tahsil, which showed a considerable increase in the number of the cattle as compared with the last Census.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Some very important works were done during the year to improve Pattoke which is the only town and market in the Colony. Large number of trees of different kinds were planted in and around the town, an ekka stand, latrines, and night-soil store house were made. A new tank was constructed to store the canal water required for the flushing of the drains. Land outside the town disfigured and rendered dangerous to health by large pits (made when earth was taken for the houses and shops built in the town and market) was given on lease for agriculture to a *zamindar* who has reclaimed

and made it fit for cultivation by ploughing all the pits. In the old part of the mandi the *kacha* houses are being replaced by *pakka* ones generally; a scheme of drainage and road paving (costing about Rs. 10,000) has been prepared and sent up with a request for grant-in-aid, as the town fund is not in a position to meet such a large expenditure. The sites for residential houses and the site for an oil factory which were sold last year are being constructed. Government sanctioned the crediting of half the sale-proceeds of the above-mentioned sites to the Notified Area to be spent on its improvement.

This is under consideration of the Sanitary Board.

H. A. CASSON.

The present arrangement of having low-paid chaukidars in the mandi is not satisfactory, and it is therefore necessary to have regular town police. The Superintendent of Police was consulted in the matter but thinks it ought to stand till next year.

The proposal for putting in in-door patient quarters in the Pattoke dispensary has fallen through because the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the place being on the railway line, the patients might go to Lahore or Kasur without inconvenience. The two private rooms hired in the mandi for the purpose have consequently been abandoned. The people are anxious to have quarters for in-door patients here and I think some such accommodation is desirable.

The canal authorities have sanctioned a separate outlet from the Vhan Distributary for the mandi requirements, and the watercourse will now be made. This arrangement will contribute considerably to the welfare of the mandi. A long-felt want of the people has been fulfilled by the Educational authorities by converting the Vernacular Primary school into an Anglo-Vernacular one. The may, school it is hoped, be raised later to the Middle Standard. The present school building is not a suitable one and arrangements are being made to have new building constructed on an excellent site outside the mandi at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. Rs. 7,000 have been sanctioned by the Government, the remaining Rs. 3,000 have been given out of the Town Fund. The work will be taken in hand shortly.

A really good *zailghar* has been built here at a cost of about Rs. 7,000 which were wholly subscribed by the *zamindars* of the Colony. The building serves the purpose of a serai, and is in constant use. A *zamindara ahrat* shop has been opened in the mandi and registered by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. The *zamindars* appreciate it much, though the shop-keepers have made representations against it, but it was decided to keep it on as an experiment for some time.

This is an interesting experiment.

H. A. CASSON.

The Cotton Factories had good business during the year and are said to have made a good profit. The Railway Department have not yet seen their way to building a proper Station at Pattoke. It is much needed. Also their promise to shift the goods shed towards the new mandi side remains unfulfilled.

This is unfortunate.

H. A. CASSON.

The income and expenditure of the Notified Area Fund during the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income	7,333	9	3
Expenditure	10,064	8	0

A good deal of the expenditure is non-recurring, *e. g.*, the Rs. 3,000 allotted for the new school building.

The accounts of the Notified Area Fund were audited and inspected by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, for the first time since the establishment of the Notified Area, the accounts were found to be well kept. The Examiner's suggestions are being carried out.

14. *Communications.*—The stone metalling of the Pattoke-Halla road from miles 5 to somewhat beyond 6 was done during the year but some miles still remain to be done which should be taken in hand as soon as funds are available for the purpose. The Chunian-Pattoke *kacha* road also badly requires repairs in places.

Village and field roads are in good order generally. The correspondence is going on with the Canal Department in connection with the construction of a large number of culverts and bridges which are required on account of changes in irrigation works or opening of extra roads. Some plans and estimates have been prepared by the Canal Department and sent for approval. As regards the question of the cost, the attention of the Executive Engineer who raised it has been drawn to the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 6235, dated 30th August 1912, to the Commissioner, Lahore Division, on the subject which says that the cost should be borne by the Irrigation Department out of the Acreage Rate Fund in case the works are required as a necessary sequence of the original irrigation scheme, and by the landholders if the change has been made at their request.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The tail chaks have not fared so badly this year, as compared with previous years, which is due to the efforts of the Canal Department, especially the Canal Sub-divisional Officer (Mr. Rose) in whose immediate charge the irrigation of the Colony is. In order to equalise the irrigation in the Colony villages the remodelling of the Rakh and Turtwind Distributaries has been agreed to with the concurrence of the Settlement Officer. Complaints as regards the insufficient water supply made by the tail chaks now and then should now cease.

The permission occasionally asked for by the tenants to sink wells for supplementing canal irrigation which was withheld on the suggestion of the canal department, is now freely given where it is applied for.

It was rightly held that no authority existed for preventing the sinking of wells, nor did it seem desirable on other grounds to prohibit such well-sinking.

H. A. CASSON.

The Cattle and Horse Fair held during the year was as successful as in previous years. The figures for the year under report are :—

Number of animals registered	3,522		
Number sold	2,659		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from the fair	1,840	11	3
Expenditure	1,720	11	6
Prizes given :—			
For sports	193	13	0
For selected animals	532	0	0

The fair was attended by a large number of people. Demonstrations of agricultural implements were given as usual in which the spectators evinced great interest. The Army Remount Officer could not visit the fair. There was no large number of horses and mares present consequently.

Good.

H. A. CASSON.

The Co-operative Credit Societies established in many villages continue to work satisfactorily.

Good.

H. A. CASSON.

16. *Extensions.*—Irrigation was extended during the year to a small area in chak 69 which had been given to the tenants of chak 48 where water supply was cut off by Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

The only extension under contemplation is that of the Montgomery Minor required for the villages Bazida and Thath Kalsan and the Rakh (chak 67) transferred to this district from the Montgomery District some two years ago.

17. *Establishments.*—One Naib-Tahsildar continues for the colony work with his headquaters at Pattoke. The continuance of this post is under consideration. Bawa Ujagar Singh has been colony Naib-Tahsildar during the year. He has continued to do very good work and is popular with the colonists.

The following officers held charge of the colony during the year:—

Lala Labhu Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from 1st October to 23rd November 1913.

H. Harcourt, Esquire, C. S., from 24th November to end of the year.

CHUNIAN COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Bari Doab	96,060	89,637	85,850	84,443	5,194
	Total ...	96,060	89,637	85,850	84,443	5,194

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1913-14.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	Upper Bari Doab.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507
Do do. 1904	46,243	46,243
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812
Do. do 1906	74,359	74,359
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726
Do. do. 1911	80,171	80,171
Do. do. 1912	80,664	80,664
Do. do. 1913	81,327	81,327
Do. do. 1914	84,443	84,443

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1913-14.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres	
Upper Bari Doab	Kharif 1913...	33,520	6·95	363	23·41
	Rabi 1914 ...	52,145	5·87	221	14·48
		85,665	6·29	584	20·03

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees (1913-14).

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	3,625	8,804	1,851	526	14,806	3,625	8,804	1,851	526	14,806	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	...	84,411	19,352	206	1,03,969	...	82,179	18,117	114	1,00,410	...	2,232	1,235	92	3,559	
Future demand	...	83,244	4,561	...	87,805	...	14,540	2	...	14,542	...	68,704	4,559	...	73,263	
Total ...	3,625	1,76,459	25,764	732	2,06,580	3,625	1,05,523	19,970	640	1,29,758	...	70,936	5,794	92	76,822	

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony,

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(E. Joseph, Esquire, Colonization Officer.)

1. *Survey and Demarcation.*—During the year under report the partition and map work of 85 more proprietary villages was completed in Montgomery district and 46,181 killas were actually laid. Final attestation has been finished, except in 20 villages.

Killabandi work was also begun in the proprietary villages within the colony area in the Multan district, where out of 81 villages 44,914 killas were actually laid in 43, partition and map work was finished in 36 villages, and 24 villages were finally attested by the Tahsildar. The bulk of the Multan proprietary villages lie in the Ravi riverain tract round *Talamba*, the method of whose irrigation is yet an unsettled question depending on the Sidhnai feeder project. I soon found that it was inadvisable to press on the *killabandi* in advance of the settlement of this question and the construction of the distributaries. You cannot expect people to show much enthusiasm for breaking up the waste area when there are no means of irrigating it or to alter the shapes of their well fields as long as they have to continue using the wells. Killa marks made in the waste too soon become obliterated if the land is not brought under the plough and field ridges made. While not wishing to remove the whole of my staff, as such a course might lead the people to think they would not get irrigation, I accordingly reduced it very considerably and am doing the *killabandi* of this area very slowly. The pace will be expedited as soon as the canal is dug. The whole estimated cost of the *killabandi* has, however, already been debited to the capital cost of the canal (*vide* correspondence ending with Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab's No. 53 Revenue, dated 27th March 1914, received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 1870, dated 14th April 1914).

Speaking generally, *killabandi* has been extraordinarily successful in proprietary villages, and the number of objections has been very few; of objections upheld almost nil. Broadly speaking, possession and cultivation now everywhere follow the new boundaries, the chief difficulty arises in *chahi* fields where the field boundaries are the well runnels which the people naturally dislike dismantling or altering until the canal has entirely and definitely superseded the well. Nowhere, of course, (except in *banjar*) have I succeeded in getting the new field ridges built properly without an active campaign conducted through officials and zaildars. The root of the difficulty lies in the existence of the old boundary and I find the best thing to do is to insist on its demolition before the new ones are constructed. A few examples have been made by withholding canal water until the ridges are properly constructed and this has a very salutary effect.

In the crown waste area 4,15,984 *killas* were laid during the year under report. These were on a variety of distributaries from the head to the tail of the canal according as the watercourse schemes came in from the Canal Department. Scattering the work in this manner did not conduce to efficiency, but the Canal Department was very anxious to get water down to the tail of the canal while, at the same time, most of the more advanced channels were at the head. We had hoped (not expecting the disaster at Mangla which deprived us of water for *rabi* 1915) to allot 300,000 acres, and, after making allowance for squares reserved for *chiragah*, *lambardars*, *kamins*, and in certain tracts for horse-breeding, I needed this large area in order to allot 20,000 squares. I cannot say this *killabandi* was a success. In the first place I found when it came to allotment that insufficient differentiation of the quality of the soil had been made while those considerations which prevent even good soil from being colonised had been largely overlooked. "Little drops of water and little grains of sand" do not make a colony. Even a square of good *gasra* may be useless or at least should be reckoned only as a few *killas* owing to the presence in it of ravines or of *tibbas* that will not pay for levelling. Moreover, the system adopted involved the *killabandi* of large areas that will always remain *chiragah* or unculturable and of many good fields which will not be allotted until horse-breeding begins, and in which meantime the *killa*

marks will be lost. I have purchased experience at the cost of great difficulties in allotment and of revision of 2,51,600 acres already done.

Meantime I adopted a new method in which a far more careful soil survey, based on pacing and not measuring between the square corners (already fixed by stones and bricks) precedes *killabandi*. Having got a *khaka* and field book prepared in this way which shows the capacities of every *killa* (the total will be approximately right even though the boundaries of each *killa* within the square are only fixed by pacing), I decide the area in each village which is to be (*a*) reserved from culturable land for *chiragah* towards the 10 per cent. needed in each village, (*b*) set aside for *lambardars* and *kamins*, (*c*) ear-marked for horse-breeding, and (*d*) used for initial allotment and (*e*) kept in reserve. I then proceed to have (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) marked off on the *khaka* and of the balance (*d*) only is to be broken up into *killas* in the first instance. Villages which I mark down for special purposes such as auction, cattle farms, etc., are left alone entirely at this juncture so far as *killabandi* is concerned, that being undertaken only when the village is going to be brought into use for its permanent purpose or when any part of it is taken up for temporary cultivation. In this way I have, in addition to the 4,15,984 acres originally broken up, now surveyed 2,70,800 acres and considered the use to which each village should be put and the area that should be broken up in each.

A large area of crown waste on the Gugera distributary which was split up in small bits by different proposed means of irrigation or intersected and surrounded by proprietary areas has been so arranged that new regular villages have been formed and the remaining bits included in adjoining villages with due regard to irrigation facilities. This involved a good deal of exchange between old estates and Government, but the exchanges were not so frequent and the work as thorough as I should have liked. Before the people had actual experience of the drawbacks of irrigation from a number of sources, they were very suspicious of my motives in urging exchanges, and by the time they appreciated the difficulties, it was often too late to effect an exchange.

So far 520 new villages have been formed in crown waste. Owing to the sporadic way in which distributaries at all points of the canal were taken up by the Canal Department, it was difficult to devise a convenient system of numbering the estates, and the obvious solution of having a separate series on every distributary was not advisable in view of the large number of small distributaries. I have so far devised six series ; one for the Gugera branch, one for main canal right bank distributaries 1 R to 6 R, one for left bank distributaries 4 L to 9 L, one for left bank distributaries 10 L to 13 L, one for left bank distributaries 14 L to 16 L, and one for right bank distributaries 9 R to 10 R.

In the month of December 1913 we took over the entire revenue work of the remaining cis-Ravi villages both in Gugera and Montgomery tahsils.

2. ' *Conditions.*—Horse-breeding on this canal is to be done by those peasant grantees of any village who may be selected for the lease for a term of years of the reserved Government squares. It follows, therefore, that, so far as their permanent allotments are concerned, horse-breeders will be bound by the same conditions as other peasant grantees. These conditions (on which my final criticisms were offered in my letter No. 671, dated 29th May 1914,) are still awaited, and consequently all allotments now made must be treated for the present as technically temporary and wanting confirmation. The Government of India in letter No. 1711-423-2 (R & A), dated 4th November 1913, agreed to the inclusion of an important condition rendering a grant liable to confiscation when the grantee is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or upwards or put on security under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A temporary modification of the general conditions has been proposed for villages in which sarwans of the 55th, 56th and 57th Camel Corps are located—*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No. 747, dated 16th June 1914, to Commissioner, Multan.'

In Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 224-S., dated 24th June 1914, it was intimated that the larger grants to be made to members of distinguished families would not descend to a single heir, and that the conditions would generally follow those that govern peasant grantees.

The conditions in the case of land sold by auction in March 1914 were published on page 259 of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated February 27th, 1914. After unofficial reference to the Financial Commissioner, it was however announced that no *abiana* would be charged for one year after auction, instead of that half rates would be charged for the first harvest only after auction as printed in II (*c*), and the nature of the concession of land revenue under II (*b*) was explained to be full remission for the first year with discretion to the Colonization Officer to grant exemption in special cases in the third harvest also.

3. *Allotment.*—During the last cold weather the attestation and selection of *Jangli* tenants was completed and progress was made in the case of *hitharis* also, but, as I have at present no more land available for them, I have discontinued the latter branch of the work. It is impossible at the present stage, when I am working from distributary to distributary and from village to village, and measurements are not complete, and culturable and irrigable areas are not accurately known, to make any profitable comparison between allotable and allotted areas. I have explained above the way in which I am now beginning to estimate the allotable areas and to decide what proportion shall in each village be allotted in the first place. I would notice here that I have reason to believe the area finally allottable will be considerably less than was assumed from the results of Mr. Lall's initial soil survey on which the colonization scheme was based. The subject was fully discussed in my letter No. 840, dated 3rd July 1914, and I understand that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed that it would be impolitic to assume that Mr. Lall's culturable area can all be allotted, and that we should not pledge ourselves further until the result of my new soil survey is available for the whole canal. The scheme of colonization, as sanctioned by the Government of India in Sir Edward Maclagan's letter No. 164-C., dated 9th February 1914, contemplates the following general distribution, though details are still liable to alteration :—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
For forests	40,000
Sale by auction	125,000
Regimental farms and other special agricultural objects ...	100,000
Horse and mule-breeding area	680,000
Jats, Kambohs, Sainis and Arains of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Amritsar	80,000
Compensatory grants to persons who have lost land by diluvion or expropriation	40,000
For depressed classes	30,000
Reward grants and reserve	22,000
Hereditary landed gentry of the Province	75,000

Out of the horse-breeding area (which, it must be remembered, includes the reserve horse-breeding squares as well as the allotted tenant squares, the proportion being roughly 1: 2) 180,000 acres has been placed at my disposal for the needs of the *Janglis* and *Hitharis* whose home or livelihood was in the bar, 103,000 acres was set aside for the army, and a little over 74,000 acres was divided between a number of outside districts, which need not be particularised, as orders have now been received not at present to proceed with these selections further than they have already progressed. The Financial Commissioner's wishes were that in the first year of colonization, I should allot a first instalment under every head ; 40,000 acres were to be auctioned, 20,000 to be given to the oathay farm, 7,500 to Captain Vanrenen, 6,500 to Cattle Farm grantees, 40,000 to selected peasants of Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Amritsar, 10,000 to compensatory grantees, 30,000 to Military grantees, 100,000 to the local *Janglis*, and 25,000 to potential horse-breeders of other districts.

For a variety of reasons it was impossible to carry out this programme. When the accident occurred to the Upper Jhelum Canal head-works and we saw that there would be no *rabi* water in 1915, it became impossible to introduce settlers from a distance. The terms of cattle grants are not yet settled nor were selections nearly sufficiently advanced in some districts while the military allotment is yet in an inchoate state. Moreover, a rigid programme of this sort is not easily executed and is impossible of adjustment with other considerations

such as the construction of homogeneous *zails*, and the prior allotment of that land which can best be first irrigated.

I proceed to mention what has been achieved. The oathay farm has been put in possession of its 20,000 acres, Captain Vanrenen and Colonel Cole have each got their farms of 7,500 acres (approximately). M. Ghulam Kadir has his farm of 1,000 acres, and Sardar Jogendra Singh his steam-ploughing grant of 2,000 acres, and Mr. Conville his cotton-conditioned grant of 3,000. The fixing of the boundaries with reference to irrigation facilities, the area sanctioned, and adjacent ownership took time but a good start has been made in all cases. Captain Vanrenen's possession, indeed, dates from Kharif 1913, though in none of these cases yet have conditions been signed. The total area allotted under these heads is 41,162 acres. Besides this, 86,325 acres have been allotted to *Janglis* and *Hitharis*, though in Montgomery District a certain part of this work will have to be redone owing to too great reliance having been placed on the original measurement papers. Selection of a further large number of *Janglis* has been made and land will be allotted as soon as the villages wanted for them become available. In March 1914 18,669 acres were sold at auction, and realised an average price of Rs. 275-12-0, the price per acre varying in different lots from Rs. 209 to Rs. 360. A full report was submitted on this subject in my letter No. 414, dated 6th April 1914, and it is not necessary to add more here, except to say that, while undoubtedly some lots were not worth anything like the prices which purchasers blindly bid without inspection of the land and in two or three cases would not have been put up at all had I been able to see all the land myself beforehand, several lots have already, with my permission, changed hands at the original price. Some discontented purchasers I have been glad to get rid of, and the recovery by them of their own price shows that complaints were in many cases groundless. In this way lots sold at Rs. 261, 276, 294, 270, 360, 349, 240, 320 have already changed hands.

The total area permanently allotted (though technically as conditions have not been issued the allotments are liable to cancellation) is therefore 1,46,156 acres, I trust, when it is remembered that at least, so far as peasant grantees were concerned, we were not able to begin till May 1914, and had to stop by the end of July, the tale of work will not be considered insufficient. In addition to this I have selected villages for four out of the five contemplated cattle farms, for all 11 regimental horse runs, for the possible grant to the International Cotton Spinners and Weavers, for the Government agricultural and fruit farms, for the Army Remount Department head-quarters, and for a dairy farm of which I have recommended the establishment at Montgomery. I have also worked out the initial allotment figures for a large number of villages and am assigning them to different tribes of different districts as I receive intimation of the selections already made. I am, therefore, ready to go ahead with allotment on a fairly large scale as soon as I know that water may be expected.

There are one or two general remarks that may be of interest here. Firstly, as to exchanges on the Lower Chenab Canal. I believe that as each branch of the canal was taken up and a new area was found to be available, it was decided how it should be peopled. This made allotment easy, and exchanges were very freely made as long as there was unallotted land left. On this canal the whole available area has been calculated in advance and, as I believe over-estimated in amount, and a complete scheme evolved which hypothecates almost the whole of the area believed to be available for different purposes or classes of grantees. This fact prevents me from alloting only the best squares in the first instance and compels me to fill up villages (except the horse-breeding, *lambardari*, *kamins* and *chiragah* squares) nearly fully. Especially is this the case with *Jangli* villages where my allotment is strictiy limited and where I cannot leave blanks to be filled up later by men of alien tribe, district, sympathies and, perhaps, religion. Land left in *Jangli* villages is either land wasted, or will have to be given later to the same or other *Janglis* which would mean exceeding the grant. The result of this is that the exchange safety-valve is not open to the extent that it was in Lyallpur. In practice there is little area into which exchanges can be made except the *chiragah* or the horse-breeding squares. Of the former little is usually culturable, except the 75 acres which I am reserving for that purpose (out of the whole 10 per cent.) round the village

site. If I allowed exchange into the squares marked down for horse-breeding, the result would be that in every village the worst squares would be left for that purpose, and I should incur the lasting hostility of the Army Remount Department Officer whose lot will be cast here. In fact, it would jeopardise the success of the scheme. The only practical course is to allot land which one considers can be " made " with reasonable industry, and to refuse exchanges until we have the experience of the results of that industry before us. This involves greater supervision in allotment and the turning of a deaf ear to countless complaints, especially from the *Janglis* who vociferate at the sight of a *sahib*, but faint at that of a spade.

This brings me to the next point. I have endeavoured to bear in mind, when making allotments the subsequent division of the country into *zails* and *thanas*. Nothing is easier than to take a map and a red and blue pencil, and then to divide it up into future *tahsils*, *thanas* and *zails*. Nothing is more difficult in practice than to adhere in allotment to the lines so drawn. Uncertainty of the intentions of Government as to *tahsils* and *thanas* is fatal enough, but uncertainty as to the capacities of nature is even worse. " *Zails* should be homogeneous " may be taken as a major premise ; (incidentally one has to decide whether homogeneity in tribe or in district of origin is the more desirable). The minor premise may take many awkward forms such as " Nobody knows " who the bidders in these auction villages will be " or whether " the requirements of the Director of Agriculture demand the selection of these villages for a cattle farm, " or " my Chinese puzzle has now reached the point where I cannot fit in the last piece without unpicking all that has gone before. " It may also be put in the form of a question as "when one has to move three villages of *Janglis* who were put in this *zail*, is it better for the sake of homogeneity to move six others, too, or to introduce strangers ? " In reality the only practical method appears to be the "inductive"; with a general idea of the number of new *thanas* likely to be wanted to build up small clusters of about 12 homogeneous villages which will make *zails* when wanted. This I am trying to do, and I have already, to facilitate reconstruction, asked in my letters No. 602, dated 16th May 1914, and No. 1316, dated 16th October 1914, for certain alterations in the limits of *thanas*, *tahsils* and *zails*. As to *thanas* we need new ones already and they have been asked for. We actually received in Montgomery a large number of additional police attached to existing *thanas* to assist in coping with the additional crime, but these had to be removed again very shortly afterwards in consequence of the demands of the war.

Sir Michael Fenton contemplated in his scheme a definite horse-breeding area, and did not intend that horse-breeding squares should be left in villages where compensatory grantees were located, though he mentioned that he had no objection to a few squares being left in the villages of " Selected agriculturists " from Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. In point of fact, I have left no horse-breeding squares on the Gugera branch which runs largely through proprietary villages and which, in some of its branches, is a *kharif* distributary. Elsewhere it would, I think, have been better to leave squares almost everywhere, for concurrently Sir M. Fenton desired the selected agriculturists to be scattered in different parts of the colony as an example to others, and this means the creation of breedingless islands which is not convenient to the organisation of the Army Remount Department. At the same time we have *Arains* of Amritsar selected as exemplars with no horse-breeding squares and *Arains* of Ferozepore selected as breeders (possibly *Arain* breeders will be selected by Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, too) and located in villages with spare squares. The potentialities of what I may call the horsey-farmer are also an unknown quantity. Except so far then as I have already made *zail* clusters for selected agriculturists without horse-breeding squares I propose to scatter these squares rather more freely than was at first intended.

Another matter that gives difficulty is the adjustment of grants of a particular size. These should comprise a whole village or villages, but the boundaries of villages are fixed by considerations of level and facilities for irrigation. In selecting the regimental horse runs, I have given up the attempt to cut my coat exactly according to pattern. Instead I take a piece of cloth which is large enough for the coat or perhaps a little too large. In other words, when I select a village of 1,600 acres for a horse run of 1,500, I propose to leave the

boundaries alone and to give the odd 100 acres to selected grantees of the regiment which has obtained the horse run.

In Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 383-S., dated 27th August 1913, received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 5738-31-12, dated 15th September 1913, it was decided to give equivalent area as *abadkars* to the small holders of long leases on the Gugera branch whose leases expired with *rabi* 1914. The similar cases of the small holders of the rest of the Montgomery district and the very different cases of the long lease-holders (mostly of large areas and not yet expired) in Multan was reported in my letters No. 685, dated 26th August 1913, and No. 545, dated 25th July 1913, and orders are still awaited. In the case of Montgomery holders whose cases, even if orders did not require, that at least an equivalent area should be given, could be dealt with as *Janglis* by myself, I am acting on the lines already laid down for the Gugera branch. In the Multan cases no action has of course been taken.

The selection of *Jangli* and *Hithari* local tenants is a subject which calls for treatment. First as regards *Janglis*. Conditions differ a good deal in the Montgomery and Multan parts of the bar.

The Montgomery bar has a very intimate connection with the old Sandal bar and is the grazing ground of many *Biloches* who failed to receive allotments on the Lower Chenab Canal. Consequently the nomads of this bar had a very lively appreciation of the value of pegging a claim and have ever since the canal began to be excavated been busily at work in this direction. *Tirni* has been paid for years on phantom camels, house-tax has been paid on huts that never existed, and Census of 1901, showed an extraordinary increase in the population of the bar: I am told that people flocked in to be censused in the bar. I obtained the transfer to the colony of the services of M. Sardar Ali, Tahsildar, who had conducted the two last quinquennial *tirni* assessments and had an extensive and peculiar knowledge of the people and their habits. After he had prepared the lists of all claimants to a *Jangli* status and recorded his valuable notes on them, Mr. Thomson, the Assistant Colonization Officer, took up the selection of the men. In making his selections he distinguished, so far as possible, between primary and secondary claims between those who passed the greater part of their lives in the bar, and those who had only come to it lately, for the first time or after an absence of many years attracted by the possibility of getting land, and those who had indeed been there for many years, but only for short intervals when there happened to be good grazing available Other considerations were taken into account such as as the proof of single harvest leases; but, in order to establish claims, we went to the old records, and neglected the Census of 1901 and the single harvest registers of recent years. For documentary proof we went back ten years.

In Multan the case was much simpler, for the people were less sophisticated there and it is seldom a matter of any doubt whether or not a man is a genuine resident of the bar. There the Colony Tahsildar, Lala Lachman Das, prepared the lists in the ordinary course of his work and I myself attested the men and made selections. The result is that, we have succeeded in selecting most of the first true claimants, but there is a vast number of claims at present unsatisfied, which seem to me pretty good, and among them I include the claims of many menials who are genuine enough residents, but have been omitted entirely as owners only of small horned flocks. We have also had to omit a large number of widows and young children.

As regards *Hitharis*, I took up in the winter of 1912-13 the cis-Ravi riverain villages of Montgomery district in which the average holding was very small. Even those I have not completed because I stopped when I found that the allotment at my disposal enabled me only to give small allotments to 25 per cent. of the deserving people in the villages, I had attested, while I had not touched the many cases of small owners in villages where the average holding was higher, or of tenants and non-owners of the same tribe and family as the Ravi owners. In the winter of 1913-14 I dealt with the cases of the cis-Ravi villages in Multan and with *tirni* payers generally. Here again it is very difficult to know where to draw the line of our investigation and the further it is pushed, the wider looms the field of claims still untouched. Out of the

allotment I have reserved 10,000 acres for the trans-Ravi Montgomery villages transferred to Lyallpur for which the Settlement Officer of that district is making selections—4,000 for the trans-Ravi Kamalia tract of Montgomery with which the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery is dealing, 22,500 for the Multan district beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the canal, against which the Deputy Commissioner of Multan is making selections and 8,000 for *lambardars, zaildars, etc.*, who may earn recognition rather by assistance given than by any existing *Jangli* claims.

The grants made are very small. To satisfy even so many as we have done it has been necessary to calculate only about 5 acres to an adult man. That is to say, a man with four grown-up sons would receive one square. It must not however be forgotten that 50 per cent. more will ultimately be allotted in horse-breeding squares. It is small wonder, however, that the *Janglis* while eagerly pressing even for such land as we give, and besieging us for inclusion in the lists, look regretfully back on the days when they were free to follow their camels from place to place and obtained from time to time permission to cultivate a few acres below the *dhaya* in some favourably low ground where, if there was any rain at all, a good crop of wheat could be grown with little labour ; the reward was great and the revenue light. Broadly speaking, every individual in the two districts (not excluding the Sutlej tahsils which have to wait) is a claimant, and a clamorous one, for land but no one is really satisfied. I have little doubt that we could easily allot thrice the area sanctioned for "locals." The cultivation would not be first class, but the contentment would be greater and I have recorded in my letter No. 840, dated 3rd July 1914, my opinion that these people have the first claim on any balance that may be found to exist.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—In the absence of conditions it is difficult to state what is the "permanently allotted area ;" but for convenience I treat *kharif* 1914, as the first permanent allotment for all grantees who have been put in as permanent men. Technically they are still temporary as conditions are not signed, and technically Captain Vanrenen's position (*e. g.*) is the same now in *rabi* 1915, as it was when he was first given the land in *kharif* 1913. But *kharif* 1914, is a convenient crop to take both because we really began allotments intended to be permanent to *Janglis* in that harvest and because the old settlement expired with *rabi* 1914. Accordingly all cultivation of *kharif* 1913 and *rabi* 1914 is shown in Statement III as temporary. The percentage of *kharaba* allowed in those harvests is high, but naturally new channels and a people unused to agriculture or the use of water do not give good results. It must be remembered that many of our channels pass through very bad *kallar* where the banks give constant trouble. 6 R, 9 L, 15 L are in this respect particularly bad, but some improvement is now occurring. The results of the present harvest are not yet known, but so far as I have seen the crops are not as good as one had expected. So far, as is natural where our tenants are mostly *Janglis*, there is not much sign of careful tilth except in the farms where there is close supervision. Captain Vanrenen obtained a year's start, and the progress he has already made is most remarkable. His tenants, who are already installed in villages with pioneer huts in their compounds are mostly of a superior class and the different crops, and different varieties are not only carefully sown separately, but well tended. He has a good out-turn of cotton when in similar land a *Jangli* merely reaps hay in his cotton field. Some of the villages already have their shops. The high land in the centre of the farm is, as the tenant now sees, a valuable asset. Here are the headquarter settlement, and the stables and paddocks. There are four paddocks of 100 acres each, enclosed mainly by mud walls and partly by wire, with smaller paddocks for night herding inside the outer ring. One hundred and thirty-five mares are already there, and the Army Remount Department has sent an Arab and a thorough-bred stallion. While good drainage is assured on this high land, arrangements have been made to irrigate it for grazing. The canal water is led into a tank on the edge of which is built the engine house, tool shed, etc. The engine not only pumps water from the tank, but also works a husker, a flour-grinder and a chaff cutter. An excellent well, 62 feet to water, has been sunk near by with improved imported metal Persian-wheel fittings. The well and engine house have been built with

(1) Statement No. III.

bricks burnt on the farms and all the work is first class. Other agricultural machinery with which Captain Vanrenen is experimenting are self-lifting harrows, American "road plow," levellers, drillers and clod crushers. He also has an engine which I saw at work drawing a rotary plough and breaking up the virgin soil. Stumps have to be eradicated before this can be used and I have not seen how it works in wet ground. Miles of good *kikar* hedges are coming up, and the farm bids fair to be a model of its kind.

The sanctioned temporary cultivation rates (apart from *abiana*) are Rs. 3 per acre matured with cesses. Of this Rs. 2 is credited to land revenue and Re. 1 to *malikana*. The Financial Commissioner has ruled that up to date field to field *kharaba* is to be given, but it appears to be the practice even where every field has to be gauged to leave the assessment solely to the *zilladar*: the *patwari* notes fields in which he considers *kharaba* to exist but does not make any entry of the amount of *kharaba*. The Canal Department applies the rules printed in paragraph 33 of Standing Order 61, but they do not really bring out the result which seems to be contemplated by the Financial Commissioner's instructions that rates are to be levied per acre of matured crop. To bring this out the revenue *patwari's* method of recording *kharaba* is required. Suppose for instance an acre of land produces half an acre of crop, it will, by the application of the canal rule, be assessed as an acre of crop, and if it produces less than a quarter acre of crops, it will not be assessed at all. Though in the existing state of things *kharaba* and generous *kharaba*, is certainly necessary, it may be hoped that it will disappear in the next two years from the bulk of the colony and accordingly this point may perhaps not call for special reference.

Up to *rabi* 1914 the old settlement of the Ravi tahsils of Montgomery (a very complicated one) was in force, and on the small area of proprietary land irrigated last year no land revenue was recovered beyond what was demandable under the old settlement. The settlement has now expired and within the colony area a simple fluctuating assessment, corresponding to the Financial Commissioner's rates, has been introduced by Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 311-S., dated 14th July 1914. The assessment is Rs. 2 *nahri* per acre of crops, and Rs. 1-2 on *barani* or *chahi* with a small assessment on excess waste. To this must be added Re. 1 *malikana* elsewhere than on proprietary land. In Multan where the settlement has not yet expired the people are being given the option of paying the same *nahri* rate or of not getting water: they are choosing the former alternative: non-nahri rates are determined by the current settlement. On the Gugera branch where most of the proprietary land at present irrigated lies, and where irrigation is best established, *kharaba* is only given by the 'application' process. Elsewhere field to field *kharaba* has been ordered as on crown waste.

The initial remissions sanctioned are as follows :—

	Land revenue and malikana (where it exists) and cesses.	*Abiana.*
Proprietary estates, Financial Commissioners' No. 410-S., dated 7th August 1914, received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 4276, dated 22nd August 1914, and Mr. Bennet's No. 433, dated 28th March 1913, received with Commissioner's endorsement No. 2492, dated 6th May 1913.	Half remission for two crops.	Half remission for one crop.
Colonists, para. 39 of Financial Commissioners' Scheme and Mr. Bennet's letter No. 433, dated 28th March 1913, quoted above.	Whole remission for 2 crops with power to Colonization Officer to grant for a third harvest concession of half rates.	Whole for one year, and for second year to colonists, other than men of Lahore, Montgomery, Multan, Lyallpur and Gujranwala.

It was decided before the auctions that all auction-purchasers should have free water for one year.

As explained above I am treating *kharif* 1914 as permanent allotment except in those cases where single harvest leases only have been given. It therefore became necessary to decide whether *kharif* 1914 should be treated as the first free harvest or no. To treat it so seemed, in many cases, so indifferent was the irrigation or so late the cultivation (for one man may lead a *Jangli* to land but ten cannot make him plough), tantamount to depriving the people of the concession Government intends them to enjoy. After reference, therefore, to the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer (*vide* para. 554, Colony Manual) it was decided to treat the crop as temporary cultivation for this purpose, leaving it to the individual colonist, should he have a fairly full crop but little money in his pocket, to apply by September 15th to have it treated as the first free crop. More people took advantage of the opportunity to apply than I expected, and to some extent I think it reflects the initial poverty of the *Jangli* rather than the excellence of the crop. The low condition of the cotton market will make revenue difficult to pay but not much cotton has been grown by these *Jangli* applicants.

Recoveries in the year under report (1913-14) have been exceedingly good. The demand was as follows—

	Kharif 1913.	*Rabi* 1914.	Total 1913-14.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Abiana in proprietary lands	13,633 10	1,12,914 1	1,26,547 11
Abiana in crown waste	26,012 13	79,692 15	1,05,705 12
Land Revenue in crown waste	16,391 0	38,702 0	55,093 0
Malikana in crown waste	8,184 10	19,285 10	27,470 4
Total	64,222 1	2,50,594 10	3,14,816 11

The whole of this sum, with the exception of Rs. 63 in Montgomery, had been recovered by the end of the year.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Out of the area allotted for *kharif* 1913 *i.e.*, 68,725 acres, 10,905 acres were sown in *kharif* and 23,764 acres in *rabi* 1914. For reasons given in last year's report the percentage of *kharaba* is generally high with the exception of Okara Distributary 4 L which has a good command and soil above the average and worked well in *rabi* 1914.

During the year under report I utilised a large number of villages which I had measured, but which could not be applied to their permanent purposes of allotment, auction or farms, in temporary cultivation. An area of 1,14,824 acres was allotted. The results of the cultivation of this area as well as that given out on *kasht barani* will be noticed in the next year's report, as the *girdawari* is not yet complete or assessment made. So far as I have yet seen the crops are on the whole as in the permanent area disappointing. The canal did not on the whole work well, and on many channels there were long stoppages or poor supplies due to the impossibility of forcing big supplies down the porous banks made of *kallar* soil. A rainfall which was unusually heavy throughout the summer and then untimely in October did almost as much harm as good.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The only receipt under this head is from the auction of 18,669 acres held in March 1914 as shown in Statement IV. No figures are yet available to show the result of cultivation. There was very keen competition at the auction and the prices per acre rose to Rs. 360 while the average price per acre was Rs. 275-12-0. Of the gross sale price Rs. 11,66,488 with an interest of Rs. 9,504 were paid during the year under report. The only amount due in the year and not paid is an initial deposit of Rs. 3,950 recoverable from one Balwant Singh who, after having his bid accepted, succeeded in slipping away without payment. The sale, of course, is cancelled, but nothing can be done until the land is again put up, and from enquiries made from the Deputy Commissioner of his district, I do not expect to get anything out of Balwant Singh, even if the highest bid at the next sale falls short of his.

Statement No IV.

Although only Rs. 10 per acre was demanded as a deposit and the balance was spread over six half-yearly instalments over a fifth of the total sum due has been recovered. The reason is, that the Court of Wards was a large buyer on behalf of the Rawalpindi, Kot, Mamdot and Manauli estates and has generally paid up the purchase price in full or in advance of the instalment. So far proprietary rights have been acquired in full in 1,113 acres.

It has yet to be decided whether the current *kharif* should be treated as the first crop for the purpose of recovery of an instalment (auction condition VIII) and this I shall do for each lot on a consideration of the results of the present *girdawari*.

A full report on the sales was made in my letter No. 414, dated 6th April 1914.

I have since represented the situation caused by the breakdown at Mangla and I understand (though official orders have not yet reached me) that Government has made the concession of postponing interest for six months. In this case recalculation of demand will have to be made and something refunded to those who have already paid in full with interest due up to 15th January 1915.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Nothing yet to report except so far as 1,113 acres dealt with in last paragraph are concerned.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Very few cases of inheritance have yet occurred. As soon as the conditions of grant are received and the grants become technically permanent and subject to the provisions of the Colony Act, mutation work will be started.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—In view of the facts that new records are automatically made for all villages brought under *killabandi* treatment, and that, except for a very few estates all the Cis-Ravi area is within the limits of the colony and consequently not ripe for re-assessment until conditions are more established, it has been decided in Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 311-S., dated 14th July 1914, to maintain the late settlement in the few villages beyond the colony area and to introduce simple fluctuating rates elsewhere. The consideration of the new settlement has been deferred until 1918 at the earliest, and no operations of a settlement nature, except *killabandi*, are in progress.

10. *Village sites.*—Types of village *abadis* embodying the accumulated experience of older colonies have been printed and distributed to Tahsildars who are now beginning to make allotments of sites. In auction villages, farms, etc., I do not insist of course on the adoption of any of my types, but I ask for the submission to me of any plans on which it is proposed to build, and I find the grantees amenable to advice.

Provision has been made for tanks, shops, *kamins'* quarters and places of depositing cow-dung and other rubbish. Sites for graveyards and burning grounds outside the village have been demarcated or are in course of selection. Acting on a hint contained in para. 17 of Sir M. Fenton's colony scheme, I have reserved a part of my *chiragah* round the *abadi*. Ordinarily this amounts to 3 squares, consisting of a belt half a square broad on each side of the village site. This is particularly convenient where the *abadi* is placed in the centre of a block of four rectangles. I have suggested the construction of wells by Government agency and these proposals which have received some measure of support are still under the consideration of Government. Arboriculture (except in municipal areas) has hardly yet been begun. The main agency will be the District Board, but I considered it useless to take this in hand until we are assured of a permanent water supply.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—So far, except in one or two special cases, *lambardars* have not yet been appointed, but a number of candidates (usually one or two in excess of the number of *lambardars* that will be required) have been selected in all allotted villages with due regard to the tribal composition of the village and the merits of the applicants. These men will collect the land revenue and be allowed the *headmen's pachotra*, but no *lambardari* grant of land will be made until the required number of headmen are confirmed in their posts. On the question of the area of land that should be given to

lambardars and the conditions on which the grant should be held orders are awaited on my reference No. 1098, dated 26th August 1914. No steps have yet been taken in regard to zaildars.

12. *Census Population.*—The population has increased very little yet except so far as plentiful grass and the hopes of land have caused a larger influx of *Janglis.* There are, however, a fair number of *Arains* from the Central Punjab imported by Captain Vanrenen, Mr. Conville, Colonel Cole or the more prudent auction-purchasers. To a large extent, however, local tenants were got in to break up the land in the first instance, and to this, as it is a temporary arrangement, I raised no objection. In the case of purchasers, indeed, so soon as the sale is completed, objections cannot be taken. The ordinary rule of *batai* is half and half profits and expenses, though in some cases the tenant has to find all the seed. On the oathay farm an initial rent of Re. 1-3-0 is, I believe, being taken as the tenant undertakes to do all clearance.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Preliminary information is being collected and surveys made of new proposed towns markets at Chichawatni, Okara, Pakka Haji Majid, Khanewal and Jahanian. The railway problems involved have been discussed and settled with the North-Western Railway Company. The Deputy Commissioner has made a plan for the lay out of Okara town and I have made a tentative one for that of Chichawatni, but I feel that it requires engineering knowledge, and at least in the cases Khanewal and Jahanian the problem, owing to the nature of the ground, is so difficult that I am not prepared to make a plan unaided. At a conference on town planning held in Simla under the presidency of Mr. Maynard early in October 1914, it was decided that the services of an engineer should be asked for to lay out these towns with reference not only to local conditions but to the general requirements of sanitation and convenience which the Committee recommended for the acceptance of Government. Orders on these proposals are now awaited.

At present there is only one ginning press in the colony area, that at Okara, in work, and that is at present idle. Cotton fell to Rs. 3 the maund and, though it has now recovered to Rs. 4-12-0, it is not yet coming into the market, although it is difficult to see how people will meet the demand for Government dues if they are unwilling to accept this price, low as it is.

14. *Communications.*—The District Board, Montgomery, has successfully prosecuted the road programme.

Nearly 150 miles of road have been made or remade north of the railway line, and chiefly in the Gugera tahsil. These roads are fine broad arteries of 66 feet or 110 feet wide, and the centre of the road is raised so that not only is it saved from flooding but lends itself to metalling later on. The earth has consolidated well and there can be no question, I think, that it was right to raise the road. South of the railway line metalling has begun on the Montgomery-Pakpattan road, and the construction of *kacha* roads will now begin.

In the Multan district not a single spade's work has been done. The Deputy Commissioner and I worked out a scheme in December 1913, and this appears, after having been returned, to have been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 260, dated 28th April 1914. So far, though I understand that Government will bear the cost of colony roads in Multan as in Montgomery, no grant has been made, and we have now unfortunately fallen on a time of stringency. I enquired whether it would be possible to give us part of the divisional road grant, or to authorise the District Board to use its balance to begin the work with, the expenditure in either case being recouped when Government makes a grant for the colony roads, but the Commissioner replied that both courses were impossible. We have now got a fair area of cultivation in Multan and communications are nil. It will be lamentable if another cold weather goes with nothing done for lack of funds.

During measurement *patwaris* have *dagheled* 210 miles of road according to the Canal Department's alignments : in practice these require a considerable amount of modification, especially in Multan, where they take a Roman course over the crest of every shifting sandhill.

The three karam inter and intra village roads are marked as allotment proceeds and even in temporary cultivation I insist on their being left.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—I have now been at Montgomery nearly two years. The Colony Office buildings are nearing completion. My own residence is well advanced and the foundations of the Assistant Colonization Officer's bungalow have been dug.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—Nothing yet to note.

17. *Establishment.*—(*a*) I was in charge as Colonization Officer throughout the year.

Mr. Thomson was appointed Assistant Colonization Officer on 13th November 1913 and has held the post since with an interruption from 25th March 1914 to 21st April 1914 when he acted as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery.

M. Siraj-ud din, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, was succeeded on 16th October 1913 by M. Rajab Ali who has held the post continuously since.

(*b*) Four Tahsildars and 8 Naib-Tahsildars are now in the colony, *viz.*, M. Sardar Ali, L. Dharu Lal (M. Sadanand officiating), M. Nazir Ahmad, and L. Lachman Das, Tahsildars; M. Nasir-ud-din, M. Fakirullah, M. Ghulam Mohiy-ud-din (M. Amir-ud-din officiating), M. Ganda Singh, S. Nur Shah, S. Lutf Ali Shah, M. Bihari Lal, M. Ali Muhammad (M. Murad Bakhsh officiating).

(*c*) There are at present 38 men employed as field *kanungos* (including four of the Montgomery district establishment) and 226 *patwaris* (including 48 of the Montgomery and Multan district establishments) under my orders.

(*d*) Headquarters office consists of—

One Head Clerk.
One 2nd Clerk.
One Nazir.
One Bill Clerk.
One Kanungo-typist.
One Daftri.
One Mapper and 1 Assistant Mapper.
One Reader to Colonization Officer.
Two Ahlmads.
One Reader to Assistant Colonization Officer.
One Ahlmad.
One Reader to Extra Assistant Colonization Officer.
One Ahlmad.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT 1913-14.

1	2	3	4	5	6				7
					ALLOTTED.				
Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Auction.	Farms.	Abadkari.	Total.	Balance unallotted.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	1 R and 1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	25,865	24,569	23,345	1,971	7,500	3,644	13,115	11,454
2	2 R. and 2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	12,990	12,364	11,752	...	7,375	168	7,543	4,821
3	3 R. ditto ditto ...	22,353	19,560	18,586	3,387	...	5,096	8,483	11,077
4	4 L. ditto ditto ...	64,000	59,010	56,070	...	20,102	4,911	25,013	33,997
5	Gugera Distributary	76,511	70,598	67,089	7,647	...	20,669	28,316	42,282
6	4 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal	33,225	27,052	25,705	5,664	...	5,122	10,786	16,266
7	5 L. ditto ditto ...	60,265	56,066	53,275	...	...	7,139	7,139	48,927
8	5 R. ditto ditto ...	9,525	8,635	8,205	...	993	...	993	7,642
9	9 L. ditto ditto ...	182,357	146,196	138,818	...	3,314	7,814	11,128	135,068
10	6 R. ditto ditto ...	23,151	18,166	17,064	...	...	...	...	18,166
11	10 L. ditto ditto ...	8,576	6,333	6,019	...	...	...	...	6,333
12	11 L. ditto ditto ...	12,172	11,410	10,841	...	...	...	...	11,410
13	12 L. ditto ditto ...	169,092	146,693	139,380	...	...	...	...	146,693
14	13 L. and 13 A. L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	14,035	13,208	12,549	...	...	...	...	13,208
15	14 L. ditto ditto ...	60,831	55,996	53,203	...	1,878	13,450	15,328	40,668
16	15 L. ditto ditto ...	185,835	144,883	137,636	...	...	17,191	17,191	127,692
17	16 L. ditto ditto ...	12,523	8,679	8,246	...	...	...	...	8,679
18	10 R. ditto ditto ...	251,075	216,109	205,311	...	...	1,121	1,121	214,988
	Total ...	1,224,381	1,045,527	993,094	18,669	41,162	86,325	146,156	899,371

NOTES:—

Column 3.—Figures have been taken from printed statement showing Crown lands in the area traversed by the Lower Bari Doab Canal "column 5 minus column 8."

Column 4.—Figures taken from column 13 of the above named statement and consequently include all areas which will be used for Forests, Horse-breeding, etc., and are therefore not allotable, but exclude leased areas which are allotable.

Column 5.—As surveys are not yet complete, the figures have been adopted from columns 14 to 17 of the printed statement.

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1913-14.

Period.		Area allotted to branches in acres.												
		1 R. and 1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line.	2 R. and 2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line.	3 R. Distributary, Main Line.	4 L. Distributary, Main Line.	Gugera Branch.	4 R. Distributary, Main Line.	5 L. Distributary, Main Line.	5 R. Distributary, Main Line.	9 L. Distributary, Main Line.	14 L. Distributary, Main Line.	15 L. Distributary, Main Line.	10 R. Distributary, Main Line.	Total allotted.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
To end of September 1914	Auction ...	1,971	...	3,387	...	7,647	5,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669
	Farms ...	7,500	7,375	...	20,102	...	...	...	993	3,314	1,878	...	...	41,162
	Abadkari...	3,644	168	5,096	4,911	20,669	5,122	7,139	...	7,814	13,450	17,191	1,121	86,325
	Total ...	13,115	7,543	8,483	25,013	28,316	10,786	7,139	993	11,128	15,328	17,191	1,121	1,46,156

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1913-14.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
1 R. Distributary, Main Line Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	*Permanent allotment is counted from Kharif 1914*		681	43
	Rabi	...		1,364	41
	Total ...	...	...	2,045	42
1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	...	...	549	15
	Rabi	...	...	1,557	14
	Total ...	...	...	2,106	14
2 R. and 2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	...	...	1,029	18
	Rabi	...	...	1,247	24
	Total ...	...	...	2,276	22
3 R. Distributary, Main Line Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	...	...	1,793	29
	Rabi	...	...	2,354	21
	Total ...	...	...	4,147	25
4 L. Distributary, Main Line Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	...	...	817	23
	Rabi	...	...	5,160	9
	Total ...	...	...	5,977	11
Gugera Distributary.	*Kharif*	...	...	3,467	30
	Rabi	...	...	6,918	19
	Total ...	...	...	10,385	23
4 R. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	921	22
	Rabi	...	...	1,478	28
	Total ...	...	...	2,399	26
5 L. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	1,085	28
	Rabi	...	...	2,809	36
	Total ...	...	...	3,894	34
5 R. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	408	37
	Rabi	...	...	334	51
	Total ...	...	...	742	43
9 L. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	47	...
	Rabi	...	...	9	100
	Total ...	...	...	56	16
6 R. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	55	9
	Rabi	...	...	69	19
	Total ...	...	...	124	15
12 L. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	...	...
	Rabi	...	...	92	80
	Total ...	...	...	92	80
14 L. Distributary, Main Line.	*Kharif*	...	...	...	...
	Rabi	...	...	18	6
	Total ...	...	...	18	6
Direct outlets, Main Line	*Kharif*	...	...	53	4
	Rabi	...	...	355	55
	Total ...	...	...	408	49
Total Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif*	...	...	10,905	28
	Rabi	...	...	23,764	22
	Total ...	...	...	34,669	24

STATEMENT No. IV,—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	*11,79,942	...	...	...	11,79,942	*11,75,992	...	...	...	11,75,992	†3,950	...	...	...	3,950	* Includes Rs. 9,504 on account of interest. † Due from Balwant Singh.
Future demand	‡12,57,655	...	...	...	12,57,655	...	...	...	...	...	‡12,57,655	...	...	...	12,57,655	‡ Includes Rs. 2,06,229 on account of interest. Demand not yet fixed. First harvest for purpose of instalment will be fixed on seeing the present crop. The figure represents estimated demand.
Total ...	24,37,597	...	...	...	24,37,597	11,75,992	...	...	...	11,75,992	12,61,605	...	...	...	12,61,605	

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ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1915.

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Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation) Department, No. 23, dated 1st March 1916.

READ—

Letter No. 16, dated 13th January 1916, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioner's remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending the 30th September 1915.

REMARKS—

IN the reports on the administration of the three older colonies—Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum and Chunian—there is little to notice from a purely colonization point of view. The process of allotment has been completed, and the colonies have reached a stage of development which puts them on a level with the older districts of the province. The working of service conditions of tenure and the progress of the acquisition of proprietary rights by peasant grantees will still require particular notice, but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Financial Commissioner that for the Lower Chenab and Chunian colonies these subjects can be adequately dealt with in the Veterinary, Remount and Land Revenue departmental reports. There are, however, special features in the Lower Jhelum colony which differentiate it from the other two and which make the retention of the separate Colony Report desirable. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider formal proposals on the above lines in which the last discussion of the matter some 2½ years ago should not be overlooked.

2. In spite of the great fall—which however was only temporary—in the price of cotton and the comparatively poor outturn of what promised to be a bumper wheat harvest, the year was a prosperous one in the three older colonies and the agriculturists benefited to the full by the very high prices of food grains and fodder. An irrefutable proof of this advance in prosperity is the steady increase in the price of land sold by the colonists. The system of service grants—horse-breeding on the Lower Jhelum, mule-breeding and maintenance of camel cadres on the Lower Chenab—is working with increasing smoothness and is justified by results. In the Lower Chenab Colony mule-breeding was more successful in the year under review than in any previous year, and there were only 13 cases of lambardars who hold squares on mule-breeding terms defaulting in the three districts of Lyallpur, Gujranwala and Jhang. This result is due partly to the stricter enforcement of the rule prescribing confiscation of defaulters' squares, which was initiated two years ago, but also very largely to the recognition of the profit which can be derived from mule-breeding. The fact that in the Lyallpur District alone the Remount Department were able to purchase nearly 1,100 mules during the year is eminently satisfactory. On the Lower Jhelum Canal horse-breeding continues to show steady progress, but the colony though it furnished 438 remounts during the year has not yet attained the production which may eventually be expected. The success of the horse-breeding conditions of tenure may be gathered from the prices obtained by sale of squares subject to these conditions, the average price—Rs. 4,879 per square—being Rs. 670 higher than the average price realised for squares to which these conditions are not attached. Three of the four grantee camel corps in the Lower Chenab colony were mobilised without great difficulty during the year, but doubts regarding the ultimate success of this form of tenure find expression both in the Financial Commissioner's remarks and in the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur. The poverty and shiftless character of the Baloch grantees and the great liability of disease among camels appear to be the chief factors which militate against success, but it should not be impossible to surmount these difficulties, and the practical step of raising the amount of *taccavi* advance that may be given for purchase of camels, which is suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, will receive the favourable consideration of Government if proposals are submitted.

3. The statistics regarding the acquisition of proprietary rights by peasant grantees in the Lower Chenab colony are very striking. They show not only that in allowing such grantees to purchase at a maximum price of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre the State has foregone an enormous potential revenue—this was indeed foreseen by all acquainted with the colony at the time when the orders were passed—but also that those grantees who resell reap an enormous unearned increment. In Lyallpur proprietary rights were acquired in 12,663 acres by peasant grantees during the year. In the same period 10,516 acres so purchased in previous years were resold at an average of Rs. 214 per acre, an advance of 28 per cent. on the average of the previous year—Rs. 167. In the Chunian colony the sale price average Rs. 271 per acre. The reward of those who, a generation ago, had the pluck to emigrate to an unknown land has indeed been rich almost beyond the dreams of avarice, and it is not altogether surprising that the colonists on the Lower Bari Doab should have manifested some disappointment at the less favourable terms there prevalent. It appears that many of the original settlers in Lyallpur who dispose of their grants return to their native districts, but the Deputy Commissioner's report does not indicate whether they have been replaced by men likely to make good colonists. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with Sir Michael Fenton that the large area resold by peasant proprietors in the Lower Chenab colony and the high prices realised by the sale of occupancy rights in the Jhelum colony furnish additional arguments for the policy of withholding proprietary rights in the latter area.

4. Little remains to be said regarding the older colonies. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest Mr. Kitchin's account of the temporary cultivation of 12,000 acres in the Jaranwala tahsil by Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., an experiment which promises to bring profit both to the lessee and to the Military Department, to whom the land will ultimately pass. The prices realised for residential and market sites in the town of Tandlianwala are remarkable, and the rapid rise of this town to commercial importance is a subject for congratulation. Mr. Rust's suggestion regarding the necessity for enforcing communal responsibility in cases of damage to plantations on canal banks will be brought to the notice of the Irrigation Department.

5. The reports on the newer colonies show that in spite of great initial difficulties considerable progress was made during the year both on the Lower Bari Doab and on the Upper Chenab canals. Statements of conditions were issued for all classes of grants on the Lower Bari Doab with the exception of military reward grants. The work of allotment was steadily continued, and in the Lower Bari Doab colony about a third and in the Upper Chenab colony about a half of the estimated allotable land has been disposed of. Areas of 10,503 acres on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and 11,742 acres on the Upper Chenab Canal were sold by auction, prices averaging Rs. 188 per acre in the former colony, and Rs. 179 and Rs. 154 in the Lyallpur and Gujranwala portions, respectively, of the Upper Chenab colony. These prices are considerably below those realised on the Lower Bari Doab canal in the previous year, but considering the condition of the money market, the large extent to which the demand for land has been met by previous auction purchases, and the competition of colonists in the older colonies who are willing to sell their holding, were not unsatisfactory.

6. On the Lower Bari Doab canal 29,723 acres were transferred to the Forest Department for irrigated plantations and 25,083 acres were allotted for cattle farms and regimental horse-runs. Allotment of peasants' grants was taken in hand in January 1915 on a large scale, and 126,500 acres were disposed of, but the work was interrupted partly by the shortness of the canal supplies in a season of unusual drought and partly by a groundless panic as to the nature of the conditions, which resulted in the immediate return of a large number of grantees to their homes. Confidence was, however, ultimately restored by the exercise of tact and patience, for which Mr. Joseph and his staff and the officers of the Irrigation Department deserve great commendation, and the majority of those who had fled returned. In these circumstances, the extension of cultivation from 34,669 acres to 137,909 acres, in spite of an inadequate water-supply, was satisfactory, while the percentage of failed crops though high

was not unreasonable. His Honour, however, notes with some concern Mr. Joseph's remarks as to the extent to which the possibilities of irrigation may have been over-estimated, and the results of his soil survey of 419,000 acres. Until that survey is completed it will not be possible to judge how far the actual colonizable area will fall short of the original estimate, but Mr Joseph's report clearly demonstrates the necessity of proceeding with caution. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Michael Fenton that a reduction of the area set aside for military grantees must in any event be avoided, even if this has to be done at the expense of other classes. He is glad to note that Mr. Joseph is alive to the danger that only the worst squares in villages now being colonized may be left when military and horse-breeding grantees come to be selected.

The question of the inadequacy of the designed water-supply for the virgin soil of Montgomery and Multan will be referred to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, whose views on the subject are believed to be in substantial agreement with Mr. Joseph's. The obvious remedy is that colonization should not be forced on too rapidly, but should proceed *pari passu* with the extension of ample irrigation facilities and the recent opening of the Upper Jhelum canal will materially assist in this direction. His attention will also be drawn to the Colonization Officer's remarks regarding the necessity for greater variety in the trees lining canal roads—a matter on which the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion.

In the Upper Chenab colony no cultivation of the permanently allotted area was possible owing to the delay in completing the Upper Jhelum canal. The stiff nature of the soil, the fact that much of it will receive only kharif irrigation, and the mixed classes from which the grantees are drawn—disappointed applicants for land in the Jhelum colony, and men receiving compensatory grants—all these circumstances must retard the rapid settlement of this small colony, and call for the special and sympathetic attention of all officers concerned.

7. Satisfactory progress has been made in Montgomery in the construction of new roads, and 157 miles of unmetalled and 5 miles of metalled roads were made during the year. In Multan progress has been slower though a considerable amount of preliminary work has been accomplished. Grants were made by Government to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 in each district for the year 1915-16, and His Honour trusts that the work will be pushed on with vigour. The lay out of new towns and markets for the colony is proceeding on the sound lines recommended by the town-planning conference which met in October 1914. The Colonization Officer is being assisted in this work by an officer of the Public Works Department, and plans have been prepared and approved for a new town at Okara and a market and extension of the old town at Montgomery, while at Okara 150 house sites and 108 shop sites were sold in October 1915. Plans have also been prepared for Khanewal and Chichawatni. Arboriculture is receiving attention, and Government have sanctioned arrangements for setting apart one acre of land in each village as a nursery and an annual grant of Rs. 500 for expenditure on seed and other contingent expenses.

8. His Honour entirely concurs with the Financial Commissioner in his commendation of the steps which have been taken by Mr. Joseph to resist the growth of corruption among subordinate officials in the colony. His Honour desires to invite the attention of the Chief Engineer to the subject and believes it would materially encourage the colonists to set their faces against the system of gratuities—which inevitably tend to become a form of extortion—if printed warnings on the lines adopted by the Colonization Officer are issued annually to all concerned by both the Revenue and Irrigation Departments. As pointed out by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recent opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal at Mangla the success of the colonies depends mainly on the harmonious co-operation of those two Departments and on their securing the confidence of the agricultural classes. Mr. Joseph is entitled to credit for a most interesting report.

9. Sir Michael Fenton's note on the reports now under review was written on the eve of his departure from India, and the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging his great services to the canal colonies in particular and the Punjab in general. On almost every branch of the administration the late Financial Commissioner's commanding intellect and strong personality have left their mark, but his connection with the great colony schemes was particularly close. As Secretary to the Financial Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to Government he was closely associated with the inception of the Lower Chenab colony, and before he left India he had the satisfaction of seeing the labours of a generation brought to a successful conclusion under his supervision as Financial Commissioner. In this task, as in all others, Sir Michael Fenton was perhaps most conspicuous for two qualities, the unswerving courage with which he maintained his convictions and his scrupulous impartiality. He rightly regarded Government as the trustee of the vast potential wealth of the new colonies, and in deciding the many thorny questions that arose he was invariably guided by a single principle, the distribution of this wealth in the manner best calculated to benefit the province as a whole. Individual claims, however insistent, he sternly rejected, if he thought they conflicted with this ideal. By his departure the Lieutenant-Governor has lost a trusted counsellor, his service a great example, and the Punjab a wise and just administrator.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2827 CS—392—2-3-16—SGPP Labore.

No. 46.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 13th January 1916.

FROM

MILES IRVING, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. P. THOMPSON, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I.

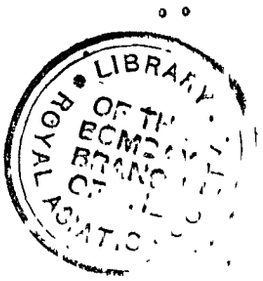
SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Reports on Colonization Operations in the Punjab, with a note by Sir Michael Fenton. The Financial Commissioner is separately dealing with minor points in the report which appear to require explanation or orders.

I have, &c.,

MILES IRVING,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.



The Old Colonies.

Proposal to abolish the special report in the case of the old colonies.

In the case of the Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum and Chunian Colonies the Financial Commissioner thinks that the process of amalgamation of colony work with the ordinary district administration has reached a point at which it becomes no longer necessary to present a special colony report. Mr. Dobson's Final Settlement Report for the first-mentioned colony, supplemented by Mr. Kitchin's present report, may, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be regarded as a "completion report," to use a Public Works Department term. The process of "allotment" in the older colonies now amounts to nothing more than the sale of isolated plots of land on precisely the same terms as in other districts, and there is now no reason why reports on such topics as the progress of cultivation, the working of the zaildari and lambardari agency, the maintenance of the record-of-rights, the administration of towns, the upkeep of roads, the growth of education and co-operative credit societies or the planting of wayside trees, should not be included in the several provincial departmental reports relating to these subjects. The acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights in Government tenancies is proceeding on normal lines. The process is not peculiar to these colonies, and information on the subject can conveniently be included in the Land Revenue Report. The only feature of purely colony administration that remains is the working of service conditions of tenure. If this subject were relegated to the Land Revenue, Veterinary and Remount departmental reports a great deal of needless labour and reduplication of work would be saved and the colony report could be restricted to its principal object—the record of the progress of colonization operations in the canal-irrigated tracts into which settlers are now being introduced.

Progress of colonization up to date.

2. There remain out of a total of 2,580,176 allotable acres in the Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum and Chunian colonies 179,560 acres unallotted. This area represents for the most part the reserved grazing grounds. The statistics in the reports referring to new allotments are apparently concerned with the transfer of service grants confiscated for breach of conditions. Any land that is otherwise free for disposal is sold at full market rates in accordance with the standing orders in Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 27. The revenue settlements of the three colonies have been completed, and future re-assessments will take place in the ordinary routine of settlement procedure. The colonies are supplied with communications, schools, markets and other amenities of civilisation on a scale at least as generous as that of other districts of the province. The area sown on the permanently allotted area amounts to some 2,510,000 acres, almost cent. per cent., showing as high a degree of cultivation as the land can carry. There continue to be complaints of shortage of supplies on certain distributaries. Such complaints will always be forthcoming in years of defective river supplies, but it is to be hoped that conditions will gradually be ameliorated, as on the older canals, by the periodical remodelling of outlets and revised *chakbandi* arrangements. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang asks for powers to deal with persistent damage to plantations or canal banks by enforcing communal responsibility. The principle of joint village responsibility for breaches in canal banks has been recognised in the executive rules which provide for the withholding of the right to purchase proprietorship in cases of the kind. It is for the Irrigation Department to say whether examples of persistent resort to breaching canal banks are so frequent as to demand statutory enforcement of joint village responsibility.

Sale of proprietary rights.

3. Proprietary rights were granted to peasant grantees on the Lower Chenab Colony in 12,663 acres in Lyallpur, 1,208 in Gujranwala, and (the Financial Commissioner has ascertained) 7,632 in Jhang; and in 4,884 acres on the Chunian Colony. The Lyallpur report is the only

one which mentions the resale of the rights thus acquired ; in that district 595 holdings comprising 10,516 acres were sold, at an average rate of Rs. 214 per acre, representing an *average* profit of 1,200 per cent above the price at which the land was obtained from Government by the vendors. It will thus be realised that there was little ground for the apprehension entertained by the Government of India that a price of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre might be more than the colonists could in every case pay. Many colonists after disposing of their land return to their ancestral districts, showing that a generation is sometimes too little time for a people to strike root in the soil. It is remarkable that land charged with horse-breeding conditions in the Lower Jhelum Colony changes hands at an average price greater than that not so charged. It is also most significant that the average price realised in sales of both classes of land should exceed Rs. 4,000 per square, notwithstanding that occupancy rights only and not proprietary rights are being sold. These facts serve to dispel the doubts at one time entertained as to the wisdom of withholding proprietary rights in the Jhelum Colony, more especially in view of the consequences so often attending the grant of such rights in the Chenab Colony, where, as above noticed, many grantees have realised the cash value of their land and taken their departure. The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang asks for a ruling on the distinction between a lease and a mortgage for the purpose of deciding whether the conditions of a tenancy have been broken by alienation. This is a matter on which the opinions of local officers were collected a couple of years ago, and which was referred unofficially to Government. Sir Michael Fenton adheres to the views he then expressed as to the desirability of legislation.

Service conditions.

4. As regards the working of service conditions of tenure, mule-breeding is becoming increasingly popular in the Chenab Colony, where in the Lyallpur District alone the Army Remount Department bought the unprecedented number of 1,076 mules during the year. And with this increased popularity the difficulty of enforcing mule-breeding conditions on those bound by them becomes increasingly less.—out of 1,133 lambardars so bound in Lyallpur only 5 were without mares. Three of the grantee camel corps have been mobilised without great difficulty. The spread of *surra* and other diseases and the increasing difficulties of replacement will, it is to be feared, tend to augment the task of those responsible for the administration of the service conditions. The Lower Jhelum Report shows steady progress in horse-breeding. Four-hundred and thirty-eight remounts were purchased,—a rise on last year's figures, though not yet as many as the colony might be expected to produce.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal.

5. In reporting a soil survey of some 419,000 acres in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, Mr. Joseph strikes a note of grave warning as to the overestimation of the area available for colonization. Until his promised report has been received the extent of this apprehended shortage remains unknown, but in the meantime the Financial Commissioner commends his policy of refusing to make further allotments in the place of men who have thrown up their grants or to allow the worst land to be left for military grantees or breeders' squares. Possibly the experiment of allowing leases on favourable terms for the cultivation of inferior lands may result in a considerable addition to the area available. In the ultimate resort, if it be found that there is a serious deficiency in the area of culturable land available for allotment, it may be found necessary to curtail the scope of the horse-breeding scheme by a reduction of the number of official squares. It would be better that we should do this than be compelled to reduce the area reserved for military grantees

6. The auctions of 1915 yielded an average price of Rs. 188 per acre. This is considerably less than that of the preceding auction,—a result due perhaps in part to the war, but also to the fact that on the first occasion many persons bought what they could not pay for in the expectation that the profits of the first harvests would provide the wherewithal to meet the purchase instalments. In spite of considerable latitude allowed in the payment of instalments it has

been necessary to confiscate 2,756 out of the 19,272 acres sold at the first auction. In this connection it may be observed that the Legal Remembrancer has expressed the opinion that arrears on account of purchase money cannot be realised as arrears of land revenue.

Eight regimental horse farms and 3 cattle farms have been allotted, but the greatest part of the Colonization Officer's work has lain in the allotment of peasant grants. Mr. Joseph gives a vivid account of the difficulties arising out of a panic that at one time possessed the colonists, due partly to false rumours spread, possibly deliberately and mischievously, about the conditions of tenancy, and partly to irrigation difficulties, many of which were due to breaches in the canal. Discontent at the terms of purchase of proprietary rights was no doubt largely due to the expectations created by the action of Government in allowing the Chenab colonists to acquire proprietorship at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Joseph's tact and patience that the excitement was allayed, and that so much as 126,500 acres of peasant grants were allotted. Over 15,000 colonists have now been given land permanently.

7. Cultivation has risen from 34,669 to 137,909 acres. Of this 81,814 acres were in the *kharif*; *rabi* water was not guaranteed, but some supplies were received Mr. Joseph expresses some doubts as to whether the designed supply of the canal will be sufficient for the early days of colonization when the soil is virgin and the air dry. His remarks deserve the attention of the Canal Department.

8. Plans have been completed in conformity with the recommendations of the Town Planning Committee for the extension of the towns of Montgomery and Okara, and the creation of new towns at Khanewal and Chichawatni. Two hundred and sixty-nine sites measuring $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres have been sold at Okara for Rs. 2,28,930, and since the conclusion of the year under report sites have been sold at Montgomery. At both of these places markets have been laid out, and sites reserved for grain elevators. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion the development of these colony towns will be seriously retarded unless Government adopts towards them a liberal financial policy. The prosperity of the agricultural settlements is intimately bound up with the prosperity of the towns and markets upon which they depend. In the end a policy of generosity will yield to Government a return amply corresponding to development outlay now incurred. Satisfactory progress has been made with communications in the Montgomery District, where 157 miles of unmetalled roads have been added to the 150 mentioned in last year's report, and five miles have been metalled. A beginning has been made in Multan. A start has also been made in the matter of arboriculture.

9. The Financial Commissioner would draw the special attention of Government to Mr. Joseph's remarks on the subject of resisting from the outset the growth of the corruption among subordinates which has been such a blot on the administration in other canal colonies. This is a matter to which he has recently alluded in his note on the Final Settlement Report of the Lower Chenab Colony. The printed warning on the subject which Mr. Joseph issued to all his subordinates struck the right note, and it is to be regretted that the authorities of the Canal Department did not see their way to taking similar action. But all efforts of Government to suppress this evil will be powerless unless supported by a resolute combination on the part of the people to refuse to submit to extortion, and in this matter Sir Michael Fenton trusts that the big grantees will not hesitate to take the lead when they know that to do so would be conformable to the wishes of Government. The Financial Commissioner proposes to warn Deputy Commissioners to take the most strict precautions to prevent such gratifications being given to Patwaris by the local agents of the Court of Wards.

10. Mr. Joseph has written an interesting report, and he and his Assistants Mr. Thomson and Munshi Rajab Ali have worked with unremitting zeal under adverse and trying conditions, and have achieved substantial progress.

The Upper Chenab Colony.

11. Allotment in this colony began in the year under report, and 41,340 acres were disposed of. Of this area 13,723 acres receive irrigation only in the kharif harvest, and have been distributed to peasants of the Gujranwala and Sialkot Districts, whose lands have suffered from river action or through the construction of the canal. The land is reported as not of good quality, and in view of its unsuitability for *rabi* crops it is still a matter of some doubt whether it can be successfully colonised. Of the perennially irrigated area 11,742 acres were sold by auction, and fetched an average of Rs. 179 per acre in the Lyallpur District and Rs. 154 in Gujranwala. A little under 3,000 acres have been reserved for regimental horse farms, but one of these has since been transferred to the Lower Bari Doab. Twelve thousand, nine hundred and eleven acres have been allotted to disappointed Jhelum grantees. There was no cultivation during the year under report except a little temporary cultivation, as the Upper Jhelum Canal still awaited completion. In this colony composed of isolated plots of Government waste, communications and markets are a matter of district rather than of colony administration. Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali has made good progress with the work of colonization with a small staff and inadequate office accommodation.

334 FC—850—24-4-16—SGPP Lahore.

Lower Chenab Canal Colony.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

(*A. J. W. Kitchin, Esquire.*)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—*Killabandi* of 91 villages, transferred from the Montgomery District and some of which have received and others will receive irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal, was finished in May last.

The survey pillars are generally in good condition and are reported on regularly for necessary repairs, which are effected through *lambardars*.

The trigonometrical pillars are annually inspected and necessary repairs are done through the District Board Engineering staff on obtaining sanction in each case from the Government of India, Survey Department.

2. *Conditions.*—*Mule-breeding.*—Mule-breeding is becoming increasingly successful. More mules were bought in the year under report than ever before. The number of *lambardars* reported as defaulters is now much less than in former years, while results are much more successful. The number of *lambardars* recorded as without mares on 1st October 1915 is reported as only 5 out of 1,133 bound under mule-breeding conditions. In most cases we refuse to give possession of the *lambardari* square to new *lambardars* until a suitable mare has been passed and branded. *Lambardars* have at last realised that they have got to keep mares and breed mules if they want to keep their squares. Moreover it is becoming understood that mule-breeding is a very profitable business when the stock are bought young by the Army Remount Department. The total number of mules bought in the last year by the Army Remount Department was 1,076. This is an absolute record. The numbers include young stock bought from other persons than *lambardars*.

The branded mares are not always kept in the *chaks* of the *lambardars*, and this causes difficulty in inspection. To avoid inconvenience orders have been issued that mares must be kept in the *chaks* unless the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, permits exceptions. The exceptions must, no doubt, be fairly numerous, but it is absolutely necessary that the Army Remount Department should know where the mares are.

During the last year a few confiscated *lambardari* squares have been re-allotted, in most cases to *lambardars*. In the interests of district administration it is very desirable that the *lambardar* should hold the *lambardari* square. The possession by *lambardars* of this square gives the Deputy Commissioner a hold over *lambardars* which should not lightly be given up. In past years confiscated squares have been freely allotted to non-*lambardars* and even to strangers. The effect on mule-breeding has been good, for the new men are generally keen breeders, but the effect on district administration is not good. At present our efforts are directed towards compelling *lambardars* to become breeders, rather than to allot lands to existing breeders. The efforts made bid fair to be successful. No confiscated square is ever re-allotted except with the approval of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department.

There appears to be no doubt that a confiscated square left vacant for a few harvests has a better effect in encouraging mule-breeding by *lambardars* and also by other *zamindars* than a hasty re-allotment to any intending breeder. Some of the best mule-breeding *lambardars* are also men of indifferent character, who sometimes lose their *lambardaris* in connection with crime. This is an incident of district administration which cannot be avoided.

The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, reports that the number of coverings by Government stallions in the district has fallen off this year. This he attributes to increased keenness on mule-breeding and also to the number of country-bred stallions which are still kept and which give their

services for a fee. No doubt there are a good many country-bred stallions in the district. The Ravi tribes have always had a fondness for their own rubbishy, showy stallions, and in the early years of the district this fondness gave a good deal of trouble. The possession of these animals will be officially discouraged as much as possible. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to impress on *zamindars* and especially on the *Janglis* the undoubtedly superior qualities of the Government stallions.

Camel corps.—Three of the four grantee camel corps were mobilized for service at the end of the year. One of the grantee corps went on field service in 1901-02. The other three corps have now been called up for the first time. The war strength of a camel corps is 972, while the peace strength is about 1,070, so that there is room for casualties. The difficulties of mobilisation have not been very great and the three corps are now embodied at full strength. The grantees have complied fairly well, but without any enthusiasm. The grumbling usual with their class has not been wanting. Every camel had to be inspected and passed for service and many were rejected. The replacement of casualties has not been easy, but it has been done. It is too early yet to report on the condition of the corps as disclosed by mobilisation.

Surra is increasing in the corps. During the last year 50 animals were cast for surra and 350 died in the four corps. Theanimals rejected have turned out to be a source of infection for others. It is high time that steps were taken for the stamping out of this disease. If compensation were awarded as in the *Silladar* corps, it would be possible at least to destroy infected animals. Mange was very prevalent among the camels last cold weather. The grantees receive instructions as to how to avoid this complaint, but they are hard people to instruct. There was a great deal of mange among the animals called up for embodiment. Replacement of casualties is becoming increasingly difficult, and prices are always going up. The present *taccavi* advance of Rs. 100 is not enough to buy a camel, and an increase up to Rs. 140 deserves consideration. Few of the camel grantees breed any camels. Many of them never work their camels, but keep them only as a visible title to their squares.

Two camel fairs were started this year in October at Jarranwala and at Tandlianwala by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Officer Commanding, Camel Corps, in order to facilitate the purchase of new camels. The mobilisation of the corps and the consequent absence of the owners made the fairs a complete and inevitable failure, but the experiment is worth trying again and will be tried. The grantee camel corps fulfil a useful military purpose, but they are probably not so useful as the number of camels would indicate. It is not likely that either men or camels will do well in service. But the camel grantee system has in it no element of permanency. Holdings are small, the people are poor, camels are hard to find, disease is rampant, while, as years go on, the number of members of original *Jangli* tribes, who have failed to secure succession to grants, is increasing. There is no urgent need to end the system, more especially as in few years mechanical transport may be able to replace to some extent the necessary camel, but it is worth recognition that the administration of these corps is becoming increasingly difficult and that sooner or later they will have to be disbanded.

The number of camels in all 4 corps on 30th September 1915 was 4,029 against a full strength complement of 4,274. The shortage was 245 animals.

3. *Allotment.*—Out of 1,499,231 acres, total area of allotable land in this district up to 30th September 1915, 1,432,523 acres have been allotted, and the unallotted balance of 66,708 acres is almost all the *charagah* area.

Statements Nos. I and II.

During the year 1,094 acres were allotted, which include 488 acres sold on fixed price, and the balance of 606 acres was allotted partly in miscellaneous small grants in exchange and partly to the *lambardars* on mule-breeding conditions, out of the land confiscated in previous years owing to non-fulfilment of the conditions. Under the recent orders of the Financial Commis-

sioners no more land is to be sold in this district on the fixed price, varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 per square, and all proposed sales are to be reported to obtain sanction of the Financial Commissioner, in each individual case, both as to the area to be sold and as to the market price and condition of payment. All such cases are to be governed by the provision of the Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 27. However the Deputy Commissioner is authorized to dispose of strips of land no longer required for water courses, etc., to the owners of the squares on the assumption that the land was originally acquired from them. Such cases will be treated under paragraphs 493 and 494 of the Land Administration Manual. In my opinion the withdrawal from the Deputy Commissioner of the power to sell land at fixed price was entirely desirable, and since the powers were withdrawn the lot of the Deputy Commissioner has been much easier. The fixed price of Rs. 4,000 per square was usually much below the market value. The areas sold in the year under report were all transferred under engagements entered into in previous years. I have sold no land. Purchasers were always persons with interest, and often Government officials still in service. Some bought only to sell again at great profit. There is no reason why Government land should be sold more easily in the Lyallpur District than in any other district.

Auctions of the land in the *Deg* tract of Jarranwala Tahsil, to be irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal, were held at Lyallpur on 7th to 9th January 1915, and 9,393 acres 3 *kanals* 2 *marlas* were sold for a total price of Rs. 16,82,549-0-4.

The crowd of bidders was not large, but there was keen competition for the best land. The capitalist class was hardly represented at all and none of the Estates under the Court of Wards tried to buy. Some local capitalists bought large blocks, but mostly the lots were purchased by neighbouring *zamindars* and shop-keepers who had made money on the Chenab Canal.

Colonization arrangement of this tract was entrusted to the Colonization Officer at Sheikhupura, to whom all the connected records were transferred.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The area under cultivation in the year under report was 73,780 acres in excess of that of the last year. The former was 1,544,050 acres, and the latter 1,470,270. The area failed amounted to 2,555 acres.

Statement No. III.

The increase was mostly due to the heavy and timely rains in July and August 1914.

The proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* was that of 25·75 which was normal.

Percentage of *kharaba* figures were again low in this year.

The double cropped area rose to 94,713 acres as compared 91,602 acres in the previous year. Owing to the heavy rains of 1914 the year under report was a successful one. The tightening up of water-supply has been most carefully and skilfully carried out. There are often complaints from tail villages, but they cannot be helped.

The remodelling of distributaries is likely to be started again, and this complaint will very likely be removed.

The tentative introduction of fixed assessments on the Shahkot Distributary in a year, when the *kharif* rains failed entirely, and when the distributary was out of order, has given a great deal of trouble. The whole matter is under the consideration of Government.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—An area of 12,000 acres in the Jarranwala Tahsil, destined for the Buchiana Military Farms, has been leased to *Rai Bahadur* Ganga Ram, C.I.E., for temporary cultivation for *rabi* 1915-16. He is allowed to cultivate on harvest lease and on payment of land revenue, *malikana*, cesses and *abiana* at lift rates.

This arrangement will benefit the Military Dapartment as they will have their water-courses constructed and jungle cleared at no cost to the regiments. The arrangement itself is very interesting as *Rai Bahadur* Ganga Ram has undertaken to bring the land under cultivation, to irrigate by pumping, and expects to make a profit without any security of tenure other than an ordinary harvest lease, and without any revenue concession. He has displayed great energy, is able to get any number of tenants and is in a fair way to make the experiment a financial success. His tenants have come to him in large numbers from the tail villages of the Shahkot Distributary, which is not prospering. He is a very able manager.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The demand of Rs. 123, outstanding at the end of the last year, has been realized in full.

Statement No. IV.

The total demand for the year under report amounting to Rs. 8,93,741 has also been recovered entirely.

The demand for the year 1915-16 as detailed on statement No. IV is based on the actual realizations during the last six months, and probable receipts during the next six months. These figures do not represent actual demands for the next year, but are the result of merely guess work.

The sum of Rs. 3,86,750, shown in column 8 of the statement No. IV, under the head "Purchase price", appertains to the following accounts:—

	Rs.
(1) Purchase of proprietary rights by *nazrana*-paying grantees	58,249
(2) Purchase of proprietary rights by peasant grantees	1,58,288
(3) Sale-proceeds of land sold on fixed price ...	1,10,511
(4) Sale-proceeds of plantation land to peasant grantees	7,944
(5) Purchase of proprietary rights for the village sites	51,758
Total ...	3,86,750

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—The peasant grantees were granted occupancy rights, during the year, in 365 holdings over an area of 5,051 acres, and proprietary rights were granted to them on an area of 12,663 acres on payment of Rs. 1,58,287-9-7.

In majority of cases, this class of grantees dispose of their land, soon after purchasing the rights, either for payment of their debts due to money-lenders from whom they were generally raised for ordinary household requirements, or to go back to their home districts after disposal of the landed property here. Among the *nazrana*-paying grantees there are now very few who have not yet come forward to purchase these rights, and among those few some are still precluded from purchasing owing to non-fulfilment of conditions. A reference has recently been made for the orders of Government, whether widows having only a life interest should be allowed to purchase proprietary rights. No alteration in existing orders has been asked for, but a repetition seems desirable as the orders are not clearly expressed. The total area up to date held by various classes of grantees, after acquiring proprietary rights, comes to 907,762 acres.

During the year 10,516 acres were sold by the original grantees to others, for Rs. 22,57,285, comprising 595 holdings as against 9,941 acres which were sold for Rs. 16,57,145 in 519 holdings during the preceding year. The average sale value per acre now comes to Rs. 214 as compared with Rs. 167 of the last year.

An area of 14,751 acres was mortgaged as per detail below :—

	Agriculturists.	*Others.*
Mortgaged by	13,890	861
Do. to	7,932	6,819
	−5,958	+5,958

The agriculturists thus lost 5,958 acres.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations pending from the last year was 3,369, and during the year under report 40,417 new ones were added.

This enormous increase is due to the acquisition of proprietary rights for residential sites. The institutions for the year preceding were 22,964 only, thus giving an increase of 17,453.

Of 8 Field *Qanungos* who were specially empowered to attest mutations, 6 did the work, though these also did not work throughout the year, owing to their employments on other important functions. Of the others one was on long leave and one worked as *Naib Sadar Qanungo.*

One of the *Naib-Tahsildars* at Lyallpur Tahsil was brought under reduction. The remaining strength disposed of 40,140 mutations, leaving only 3,646 as undecided. This turn-out, as compared with that of 23,311 cases of the preceding year, was quite satisfactory.

Mutation of residential sites are merely formal, and can be disposed of at a great pace.

No extra *Naib-Tahsildar* was entertained during the year for this work. The Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer and Revenue Assistant took part in disposal of the work.

A number of mutations and *jamabandis* were checked on the spot and at the time of tahsil inspections.

The number of mutations written up for transfers of plots in residential sites is engaging attention, as well as the elaboration of the *jamabandis* of village sites. Much of the time spent is wasted. Proprietary rights have been acquired in a large part of large village sites of *chaks* in which the grantees have acquired such rights in the agricultural land. No doubt section 9, Colony Act, indicates an intention to maintain a record of the rights in residential sites, yet the labour involved in the present system is disproportionate to the value of the results secured. At present there are more mutations of residential plots than of proprietary agricultural lands.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—The Settlement Officer finished his work on 10th March 1915 and was transferred thereafter to Jhang as a Special Magistrate.

The final Settlement Report was completed and published in the year under report.

The assessment of 140 villages transferred from the Montgomery District,—*vide* " Punjab Government Gazette " Notification Nos. 222 and 223, dated 11th March 1913,— was completed.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year proprietary rights have been granted on an area of 4,168 acres and 4 *kanals* of residential sites in various villages. The *abadis* are generally in better condition in sanitary point of view, in comparison to the villages in other old districts.

Nineteen new wells were constructed in the year and the desire to plant and look after the trees round the *abadi* is growing.

The attestation of residential sites of all *chaks* in the district and the sanction of proprietary rights was left undone by the Settlement Officer. The Assistant Colonization Officer, Mr. Salusbury, has completed attestations in Tahsils Lyallpur, Jaranwala, and most of Toba Tek Singh. It is expected that

Mr. Sheepshanks and the Deputy Commissioner working separately will complete their work in Samundri and part of Toba Tek Singh, by the end of 1915. The resulting mutation work will be very heavy, but afterwards there should be a large decrease.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—*Lambardars* and *zaildars* have worked satisfactorily on the whole during the year.

The number of all the *lambardars* now in the district is 2,579, and out of them 1,133 are bound under mule-breeding conditions. One post of *lambardar* was abolished, six new ones were created, and 47 fresh hereditary appointments were made in the course of the year.

Generally *lambardars* are at least as efficient as in other districts, probably more so. As revenue payers, they are quite admirable. The *pachotra* is very large, and the *lambardari* square and *lambardari killas* are held only on condition of service. The hold of the district officer over the headmen is perhaps more complete than in any district in the Province. Dismissal is nearly always a crushing punishment, not for loss of *izzat* which is not much regarded in Lyallpur, but for loss of financial profit. The Government dues are so large that as the original *lambardars* die and their lands are divided it is becoming increasingly common to find that the hereditary heir has insufficient property to make his succession possible. There are few *lambardars* who do not pay into the treasury every year Government dues equal in amount to the value of a square of land.

Out of the 63 *zaildars* one was dismissed for neglect of duty, and the vacancy was filled up by his son. In another vacancy owing to the death of a *zaildar*, a *safedposh* was selected as suitable and appointed.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and markets.*—No event of any importance has occurred in the towns in this district since the last year. In the town of Tandlianwala an area of 11 *kanals* 1 *marla* and 2 *sarsais* of land was sold by auction for shops and residential houses at a value of Rs. 27,810. The sale was very successful and showed sign of general confidence in the future prosperity of this colony town which claims to be the 3rd largest wheat-exporting market in India. The rapid rise of this town, founded only four years ago, to great commercial importance would be remarkable in any country. The market itself is the best designed and built in the colony.

All the new public works sanctioned for this town have practically been completed, and the only important work which remains to be executed is the extension of water-supply, for which Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 23,000 to the notified area committee.

The Municipal Committee of Lyallpur too got a liberal grant of Rs. 57,000 for extension of water-supply and have now applied for a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs for the electrification of the town and civil station.

All the colony towns, with the exception of Chak Jhumra and Samundri, are provided with the necessary equipments and are flourishing under the control of the respective committees. Chak Jhumra lacks a very important work in the extension of drainage scheme, the necessary plans and estimates for which are under preparation.

For constitution of Samundri as a notified area proposals have been submitted and orders are awaited. It is expected that sooner it comes under the control of a regular committee, it will be provided with all necessary works and will improve in several respects.

The existing sources of income of the municipal towns in this district are not such as would be sufficient for the execution of any public works of importance without the aid of Government. The income of Gojra Municipality and the notified areas may perhaps be supplemented by the imposition of a terminal tax on exports, for which proposals are under consideration. The sale of sites in these towns have now, under recent orders, been regulated under

Punjab Government Circular No. 27 and as such they are at par with the towns in the other old districts.

It is an interesting but unusual and not at all desirable fact that in some of the notified areas nothing whatever is spent on medical relief or on education, sanitation, police and water-supply being the only objects of expenditure. This is engaging attention, as a limit has been reached to resources of the District Board which at one time seemed bottomless.

14. *Communications.*—The District Board spends a good deal for construction and up-keep of the roads. Owing to very heavy traffic on most of the roads, they get into bad condition; but steps are taken to repair and improve them.

The length of metalled roads is being constantly increased. The unmetalled roads are generally very bad and cut into deep ruts. No plan for their improvement has been devised, nor seems practicable.

The lengths of the metalled and unmetalled roads are almost the same as in the last year.

No fresh railway line was opened during the year.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Co-operative Credit Societies are doing much good in helping the *zamindars* in time of need, and in saving them from the clutches of money-lenders.

Nine new societies were started during the year and now the total number is 174.

The Central Bank continued to help the Village Banks with loans on easy terms.

Schools.—Total number of schools in the last year was 349 to which 4 Primary Schools are added during the year. The grantees take a good deal of interest in educational matters, as in many villages private schools are started at their own cost.

The dearth of efficient primary teachers has almost been removed by opening a Normal School at Lyallpur. The District Board now do not find it difficult to secure the services of trained teachers for Primary Schools.

Arboriculture.—Condition of roadside trees is generally satisfactory. Supervision of aboriculture has been entrusted to the District Engineer and his staff. Nearly 40 miles of roads were planted with new trees during the year, and 4 nurseries were established which are in very satisfactory condition. Mangoes and eucalyptus trees are, as far as possible, being encouraged. Work of arboriculture is done by gangs of daily labourers under the supervision of Sub-overseers, and two qualified men from the Dehra Dun College are also employed by the District Board for improvement in avenues.

The expenditure of the District Board on arboriculture is about Rs. 30,000 per annum and the annual income at present comes up to Rs. 3,000. The reason for such a low figure in income is that trees are quite young yet and consequently sale of timber and loppings do not fetch a very appreciable amount. There has, however, been a gradual rise in income during the past few years.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishment.*—A *Naib-Tahsildar* and a Record-Keeper on Rs. 25 per mensem are now the only two hands employed on the colony work. The post of the latter will be abolished on 1st April 1916, and the services of the former will probably be not required after September 1916.

All the other posts of the temporary colony establishment are either abolished or absorbed in the District Office staff.

Owing to the fact that District and Colony work have remained more or less separate until very recently there has undoubtedly been a tendency to

duplicate establishment and to duplicate work. Efforts are being made to introduce uniform control and to make the administration of this district similar to that of other and older districts. Every district has its own distinctive features of administration, and there is nothing in the colony work at its present stage to differentiate it in principle from the ordinary work done by a district staff in an ordinary district.

II.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

(*Khan Sahib Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali.*)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No survey or demarcation operation was undertaken during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—No new conditions were imposed during the year under report. Only 3 *lambardars* were punished by confiscation of their *lambardari* squares for breach of mule-breeding conditions and one *zamindar* was newly bound by the said conditions in *Chak* No. 576. One *lambardar* in *Chak* No. 8, Rakh Branch, has been exempted from these conditions. There are now 212 *lambardars* and 4 other grantees who hold grants under these conditions. Last year Gulbad Shah, a foreigner, who did not harmonise with the proprietary body in caste and otherwise, was granted a square under mule-breeding conditions in *Chak* No. 89, Rakh Branch, but on appeal he was deprived of the grant and the land was restored to the old grantee.

3. *Allotment.*—The total allotted area at the end of the year was 212,405 acres as compared with 212,568 acres in the last year. There was a decrease of 232 acres on account of resumption of nursery grants and confiscation of a few mule-breeding grants on Gugera Branch : there was an increase of 69 acres, granted to a mule-breeder in *Chak* No. 576.

Statements Nos. I and II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The following figures show the area sown during the year under report :—

Statement No. III.

	Allotted area.	*Kharif sown.*	*Rabi sown.*
Rakh Branch...	161,081	38,203	130,996
Gugera Branch...	51,324	15,611	39,388
	212,405	53,814	170,384

The sown area includes the double cropped area also. There was a decrease of 10,948 acres in the *kharif* harvest due to the scarcity of rain and inadequacy of canal water. In *rabi* the rainfall was sufficient and this resulted in an increase of 23,945 acres It is a notable feature that the area sown in *kharif* is decreasing and that sown in *rabi* is increasing every year. No remissions on account of *kharaba* are allowed in colony villages.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Only 6 squares (179 acres) were leased out temporarily for Rs. 530 for one year in *Chak* No. 6, Rakh Branch. This is the abandoned land of a capitalist and on the representation of the Canal authorities it has been decided not to lease it in future.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—All the arrears outstanding at the end of the last year amounting to Rs. 1,782, were realized. A sum of Rs. 314 on account of *nazarana* was shown wrongly in the last year's outstanding balances. The entries have now been corrected. The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 51,518 out of which Rs. 43,291 have been realized. The balance at the end of this year amounted to Rs. 8,227 only.

Statement No. IV.

As purchase of proprietary rights is optional, the grantees, who are entitled to purchase such rights, delay matters owing to financial difficulties.

It is hoped that the demand of Rs. 1,05,000 formulated for 1915-16 be realized partly from the grantees who will purchase proprietary rights in resi-

dential sites and agricultural land, and partly from the grantees whose instalments on account of purchase money fall due next year. The following are the details of Rs. 45,073 realized during the year :—

	Rs.
Purchase of proprietary rights by peasant grantees ...	13,465
Instalment of the purchase of proprietary rights by *nazarana* paying grantees	12,540
Sale-proceeds of land sold on fixed price	18,251
Nazarana	250
Acreage rate	567
Total	45,073

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Only 2 peasants on Rakh Branch and 13 on Gugera Branch in Khangah Dogran Tahsil acquired occupancy rights and in the said tahsil 40 peasant grantees purchased proprietary rights, paying Rs. 15,100 for 1,208 acres. Five capitalist grantees have paid in Rs. 4,842, and 4 yeomen grantees have paid in Rs. 2,074 on account of instalments due. Similarly 6 capitalists in Sharakpur have paid in Rs. 5,624 on account of instalments due. There still remain 54,723 acres of the peasant class tenancies including *abadkars* who have acquired rights of occupancy in Khangah Dogran for which proprietary rights have not been acquired. The areas of the capitalist and yeoman grants, of which proprietary rights have not been acquired, are as below :—

	Capitalist. Acres.	*Yeoman* Acres.
Tahsil Khangah Dogran	576	484
Tahsil Sharakpur	1,222	194

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The mutations attested during the year were—

By Deputy Commissioner		52
By Colonization Officer		89
By Sub-Divisional Officer		14
By *Tahsildars* ...	Khangah Dogran	1,546
	Sharakpur	1
By *Naib-Tahsildars* ...	*Sheikh* Mohammad Ali ...	235
	S. Mangal Singh ...	169
By *Naib-Tahsildar*, Sharakpur, *S.* Shah Mir... ...		8
By *Kanungo*—Tirath Ram		174
Total ...		2,288

Only 289 mutations were pending at the end of the year. The increase in the number of mutations attested was due to sale of proprietary rights.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Fixed assessments were announced in 15 villages on the Shahkot Distributary at the end of April last, with effect from *rabi* 1915, which was a prosperous harvest. The *zamindars* of these villages complained of the shortness of the canal water supply for *kharif* sowings, which was in fact due to *bandis* for cleaning purposes, and for carrying more water for the tail villages. The minor was also narrowed some ten miles in length, and this caused two breaches at different times. The repairing of the banks took a good deal of time and the crops consequently suffered.

It is unfortunate that this should have occurred at the commencement of the experiment.
H. A. CASSON.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year 98 *ahatas* (compounds) were allotted in the Khangah Dogran Tahsil :—

Peasants	37
Tenants-at-will	15
Shop-keepers	10
Menials	36
Total ...	98

The sale of proprietary rights in residential sites has been undertaken and the necessary records have been prepared.

The sanitary condition of the colony villages has been fairly good with the exception of some villages where plague and cholera broke out in March and August, though the epidemic did not prove so serious.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The number of *lambardars* during the year under report was 309. Sixteen vacancies occurred, of which 12 have been filled up. One addition among *lambardars* was made in *Chak* No. 46, Rakh Branch, during the year. No changes occurred amongst the *zaildars.*

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—There are three towns in Khangah Dogran Tahsil colony—Sangla, Shahkot and Chuharkana.

The former lacks a water-supply for drinking purposes, and the water-works scheme is still pending.

The inclusion of the *abadi* of Jhewar village (*Chak* No. 118) within the notified area of Sangla is under consideration. The market has of late been dull.

Shahkot is also a notified area, but there is no market there. A *pucca* gate, to be known as "Casson Gate," is under construction. The sanitary condition was good and there was no epidemic.

Chuharkana is a State managed town and many improvements have been made there so far as sanitation is concerned. The market here also has been dull as elsewhere.

Nankana Sahib and Warburton *Mandis* are likely to gain on account of the opening of the Upper Chenab Colony. The *rakhs* now being colonized are in proximity to these markets, and the colonists are starting dealings with these *mandis.*

14. *Communications.*—The state of *katcha* and *pacca* roads has been as bad as ever. The state of culverts continues bad.

The District Board have passed a resolution to the effect that the *zamindars* should pay the cost of the new culverts required for carrying water across the roads, and attempts are being made to realise the cost.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No new *zamindari* banks were started during the year under report. The condition of the banks was not satisfactory owing to scarcity of rain. For the same reason repayments of loans by the *zamindars* were slack. The inadequacy of water-supply still exists in villages Nos. 29, 30, 31, 35 and 180, 286, 116, 121, 166, 179, 181, 182 on Rakh Branch.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The work is being done by the ordinary district staff. No special establishment is being employed. The work was transferred to the Colonization Officer, Upper Chenab Canal, in January 1915.

III.—JHANG DISTRICT.

(*P. J. Rust, Esquire, B.A.*)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—Nil.

2. *Conditions.—Mule-breeding.*—Five squares were confiscated on account of breaches of mule-breeding conditions and half a square on account of a breach of peasant grant conditions.

Three-and-a-half squares were re-allotted for mule-breeding. In the case of one square the appeal was accepted by the Commissioner, who restored the square, but imposed a fine of Rs. 25.

One square remains unallotted, but the question of its re-allotment is pending.

The difficulty of distinguishing between a lease and a mortgage has again confronted me on more than one occasion. I referred to this question in my report of last year, under head 8. A recent case has been that of a Christian in *Chak* 500. Half of his square is cultivated by a Hindu creditor. There has been no written deed of alienation, but it is admitted that the object of the transaction is to secure repayment of an existing debt. The Christian by the terms of the alienation cannot claim the annual lease money, and I have therefore held that the transaction is a mortgage and constitutes a breach of conditions. The only authority I can find for this distinction between a lease and a mortgage is paragraph 83, page 75, of the Registration Manual; and an authoritative finding whether such alienations do constitute a breach of conditions or not would be welcome.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year only 140 acres of colony land have been allotted by sale.

Statements Nos. I and II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There havebeen numerous complaints of shortage of water in both canals and the scarcity combined with closures has caused some considerable damage to standing crops. As holding to holding *kharaba* has been abolished, it is not possible to relieve the cultivators as it is doubtful whether this can be held to be a widespread calamity so as to justify remission. I would suggest that an excessive number of closures should be added as a reason for granting remission, as it is certainly unjust that the people should be made to pay Land Revenue and Water Rate when their crops fail, because it has been found necessary to close the canal for extra repairs.

Statement No. III.

The cultivators at the tail of the Bhangu Branch complain that the system of arranging turns for the upper reaches of the canal in order to secure a full supply to the tail has not been adopted this year and they have suffered in consequence.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Nil

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Nil.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Details of acquisition of proprietary rights are—

	Rs.
Peasant grants	31,007
Yeomen grants	918
Capitalist grants	...
Acreage rate	1,687

These figures do not include Rs. 17,223 realised by sales effected in compliance with the orders conveyed in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2481, dated 22nd March 1912.

There has been a very considerable decrease in acquisition of proprietary rights. The fear of enhanced rates has subsided ; and there are many instances in which the first instalment has been paid ; but the occupiers have not yet completed the acquisition by payment of the second instalment, although the payment is overdue.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The number of mutations attested during the year was 1,917, and 155 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—Nil.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The following *lambardars* were dismissed during the year :—

(1) Chak *No.* 484.—Bahawala, an absconder in a dacoity case. Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Chak *No.* 259.—*Jhang Branch.*—Murad, *lambardar*, was dismissed for not appearing in Court, although summoned to do so.

(3) Chak *No.* 241, *Jhang Branch.*—Fattohal *lambardar* was dismissed for not observing conditions.

In last year's report I noted that I had been asked to take security for two *chaks* on account of frequent complaints of damage done to canal plantations. Recently I have again been asked to take security for the *lambardars* or residents of a *chak* for damage done to a canal bank. I enquired under what rule this could be done, and received a reply that there was no such rule, but such security was taken in other districts. I strongly recommend the addition of a clause in the Colony Act authorising Deputy Commissioners to demand security from the *lambardars* or residents of a *chak* in cases of complaints of repeated damage to plantations or to canal banks, such security to be forfeited on repetition of these offences. It is rarely possible to catch the actual offenders in these cases, and the only way to put a stop to these offences is to impose joint responsibility on the residents.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Seventy sites for houses were auctioned provisionally for Rs. 50,080 near the Jhang *Mandi*. Of this sum Rs. 13,054 have been collected. Sanction has been applied for in my letter No. 19 T. F., dated 1st June 1915. Besides the area mentioned above 25 acres of land have been sold for 10 bungalows and 4 acres for a brick-kiln.

The Jhang *Mandi* has improved considerably during the year under report owing to increased import and export and the higher prices of food-grains.

14. *Communications.*—There has been no extension of the metalled roads in the colony area. As the proposal for a railway between Chiniot and Jhang has apparently been abandoned in favour of the railway through Chiniot to Hundewali, a metalled road between Jhang and Chiniot would be of very great advantage in opening up communications. This road would be linked up with the colony area by good unmetalled roads which could be metalled as funds allowed.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Nil.

16. *Extensions.*—The irrigation of the Civil Station is gradually settling down on satisfactory lines. The management and supervision has not been taken over by the Irrigation Department.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Nil.

LOWER CHENAB COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

Branch.	District.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Alloted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	390,286	297,417	297,417	295,650	1,767
	Gujranwala ...	206,901	159,753	159,753	161,081	−1,328
	Total ...	597,187	457,170	457,170	456,731	439
Jhang Branch ...	Lyallpur	499,359	428,800	355,459	377,172	51,628
	Jhang	369,123	281,377	228,044	228,379	52,998
	Total ...	868,482	710,177	583,503	605,551	104,626
Gugera Branch ...	Lyallpur	1,003,408	773,014	770,589	759,701	13,313
	Gujranwala... ...	65,404	52,941	50,329	51,324	1,617
	Total ...	1,068,812	825,955	820,918	811,025	14,930
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,534,481	1,993,302	1,861,591	1,873,307	119,995
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	Lyallpur	1,893,053	1,499,231	1,423,465	1,432,523	66,708
	Gujranwala... ...	272,305	212,694	210,082	212,405	289
	Jhang	369,123	281,377	228,044	228,379	52,998
	Total ...	2,534,481	1,993,302	1,861,591	1,873,307	119,995

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.				REMARKS.
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761	
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626	
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774	
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335	
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457	
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088	
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088	
Do. do. 1899	436,490	414,178	325,751	1,176,419	
Do. do. 1900	439,248	437,597	509,760	1,386,605	
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546	
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130	
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398	
Do. do. 1904	451,033	568,749	789,212	1,808,994	
Do. do. 1905	453,732	572,586	790,479	1,816,797	
Do. do. 1906	453,754	574,213	801,913	1,829,880	
Do. do. 1907	453,949	574,086	799,042	1,827,077	
Do. do. 1908	454,699	575,599	808,069	1,838,367	
Do. do. 1909	455,613	575,768	810,557	1,841,938	
Do. do. 1910	455,956	71,868	812,423	1,840,247	
Do. do. 1911	456,009	576,094	810,458	1,842,561	
Do. do. 1912	455,454	575,260	808,265	1,838,979	
Do. do. 1913	456,057	576,378	809,019	1,841,454	
Do. do. 1914	456,451	605,068	810,538	1,872,057	
Do. do. 1915	456,731	605,551	811,025	1,873,307	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1914-15.

Name of Branch.	District.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Rakh Branch ...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	126,237	·5	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	301,810	·1	...	...
		Total ...	428,047	·2	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	38,203	·7	76	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	130,996	·1	114	...
		Total ...	169,199	·3	190	...
	Total Rakh Branch	*Kharif* 1914 ...	164,440	·5	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	432,806	·1	...	...
		Total ...	597,246	·2	...	...
Jhang Branch...	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	53,117	·06	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	145,680	·03	...	...
		Total ...	198,797	·04	...	...
	Jhang ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	81,155	·5	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	163,492	·3	...	...
		Total ...	244,647	·4	...	...
	Total Jhang Branch	*Kharif* 1914 ...	134,272	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	309,172	·1	...	...
		Total ...	443,444	·2	...	...
Gugera Branch	Lyallpur ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	264,659	·2	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	652,547	·08	...	...
		Total ...	917,206	·1	...	...
	Gujranwala. Khangah Dogran.	*Kharif* 1914 ...	12,461	1·7	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	31,338	·8	...	...
		Total ...	43,799	·1	...	...
	Gujranwala. Sharakpur ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	3,150	3·1	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	8,050	·9	...	...
		Total ...	11,200	1·5	...	...
	Total Gugera Branch.	*Kharif* 1914 ...	280,270	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	691,935	·1	...	...
		Total ...	972,205	·2	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	578,982	·3	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	1,433,913	·1	...	...
		Total ...	2,012,895	·1	...	...
DISTRICT TOTAL	Lyallpur ...	...	1,544,050	·1	...	...
	Gujranwala ...	...	224,198	·5	190	...
	Jhang ...	...	244,647	·4	...	...
		Total ...	2,012,895	·1	190	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

District.		Demand:					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lyallpur.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	123	123	...	...	...	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	5,03,306	3,86,750	...	3,685	8,93,741	5,03,306	3,86,750	...	3,685	8,93,741	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand	5,00,000	2,57,300	...	2,250	7,59,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	10,03,306	6,44,050	...	6,058	16,53,414	5,03,306	3,86,750	...	3,808	8,93,864	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujranwala.	Last year's outstanding	...	1,000	250	532	1,782	...	1,000	250	532	1,782	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	24,781	26,581	...	156	51,518	18,251	25,005	..	35	43,291	6,530	1,576	..	121	8,227	
	Future demand	5,000	1,00,000	...	...	1,05,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	29,781	1,27,581	250	688	1,58,300	18,251	26,005	250	567	45,073	6,530	1,576	...	121	8,227	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	6,723	...	65	6,788	...	6,723	...	65	6,788	...	...	...	...	...	
	Present year	...	43,273	...	1,677	44,950	...	42,425	...	1,616	44,041	...	848	...	61	909	
	Future demand	...	50,000	...	250	50,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	250	50,250	
	Total ...	...	99,996	...	1,992	1,01,988	...	49,148	...	1,681	50,829	...	50,848	...	311	51,159	
	Grand Total ...	10,33,087	8,71,627	250	8,738	19,13,702	5,21,557	4,61,903	250	6,056	9,89,766	6,530	52,424	...	432	59,386	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of Extension.	II—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
			Detail of column 3.		
		Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	CHENAB CANAL.				
	Lyallpur Division—				
Jhang ...	Chaniot Rajbaha and its Minors	3,500	3,500	...	1916—17
	Jhang Division —				

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(C. H. Atkins, Esquire, I.C.S.)

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out during the year under report in the villages on the Lower Jhelum Canal.

2. *Conditions.*—Thirty-six-and-a-half squares of land were sold by *ghoripal abadkars* for Rs. 1,72,150 or Rs. 4,879 per square and 12 squares were sold by non-horse-breeders for Rs. 50,500 which gives an average sale price of Rs. 4,209 per square. Squares of course differ in quality.

Although it is not possible to state that the respective prices can be relied upon to show the relative value of the different grants, still it is a fact that the condition of horse-breeding is hardly considered a burden on the grant and some grantees will admit that it is advantageous to them.

Ghoripal sufedposhes have been allowed to sell their occupancy rights in their holdings piecemeal, provided that they maintain the unit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares to a mare and they have taken advantage of this permission in several cases. The Army Remount Department have no objection to such transfers, as the smaller tenants are as a rule better horse-breeders than the *safedposhes*. In every case, before a sale is sanctioned, it is ascertained from the Remount Department that the vendee is or is likely to be a good horse-breeder.

It is now commonly known that under section 19 of the Colony Act an occupancy tenant can lease for seven years, but no great use was made of the section during the year, there being 867 squares on lease as against 939 last year. The decrease is due to two reasons—(1) the decrease in the number of squares belonging to minor sons and leased for their benefit, and (2) the comparatively poor rabi and the fall in the rate for cotton and toria owing to the war in Europe which has had a very unfavourable effect on the *zamindars*, and resulted in heavy losses to the lessees.

Wells.—Twelve wells, 1 in Bhera and 11 in the Sargodha tahsils, were sunk during the year under report. Water is generally brackish and is made use of by running canal water into the wells.

I do not consider that the system adopted to encourage arboriculture in the Colony is working well. In most of the villages the *zakhiras* are no longer used nor required as nurseries. The trees have grown up and the *zakhiras* have been made over to the district board for management. An Arboriculture Supervisor of the Board, who now has his head-quarters at Sargodha, supervises the work of *zakhiradars* and *darakhtpals*. It is difficult to manage properly so many small plantations. Efforts are being made to thin out the trees so as to encourage the growth of those left, but I fear the trees will never be valuable and the income accruing to the district board will not cover the expenses of management and the cost of watering. The *zakhiradars* are doing little now in return for their grants, though, as they pay the same as occupancy tenants, their grants involve no loss to Government. They often use for their own *killas* the water allowed for the *zakhiras*. As regards *darakhtpal abadkars*, who are responsible for planting roadside avenues, their success has also been partial. Some have done well and have good avenues on the miles in their charge. Others have neglected the work and only done the minimum necessary for retaining their grants.

Deputy Commissioner has apparently no suggestions to make.

F. POPHAM YOUNG.

I do not know why the trees should not become a very valuable property, if the plantations are well thinned.

F. POPHAM YOUNG.

Fines aggregating Rs. 192 were imposed upon *zakhiradars* during the year under report for non-observance of the conditions of their grants, while

one *zakhira* was resumed owing to repeated failure to observe the conditions. One *zakhira* was resumed owing to the *zakhiradar* having died heirless.

Horse-breeding conditions.—As compared with the last year there is an increase in the number of mares covered, foals born and young stocks purchased by the Army Remount Department as the following table will show :—

Year.	Mares covered.	Foals born.	Young stock purchased.	Percentage of foals to covering.
1913-14	3,493	1,844	377	52·79
1914-15	3,499	1,868	488	56·24

The rise in the foaling percentage has been steadily maintained, and the figure reached this year, *viz.*, 56·24 per cent., is most satisfactory taking into consideration the standard of intelligence of the average horse-breeder in this Colony.

The number of remounts purchased shows a slight rise, but is still below the number which the Colony should produce. At least 500 remounts should, the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, remarks, be purchased annually, and until this figure is reached it cannot be said that the young-stock receive that amount of attention which is due to them. There is on the whole an improvement in carrying out the conditions of their grant by the horse-breeders.

At the instance of the Army Remount Department fines aggregating Rs. 375, as against Rs. 1,050 last year, were imposed during the year under report on *safedposh* and *ghoripal abadkars* for failure to observe horse-breeding conditions.

The present Superintendent of the Army Remount Department, Captain Huntly Gordon, has worked with great tact and ability and succeeds in getting the maximum of result with the minimum of punishment and friction.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report 7 acres were allotted and 16 acres confiscated and resumed. Five acres were added to a shrine for a grave-yard which was not done before by an oversight. Two *zakhira* plantation grants were, as explained above, confiscated and resumed, while 2 *killas* were allotted owing to measurement readjustment.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The details of allotted area are as under :—

Name of grant.	*Area.*
	Acres.
(1) Cavalry *abadkar ghoripal*	28,933
(2) *Abadkar ghoripal*	165,770
(3) Cavalry *safedposh ghoripal*	6,925
(4) *Safedposh ghoripal*	15,354
(5) Private stud farm grantees	6,754
(6) Infantry grantees	29,287
(7) Civil grantees	23,250
(8) Janglis	59,816
(9) Miscellaneous	64,452
(10) Army Remount	20,068
(11) Regimental stud farm	8,464
(12) Seed farm	170
(13) Proprietary	6,568
(14) Towns	473
Total ...	436,273

The detail of heading No. 9 (Miscellaneous) is :—

		Acres.
(1) *Lambardari*		7,197
(2) *Kamins*		10,858
(3) *Zakhiradars*		2,183
(4) Government *zakhiradars*		1,079
(5) *Darakhtpals*		1,252
(6) Stables		953
(7) Village sites		9,432
(8) Graveyards, etc.		1,535
(9) Village roads		5,829
(10) Trunk roads		3,713
(11) Water-courses		7,276
(12) Canals		13,134
Total ...		64,441

Exchanges.—Exchanges amounting to 113 acres of land were allowed in cases of real necessity but as a rule exchanges are firmly refused.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures are as follows :—

Statement No. III.

	Sown.	*Matured.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif 1914	999,662	92,146
Rabi 1915	299,252	281,297
Total ...	398,914	373,443

The details of important crops sown are—

		Acres.
Kharif 1914 ...	Cotton	56,535
	Sugarcane	4,054
	Maize	6,672
Rabi 1915 ...	Wheat	168,759
	Toria	45,925

The rates for the main *kharif* crop—cotton—fell considerably owing to the war, while the yield of wheat crop was much below the normal. Though the latter crop fetched good prices, but on the whole the colonists did not fare well under the circumstances explained above. Fodder of cattle was sufficient.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There were only 7 acres of land under temporary cultivation.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—There are very few items of acreage rate and *nazrana* to be recovered next year.

Statement No. IV.

A demand of Rs. 31,815 has been established against *Jangli* grantees, etc., of one square each for granting them the occupancy rights. As explained above these colonists are not too well off, and they ask for the suspension of the recovery of *nazrana*. They will of course get the occupancy rights when they pay up the *nazrana* dues.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquired during the year. Three *ghoripal abadkars* were given occupancy rights in seven *khatas*. *Jangli* Infantry and peasant grantees of one square have, as noted in sheet No. 6, been ordered to be given occupancy rights in 2,556 *khatas* of 115 *chaks* on payment of the *nazrana* established against them.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 1,587 including 309 inheritance cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—There were allotted during the year 40 residential and 11 shop sites. Sixteen houses (11 *kacha* and 5 *pacca*) were erected, but no shops were constructed.

Generally all the colonists and *kamins*, who have lands to cultivate, have built houses and until a tenant or *kamin* has got land for cultivation he is not given a site for residence.

The appointments and dismissals of *kamins* are, as usual, being dealt with by the *Tahsildars* and *Naib-Tahsildars* and recently, in the Sargodha Tahsil, by the additional *Naib-Tahsildar* only. An old standing order of the late Colonization Officer has been revived that a *kamin* of five years' standing should not be dismissed unless three-fourths of the colonists in the *chak* oppose his retention.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—One *lambardar* died and his place was duly filled up. One *lambardar* was dismissed owing to misconduct and his place remains to be filled up. A portion of the *zaildari* allowance of one *zaildar* was forfeited as fine for absence without leave.

12. *Census.*—No census took place during the year under report.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Colony towns, namely Phularwan, Sillanwali, Bhalwal (notified areas) and Sargodha (municipality) continued to prosper.

Bhularwan.—The wood market and the compound wall of grain market have been built, while a vegetable mart is in the course of construction. The Public Works Department have been allotted money by the notified area committee to take in hand the construction of metalled roads in the grain market. The drainage works have not yet been commenced. The town was visited by plague in March 1915, but only 8 deaths occurred.

Sillanwali.—A drainage scheme and proposals for the construction of *dhobi ghât* and a new tank for drinking water are still under consideration. The dispensary building is in course of construction. The town was visited by plague but there were only 8 deaths, because it was at once evacuated. Cholera also broke out in the town, causing 18 deaths. The school, which is of the primary standard, is flourishing. All attempts to bore for drinking water have proved unsuccessful.

Bhalwal.—The people now use freely the new well constructed by the notified area committee. The factories are working satisfactorily. Plague visited the town, but it was timely evacuated and the mortality was very small.

Sargodha.—The town is flourishing and the population has nearly doubled since it became the headquarters of the district in April 1914: every block is fully inhabited. Many new buildings have been and are still being built by the purchasers of sites. More allotments are necessary and proposals are in preparation. There were 43 deaths from plague which appeared in March and April 1915. A new *gaddakhana* has been constructed by the municipal committee.

A proposal to resume certain shop sites at Bhagtanwala is under consideration as the purchasers have not yet constructed shops.

14. *Communications.*—The Sillanwali-Sahiwal, Bhera-Bhelwal and Bhalwal-Kot Moman roads have not yet been metalled for want of funds. The Sargodha-Bhagtanwala Metalled road was linked by a short cut of 2 miles with the Sargodha *Mandi* approaches.

The existing metalled roads, which have worn badly, are being repaired and will be in good order by the end of 1915.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The co-operative movements continue making good progress. Nineteen new village banks were started during the year. The total number of such banks in the Colony area is now 114. The total funds of Co-operative Societies in the Colony amount to Rs. 6,18,187, and

Co-operative Credit Societies.

the loans due by members of the societies to Rs. 5,30,340. The people appreciate the advantages of co-operative movements and it is hoped that more village banks will be started in the Colony. On the whole they are managed satisfactorily.

(2) *Schools.*—The total number of schools in the Colony is now 65 as detailed below :—

Normal School for Teachers	...	...	...	1
High School for Boys	...	...	...	1
Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	4
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	59

The schools are very much appreciated by the colonists. In certain *chaks* well-to-do *lambardars* have erected school buildings at their own cost, while contributions are offered voluntarily for education purposes.

(3) *Illicit cultivation.*—A sum of Rs. 3,565 was realized as fines for illicit cultivation as against Rs. 4,148 last year. Such cultivation has decreased considerably, but still much remains to be done in the way of checking it. Encroachment on roads is being vigorously checked.

(4) The spread of plague in the Colony area in the year under report has awaked the people to the necessity for prompt evacuation and to some extent there has been more attention paid to sanitation and cleanliness. Some villages are keen on inoculation and disinfection The losses from plague were not great because the towns and *chaks* were at once evacuated very often on the appearance of dead rats only. A hailstorm did serious damage in several *chaks*, especially in Sobhaga Circle, and remissions had to be given. *Taccavi* advances were freely offered for seed, etc., but no very large sum was taken. Relations between all various departments in the Colony were most cordial. The sympathy of the Executive Engineer of the 3rd Division, Mr. H. F. Ashton, at the time of the hailstorm, has done much to mitigate the effects of the disaster and to win the esteem of the people.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—The permanent retention of the second (Colony) *Naib-Tahsildar* of the Sargodha Tahsil has been sanctioned and he has been entrusted with Colony work solely in the Sargodha Tahsil.

Sayad Karam Shah, Revenue Assistant, was invested, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, with powers under certain sections of the Colony Act and his assistance in Colony matters was valuable. Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan did well a lot of tiresome work in connection with the grant of occupancy rights to *Jangli* grantees, etc., holding one square each.

The problems to be dealt with in the Colony are now :—

(1) *The Kamins.*—Many villages have not yet settled down in this respect and it is a matter for consideration whether the *Kamin's killas* should or should not be retained and whether Government should or should not abandon all interference in the matter of *Kamins*.

I will ask Mr. Atkins to submit proposals in this connection.

F. POPHAM YOUNG.

(2) *The fate of the "Ara" tract and especially of the service grantees and ghoripals in that tract.*—These people have always given some ground for anxiety and they now clamour loudly to be exchanged to one of the new colonies. They are no doubt doing badly, but the question cannot be adequately dealt with in an annual report.

The Ara people are relatively very badly off. I doubt if we can find justification for moving them if we intend to replace them by others, who will be content with their leavings. It is a very difficult question and I will discuss it with Mr. Atkins.

F. POPHAM YOUNG.

(3) *The question of the closures which will be necessitated as the Upper Jhelum Canal is opened.*—The closures will lead to much lamentation and to considerable trouble. Everything will, it is probable, be adjusted in the course of a year or two except possibly in the Ara and Sobhaga tracts. Whether it will be possible to mature the *rabi* in that tract remains to be seen. It is certain that the existing troubles of the cultivators will be greatly increased and the tract will require much attention from Canal Officers for some time to come.

LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Cultarable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	ALLOTTED AREA.		Balance unallotted.
					Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,392	25,089	2,608
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	211,829	190,727	18,171
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	198,052	177,171	21,948
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	436,273	392,987	42,727
Jhang ...	Khadar	2,912	2,236	2,692	825	825	1,411
	Massan	24,284	18,946	22,903	8,656	8,656	10,290
	Total ...	27,196	21,182	25,595	9,481	9,481	11,701
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,952	500,182	475,661	445,752	402,468	54,428

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.					
	Branch Main Line.	Branch Northern.	Branch Southern.	Branch Khadir.	Branch Massan.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Do. do. 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524
Do. do. 1915 ...	25,089	190,727	177,171	825	8,656	402,468

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1914-15.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	2,313	18	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	5,477	4	...	...
		Total ...	7,790	8	...	...
	Northern Branch	*Kharif* 1914 ...	44,475	9	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	135,247	4	...	...
		Total ...	179,722	5	...	...
	Southern Branch	*Kharif* 1914 ...	52,874	6	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	158,528	4	...	...
		Total ...	211,402	4	...	...
Jhang ...	Khadar ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	322	10·8	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	459	2·4	...	...
		Total ...	781	5·8	...	...
	Massan ...	*Kharif* 1914 ...	2,303	13·2	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	4,509	3·1	...	...
		Total ...	6,812	6·5	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	*Kharif* 1914 ...	102,287	7·7	...	...
		Rabi 1915 ...	304,220	4	...	...
		Total ...	406,507	6	...	...
DISTRICT TOTAL	Shahpur ...	...	398,914	6	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	7,593	6	...	...
		Total ...	406,507	6	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur	Last year's outstanding ...	14,574	...	4,699	19,891	39,164	...	...	1,465	406	1,871	14,574	...	3,234	19,485	37,293	
	Present year	...	2,811	32,509	5,384	40,704	...	2,811	32,509	4,903	40,223	...	...	...	481	481	
	Future demand	...	4,506	27,038	...	31,544	...	...	291	...	291	...	4,506	26,747	...	31,253	
	Total ...	14,574	7,317	64,246	25,275	1,11,412	...	2,811	34,265	5,309	42,385	14,574	4,506	29,981	19,966	69,027	
Jhang	Last year's outstanding ...	...	...	...	4,838	4,838	...	...	...	235	235	...	...	...	4,603	4,603	
	Present year ...	2,673	...	...	37	2,710	2,673	...	...	37	2,710	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2,673	...	...	4,875	7,548	2,673	...	...	272	2,945	...	...	...	4,603	4,603	
	Grand Total ...	17,247	7,317	64,246	30,150	1,18,960	2,673	2,811	34,265	5,581	45,330	14,574	4,506	29,981	24,569	73,630	

Chunian Colony.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

(*H. P. Tollinton, Esquire, I.C.S.*)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No survey or demarcation was done during the year, except that the boundaries of some distributaries and minors were marked and shown to the officials of the Canal Department.

2. *Conditions.*—The orders contained in Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2481, dated 22nd March 1912, regarding the sale of colony lands, were withdrawn by Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 4165-S., dated 4th June 1915, and Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 27 was substituted therefor, and the provisions of the same Circular were also applied by Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 4257, dated 9th June 1915, to the colony towns for the disposal of all Government lands in them, whether mural or extra-mural. A separate set of conditions was sanctioned by Government in their Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1290-S., dated 7th July 1915, for the allotment of land in Rakh Serai Chhimba to the old temporary tenants who have been holding the land on lease for a long time.

3. *Allotment.*—The only allotment done during the year was, that 55 acres were sold at full market value in accordance with the orders contained in Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2431, dated 22nd March 1912, while 47 acres were given to the expropriated Balloki men with full proprietary rights in lieu of the land taken from them for the Headworks of the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The total area allotted permanently in the colony at the end of the year was :—

	Acres.
On *nazrana*-paying grant conditions	6,639
On military grant conditions	919
On peasant grant conditions	74,205
To purchasers	2,782
Total ...	84,545

leaving the unallotted area as below :—

	Acres.
For military grants	432
Reserved for doubling the railway line	114
For other grants	4,601
Total ...	5,147

No grant on peasant or *nazrana*-paying or military reward conditions was made during the year.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The year under report has surpassed last year which was considered to be the best under the head since the establishment of the colony. The figures of both years are as follows :—

Statement No. III.

	Matured area.	*Kharaba.*
Last year—		
Kharif	33,520	6·95 per cent.
Rabi	52,145	5·87 „ „
Year under report—		
Kharif	33,295	8·06 per cent.
Rabi	62,341	1·78 „ „

This good result is due to the timely rains and adequate canal water supply. The cotton crop suffered to some extent on account of excessive rains :

its yield was not satisfactory. The same reason might be assigned to the slight increase in the *kharaba* of the *kharif* as compared with the last year.

The demand on the permanently allotted area was as follows :—

	Acres.
Land revenue	... 40,722
Malikana	... 53,873
Abiana	... 325,045
Total	... 419,640

This gives an increase of Rs. 41,415 as compared with the figures of the last year, being the result of the good *rabi* harvest as mentioned above.

All the demand was recovered during the year.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—The figures of the last year and the year under report are as below :—

	Matured.	*Kharaba*
Last year—		
Kharif	... 363	23·41 per cent.
Rabi	... 221	14·48 „ „
Year under report—		
Kharif	... 422	33·65 per cent.
Rabi	... 717	10·04 „ „

The result is identical to the figures of the permanently allotted area given in the last heading.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—See Statement No. IV.—The balance of purchase price for the last year and the year under report is due generally from the men to whom the land was sold in accordance with Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 2431, dated 22nd March 1912, which is payable in instalments; the balance of *nazrana* shewn in column 14 is mostly due from the sons of the late Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan to whom a grant of 10 squares was made some four years ago; they have proved very unsatisfactory tenants; the resumption of a part of their grant is under consideration. The balance of acreage rate is due chiefly from the military reward grantees. All the above-mentioned arrears are in the process of recovery. Besides the recoveries shown in the statement, a sum of Rs. 42,523-5-4, being due to the expropriated men of Balloki whose land was acquired for Lower Bari Doab Canal Headworks, was transferred and credited to the 'Sale of Government estates,' as price of the land which was given to them in Rakh Serai Chhimba at Rs. 150 per acre.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Proprietary rights were sold to the tenants as below :—

Class of grantees.	*Number of holdings.*	*Area in acres.*	*Price recovered at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre.*
Peasants ...	230	4,884	61,056
Nazrana-paying ...	1	150	1,875
Total	231	5,034	62,931

The rights were sold in pursuance of the general orders issued by Government in this behalf; in the case of the *nazrana*-paying grantees the orders of the Commissioner were obtained, because their tenancies had not completed within the prescribed period of 15 years.

The Commissioner in his letter No. 431, dated 18th August 1915, agreed to grant proprietary rights to peasant grantees of the new part of the colony, and where the 15 years' period was not yet expired, only those tenants will be

recommended in whose cases there is sufficient proof that a permanent residence has been established. The following table shows the sale of the occupancy rights :—

Number of holdings.	*Area in acres.*	*Price at Rs. 2 per acre.*
136	3,350	6,090

8. *Mutation cases.*—Mutations were attested as follows during the year :—

By Deputy Commissioner	1
By Sub-Divisional Officer	6
By Colony *Naib-Tahsildar*	607
Total ...	614.

These mutations were generally in connection with the sale of proprietary and occupancy rights. Sixty-nine were pending at the end of the year.

No attempt was made by any tenant to transfer his rights against the provisions of the Act.

No alienation by, and to, western Panjabees occurred during the year.

The following area was sold and mortgaged by the tenants after acquiring the proprietary rights :—

Sold	109	acres	at Rs. 29,577
Mortgaged	72	„	„ „ 9,067

Average price per acre in the case of sales and mortgages comes to Rs. 271 and Rs. 126, respectively.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Records of rights of three villages of the Lahore Tahsil, forming a part of the Colony, were newly prepared and filed. The new assessment was announced by the Settlement Officer at the end of the year which will take effect from the next *kharif*.

10. *Village sites.*—The *abadis* continue to be kept neat and clean by the colonists. Many new residential houses and shops were built and opened in the villages, about 15 more drinking wells were sunk, and brought into use. The *abadis* are growing bigger and the population increasing. Several applications for the extension of the *abadis* were made and some of them are under consideration. *Kacha* houses are being replaced by *pakka* ones.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Only one *lambardar* was dismissed for misconduct during the year.

The general scheme for the reduction of *lambardars* as mentioned in the last year's report has fallen through, because the Settlement Officer, to whom the work was entrusted, is of opinion that on account of the enhancement of the land revenue the status of *lambardars* will be increased, as there will be considerable increase in their *pachtora*, and therefore the reduction was not necessary.

12. *Census.*—The constant demand for more residential sites shows the continuous increase of population in the colony.

Unhappily the colony was visited both by plague and cholera during the year and some villages suffered badly : about 1,000 persons died during the year under report.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The town and market of Pattoki continues to improve though slowly : some more shops and houses which were vacant have been occupied. The new residential houses mentioned in last year's report have been built and are in use now, and applications for more sites are coming in. The paving of the streets and lanes in the new part of the residential houses and the construction of drains in them are being done and will be finished shortly. The District Board have provided a stallion stable here for breeding purposes, the want of which was keenly felt. For the old part of the *mandi*,

situated on the right side of the railway line, the scheme of drainage and road paving mentioned in last year's report is under consideration and cannot be started until funds are available.

The *Chowkidari* establishment was reorganised by engaging two *daffadars* and 6 *chowkidars*, by raising the pay to Rs. 10 per mensem, in the case of the *daffadars* and Rs. 8 per mensem in the case of the *chowkidars*. Suitable men have been appointed. The town police have not yet been located here.

The separate watercourse for the *mandi* mentioned in the last year's report has been constructed now and the water will be flowing when the Canal Department build the outlet in the *rajbaha*.

The new building for the school is about to be started, and the proposal to raise the existing Primary School to the Middle Standard is under consideration. The people are ready to subscribe for its cost if the proposal be sanctioned.

Business in the market has naturally suffered on account of the war: the cotton traders especially have fared badly, while dealers in grain have made good incomes.

The Railway Department have done nothing yet to build a proper Railway Station or shifting the goods shed to the new *mandi* site. As regards the stopping of the Mail train at Pattoki they have stated that the Up-Mail will be stopped from the 1st of January next.

This is a useful concession.

H. A. Casson.

14. *Communications.*—The Canal Department have not yet started the construction of bridges and culverts required in the colony.

Villages and field roads are kept properly by the *zamindars* concerned. Materials are being collected for the renewal of the Pattoki-Halla metalled road, and it is hoped the work will be taken in hand shortly. Trees were planted on Pattoki-Halla and Pattoki-Chunian roads for some miles during the year, a second row of trees is being planted on the former also.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No complaint was received during the year in connection with the insufficiency of canal supply; the rains in the hills were abundant, and consequently the supply was satisfactory. The remodelling of the various distributaries, in order to equalise the supply, is needed and should be done before long.

A very thorny question.

H. A. Casson.

The Agricultural Department have deputed one of their Assistants at Montgomery for the Chunian and the Lower Bari Doab Colonies to introduce the improved implements and look after other things connected with agriculture: the arrangement should prove useful to the *zamindars*. The cattle and horse fair held at Pattoki in the month of March was an unqualified success.

The following figures show the number of animals, etc.:—

Number of animals registered	...	...	...	3,320
Income from the fair ...	...	...	...Rs.	1,338
Expenditure	...	...	... „	1,100
Prizes given for sports ...	...	...	... „	117
„ „ for animals ...	...	...	... „	509

The dates of the fair for the future will remain the same, and not be changed every year as has been done in the past, to enable the outsiders to know when to attend.

The existing co-operative credit societies are working fairly well: there has been no addition to their number during the year on account of lack of funds. The Co-operative Ahrat-ship of Pattoki is also doing well.

16. *Extensions.*—No extension was done during the year, neither is there any under contemplation. The extension of the Montgomery minor, which was sanctioned some years ago, has not yet been taken in hand by the Canal Department; this extension was sanctioned to improve the water-supply of the tail *chaks* and to irrigate the *rakh* transferred to this district from the Montgomery District.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishment.*—As regards the abolition of the post of Colony *Naib-Tahsildar*, the suggestion to continue the post till the end of the current settelment was approved by Government in their Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1056, dated 21st November 1914. *B.* Ujagar Singh has held the post during the year, and has added to his already excellent reputation as an impartial, independent and sympathetic administrator.

The following officers have been in charge of the Colony :—

	from	*to*
H. Harcourt, Esquire, C. S. ...	1-10-14	8-12-14
F. W. Skemp, Esquire, ...	9-12-14 and 9-9-15	25-5-15 and 30-9-15
M. Muhammad Shafi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	26-5-15	8-9-15

CHUNIAN COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Bari Doab	96,060	89,692	85,905	84,545	5,147
	Total ...	96,060	89,692	85,905	84,545	5,147

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.	
	Upper Bari Doab.	Total allotted.
1	2	3
To end of September 1897	1,007	1,007
Do. do. 1898	28,422	28,422
Do. do. 1899	33,280	33,280
Do. do. 1900	34,093	34,093
Do. do. 1901	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1902	34,464	34,464
Do. do. 1903	34,507	34,507
Do. do. 1904	46,243	46,243
Do. do. 1905	72,812	72,812
Do. do. 1906	74,359	74,359
Do. do. 1907	74,916	74,916
Do. do. 1908	75,205	75,205
Do. do. 1909	77,456	77,456
Do. do. 1910	78,726	78,726
Do. do. 1911	80,171	80,171
Do. do. 1912	80,664	80,664
Do. do. 1913	81,327	81,327
Do. do. 1914	84,443	84,443
Do. do. 1915	84,545	84,545

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR, 1914-15.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Upper Bari Doab	*Kharif* 1914...	33,295	8·06	422	33·65
	Rabi 1915 ...	62,341	1·78	717	10·04
	Total ...	95,636	3·95	1,139	18·79

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees, for 1914-15.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	2,232	1,235	92	3,559	...	1,645	721	92	2,458	...	587	514	...	1,101	
Present year	...	68,178	10,305	3,453	81,936	...	66,163	8,719	979	75,861	...	2,015	1,586	2,474	6,075	
Future demand	...	83,716	...	...	83,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,716	...	...	83,716	
Total ...	...	1,54,126	11,540	3,545	1,69,211	...	67,808	9,440	1,071	78,319	...	86,318	2,100	2,380	90,892	

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

(E. Joseph, Esquire, Colonization Officer.)

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—During the past year 22 more proprietary villages were brought under *killabandi* and 16,426 *killas* made, while the final attestation of 49 estates was completed. Of the former, 8 were situated in Montgomery District and 14 in Multan. The work is practically complete now in Montgomery, but an occasional case still occurs where irrigation is extended, or where the owners apply for *killabandi* although by the rules it is not obligatory. I explained last year why the progress was so slow in Multan, and I have now stopped the work entirely for the present as further experience has shown that the vexed question of the construction of the Sidhnai feeder or of the alternative 8-R. Distributary is not likely to be settled for some time to come.

There has been considerable improvement in the maintenance of the new *killa* fields. I explained last year that water had been withheld, with salutary results, in some cases where people declined to make their *killa* boundaries. This year one of the Executive Engineers (Lala Sita Ram) challenged the regularity of my request to withhold water in certain cases on the grounds that the village had already received it before *killabandi* was complete, and that once the village was irrigated there was no legal power to withhold water. The matter has been the subject of further correspondence and I understand that a more reasonable attitude has now been adopted.

Further progress has been made in alteration of village boundaries to suit irrigation limits and in the exchange of small plots of proprietary or Government land. Isolated wells situated in the middle of the Bar and hitherto included in riverain estates are gradually excluded therefrom and, if an exchange is not accepted, included in the new Crown village in which they are situated.

In Crown waste 1,92,896 *killas* were laid during the year, while 418,975 acres came under the form of soil survey which I described in my last report. So much time has been taken up this year in the actual work of allotment that I have found it impossible to demarcate the *killas* in every allotted square before the arrival of the tenant. We attempted to divide the sides of the squares even though the intersecting points were left alone, but here too we have often had to wait for the assistance of the colonist before this could be done. Where indeed the work is done in advance it is often wasted through refusal to accept the land. Nevertheless the more that can be done in advance the better start is obtained when water is available.

The total number of Crown villages formed is now 636. Of this 455 have been "colonised", 332 estates being founded in this year alone. Much of this "colonization" is however nominal, as though allotment is made the tenants decline to come and cultivate. This subject will be further dealt with.

In my letter No. 840, dated 3rd July 1914, I sounded a warning that the total available area might be found to be much less than was originally supposed. To avoid the disappointment that occurred on the Lower Jhelum Canal Government conducted a preliminary soil survey in the Ganji Bar, and based the colonization scheme on the results of that survey. The capacities of different soils in a tract of this kind are largely a matter of conjecture, and it is exceedingly difficult to form a reliable opinion, while even the same soil looks very different at different times of year. It is, however, well known that the subordinate staff is prone to think that the better the soil is shown to be in statistical results, the more pleased the superior officers will

be, and I incline myself to think that the quality of the soil has been overestimated, and large areas placed in too high a class. Be that so or not, it is certain that the returns of total "culturable" land includes a very large area which, if culturable at all, will not be readily accepted and will only be productive after a period of time and an expenditure of money and labour which are beyond the resources of the small grantee who cannot afford to lose the harvests of the first few years in the hope of ultimate abundance. No less than 103,350 acres classed as *kalrathi* were counted as culturable. Culturable also included all patches of good land within the irrigation boundary which were irrigable, wherever these were situated. These are not always colonisable: no tenant will consent to be marooned between a circle of sand hills which are reached by a long track over hard and sunbaked flats. In considerable tracts which appear to be excellent loam, a deep deposit of sand left by the old Beas or its canals comes to within 6 inches of the surface. The soil survey made no allowance for this. Cultivation too depends on irrigation facilities just as much as it does on the soil and there is much of our good land which though intended to be irrigated is so situated as to make its colonization at all events with present designs very difficult. Unfortunately except in the extreme east of the colony the soil is very mixed, and it frequently happens that a handful of irrigators have to maintain their watercourses through a long lead of unallotted bad land in which from the nature of the soil breaches are of constant occurrence. Still greater difficulties occur where the water-courses traverse a mile or two of the *dhaya* before they reach the culturable land. Here the water loses itself in ravines, or cutting away the puffy *kallar* is absorbed in the ground. Or the channels pass through sand-hills and become choked; again where they have traversed the *dhaya* and are running in level ground below it, they are swept away by the drainage that pours down from the slopes above. Much has been done to remedy the defects brought to notice and I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the ready help of Mr. Cannell, the Executive Engineer, in whose division the greatest trouble has occurred, and the untiring efforts of Mr. Fitzherbert, the Sub-Divisional Officer on the spot, to improve matters. It has yet, however, to be proved that the whole area classed as irrigable and culturable can actually be colonised unless very much more expensive methods of conveying the water are adopted in such ground.

Such considerations as these were presumably not taken into account when the colonization scheme was framed. Mr. Lall's figures were taken as final and the whole area (1,192,000 acres) hypothecated for certain definite purposes. The only reserve that was left was one of 22,000 acres (under 2 per cent.) and out of that reserve has to come "reward grants", to such extent as they are given. Moreover in allocating the area to different purposes every acre returned by Mr. Lall as culturable was taken as a unit of equal value, whether it is recorded as *rohi* or as *kallar*, as flow-land or lift-land, as irrigated in both harvests or in the *kharif* only. No allowance appears to have been made for the possibility that soils had been overestimated, for the fact that all that is culturable and irrigable is not colonisable, or for the contingency that when designs were further advanced some land which at the time of survey was intended to be irrigated would be found to be beyond the reach of water. In this last connexion I would observe that in the statement of areas published by the Canal Department in February 1913, 66,375 acres were shown as colonisable on 2-L and 3-L Distributaries. The present scheme only contemplates the possibility of irrigating some 32,000 acres of crown waste. This is without exception the most coveted neighbourhood in the whole colony.

I am afraid that close reliance on the results of the soil survey was unsafe, and that we are faced with a considerable shortage of land and a large shortage of the more desirable land. Fortunately some savings will be possible if economy is observed in disposing of the area earmarked for auction, and for some months past I have refused to take substitutes in the place of men who have thrown up their grants. But even so I am apprehensive of the ultimate result: naturally the first comers want the best land, and warrantable soil

is scoffed at in the hopes of something better. I am constantly resisting tendencies which would leave the worst squares in every village for horse-breeding grants or for the soldiers who are still to be selected. For these reasons I am making every effort to complete my soil survey everywhere in advance of colonization and hope to be in a position to give some more reliable figures during this winter. The figures will not be final; only experience of the behaviour of the individual square under irrigation affords a certain result, but the information now being gathered should at least be sufficient to show whether there is any foundation for the fears we entertain.

In this connexion I would add that sanction has been lately given to the allotment of inferior lands for two years on favourable terms free of charges as the case may demand. This power should prove valuable in dealing with the long leads of poor land on water-courses that command good land lower down. Another experiment, covering five years, has been authorised on favourable terms with 1,000 acres of land classed as *bara* and so excluded from the irrigation scheme. Suitable locations for the experiment have been settled with the Executive Engineers and it remains to induce suitable persons to undertake the experiment.

2. *Conditions.*—During the year a large number of conditions have been finally settled and notified :—

(1) *Peasant grants.*—"*Punjab Government Gazette*" *Notification No.* 40, *dated* 31*st March* 1915.—These follow closely on the lines of the latest peasant grants in other colonies, but while occupancy rights are obtainable after five years a definite promise is made of sale of proprietary rights after a further period of five years, except in certain cases of gross neglect or misbehaviour : the sale will be for half the present market value subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre. Another very important condition, which is new, provides for cancellation of the grant where the tenant is required to furnish a bond for good behaviour or is imprisoned for one year or more. The power of cancellation is at present to be exercised by the Financial Commissioner himself, and I am about to refer a case. I anticipate great effect from prompt use of this provision. Power is also given to the Collector to have a well built and the cost recovered from the settlers of any village who do not provide a suitable drinking well in three years. The interests of the riverain owners are protected by a condition which prohibits the employment without previous sanction of tenants who have cultivated non-canal lands in Montgomery or Multan during the two previous years. Some difference of opinion occurred as to the advisability of insisting on residence in an *abadi*. It was finally decided to require the construction of a house in the *abadi* site (condition 17) though subsidiary buildings on the land itself are also allowed (condition 20). In the practical interests of the administration it would have been a mistake to allow the tenant during the early years to live wherever he wished.

(2) *Sarwan grants.*—"*Punjab Government Gazette*" *Notification No.* 73, *dated* 17*th May* 1915.—These grants are really peasant grants to members of the 55th, 56th and 57th Camel Corps recruited from Montgomery and Multan, and their immediate relatives. In order to maintain the corps it is provided that proprietary rights can only be acquired after 12 years (with no intermediate stage of occupancy rights) and that during that period the tenant shall be bound, if required by the Commandant, to serve in the corps or to enlist some approved member of the family in his stead. In other respects these grants agree with the peasant grants.

(3) A further auction was held in February 1915. The only important modification in the conditions was the very salutary one raising the earnest money from Rs. 10 per acre to Rs. 25. In the next auction this is to be raised to Rs. 30.

(4) *Horse and mule breeding grants.*—"*Punjab Government Gazette*" *Notifications Nos.* 964 *S. and* 966 *S., dated* 24*th June* 1915.—These conditions provide for the lease for ten-year periods of the horse-breeding squares reserved amongst the peasant grants. They are not yet operative as no breeding has begun.

(5) *Landed gentry grants.*—"*Punjab Government Gazette*" *Notification No.* 1397-*S., dated* 12*th July* 1915.—These differ from peasant grants in the omission of the condition rendering the grants liable to confiscation in case of imprisonment, and in permitting the residence of a competent person in place of the actual grantee : otherwise the conditions are the same as in the case of the smaller peasant grants.

(6) *Peasant grants with sale at* $\frac{9}{10}$*th of-market value.*—"Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No. 618, dated 30th September 1915.

(7) *Landed gentry grants with sale at* $\frac{9}{10}$*th of-market value.*—"Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No. 619, dated 30th September 1915.

(8) *Peasant grants with sale at full market value.*—"Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No. 620, dated 30th September 1915.

(9) *Landed gentry grants with sale at full market value.*—"Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No. 621, dated 30th September 1915.

The above four statements differ from those of the corresponding ordinary peasant and landed gentry grants only in the provision for sale at $\frac{9}{10}$th or full market value instead of a half. They have been specially framed to meet the case of the large lessees in Multan District. These old leases have now expired, and the general treatment decided on is to convert them into colony tenancies in a part of which only proprietary rights can be obtained at half rates subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre under the ordinary terms, while for the rest separate conditions will be applied permitting purchase at full value or subject to a rebate of 10 per cent. Inasmuch as there is only a single case in which the grant is to involve sale at full rates, at least one of these sets of conditions would appear likely to remain a dead letter.

(10) It is contemplated to allow these lessees of old lessees (should they prefer to do so) to purchase the land in six half-yearly instalments instead of having to wait for 10 years. To meet this contingency an agreement of sale, a set of intermediate conditions and a deed of conveyance have been prescribed in lieu of (6), (7), (8) or (9) above. This intermediate set of conditions differs from peasant conditions in that resumption is not contemplated in case of criminal misconduct and from landed gentry conditions in that personal residence is prescribed. Doubtless the first departure is dictated by the past history of the grants, but I question whether it is intended that Khan Bahadur Sheikh Riaz Hussain, C.I.E. (*exempli gratia*) should, if he elects to purchase his land by six half yearly instalments beginning now instead of becoming a tenant for 10 years and then purchasing, thereby become bound to shift his residence from Multan to Jungle Akil for the next three years. Such, however, is the effect of the conditions as published.

(11) The special conditions governing Captain Vanrenen's horse-farm and Mr. Conville's seed farm have been settled and made operative during the year : Colonel Cole's conditions have been finally settled but not yet applied as he has been on active service in the Dardanelles where he was wounded. Sardar Jogendra Singh's conditions are still under revision. M. Ghulam Kadir holds 1,000 acres as a cattle farm, the conditions of which have been lately determined, while three of the larger cattle farms have been given to (*a*) Khan Bahadur Resaldar-Major Fazl Dad Khan, (*b*) Lalas Bahadur Chand and Mahala Ram, (*c*) Chaudhri Jahangir Khan. These conditions have also been determined.

It has also been ruled that it is not necessary to frame conditions for regimental horse-runs or the military oat hay farm which are governed by rules contained in correspondence and orders of the Government of India. A ninety years' lease has been granted of 15 acres of land at Montgomery to the Saiwal Club, the grounds are being laid out, and the club house has risen to roof level.

3. *Allotments.*—The allotments made during the year may be classified as follows:—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
Sale by auction	10,503
Farms and regimental horse-runs	25,083
Peasant grants	126,500
Total ...	162,086

to which may be added 29,723 acres transferred for irrigated plantations to the Forest Department.

A.—Auctions.—The auctions took place in February 1915, and their result was reported in my letter No. 499, dated 28th February 1915. Prices ruled much lower than in 1914 varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 330 an acre and averaging Rs. 188. Rupees 25 an acre was paid down against Rs. 10 recovered in 1914, and probably more persons were aware of what they were doing than in the previous auction. We have not yet begun to recover instalments on this account, but should not experience so much difficulty as has arisen with the purchasers of 1914. I deal with this subject here as it has resulted in the cancellation of many allotments. After scrutinising the returns of *kharif* 1914 for each auction lot I proceeded to determine the cases in which the first instalment should be recovered in January 1915. There was an immediate outcry from those persons from whom I determined to recover and the Financial Commissioner was of opinion that more latitude might reasonably be shown in view of the unsatisfactory character of the irrigation, the price of the cotton crop and dislocation caused by the war. I was instructed to increase the number of instalments in cases where default was due to the war or failure of banks or some similar cause occurring after purchase, provided the number of instalments proposed would not unduly defer payment and the purchaser was really solvent. Every case was again gone into during the summer, while the cases of those from whom no instalment was demanded until July 1915 were also taken up. In many cases the amount of the instalments was reduced, and their number increased up to 10 or 12, but a very large number of cases came to light in which the purchaser was a small zamindar with nothing behind him, who could not hope to repay in less than 15, 20, 30 or even 40 years. There were other cases in which confederacies had bought large lots and fallen out. It was impossible to deal with the solvent or protesting members separately, because the members were disagreed as to the piece of land which was to fall to the share of each, and no compulsory partition could legally be made. Those who were willing to pay were dragged under by the recusants. There were other cases in which persons perfectly well-to-do and able to pay refused to do so, in the hopes that they too would ultimately force some concession from Government. Pressure was put on such persons and generally speaking their instalments were recovered without recourse to confiscation, but in all 2,756 out of the 19,272 acres sold in the first auction have now been confiscated. This includes 7 one-square lots, 9 two-square lots and 7 lots varying from 5 to 20 squares. The trouble we have had with these people is probably not ended yet, but it is unlikely that we shall have to resort to confiscation in many more cases.

B.—Farms and regimental horse-runs.—Early in the year I received orders to allot eleven regimental horse-runs. I accordingly put myself in correspondence with the Officers Commanding the eleven selected regiments or their depôts and began the work in January. The principle adopted was to let the first comer take first choice. In a very short time all regiments except one made their selections and several set to work and made a good start. During the summer I was instructed to cancel all allotments and to treat them as temporary cultivation as the allotment of the individual farm to the individual regiment was a matter for the Army Department. Further orders from the Army Department issued in October sanctioning grants for 8 out of the 11 regiments and leaving their allocation to the Colonization Officer, so that development should now be able to go ahead in these cases.

Three cattle farms were allotted (*vide* the foregoing section).

C.—Peasant grants.—Allotment of peasant grants on a large scale began during January 1915. A very careful scheme had been drawn up, in which the number of squares to be allotted in each village was decided, and the horse-breeding reserves, *lambardars'* and *kamins'* squares, etc., marked off on the *khakas*. The available tenants, who included the great bulk of non-military men to be selected from outside districts, were then distributed over different villages so as to form zails as homogenous as possible and to fit into future thanas and tahsils. A programme was drawn up for the actual daily allotment, and the grantees were informed of the date and place at which they should attend. The allotment was done entirely by *Tahsildars* and *Naib Tahsildars*, and each man was personally to be shown his grant by them. The allotting officers had power to decide which allottable square should go to each grantee: each file with the allotment list and *khaka* was then submitted to myself or the Assistant Colonization Officer and confirmed or modified as the case demanded. The *Tahsildars* and *Naib Tahsildars* took a very great deal of trouble over this work and performed it both intelligently and honestly. The programme worked very well, and at this stage there were not a great many complaints of the quality of the land allotted or refusals to accept it. Unfortunately the conditions had not yet been notified and could not be announced. The men went away, and made their preparations for cultivation: they began to return with their carts and cattle in March or April. The conditions were notified on the last day of March. I at once applied for English and Verncaular copies of them for distribution. It was not until the middle of July that I succeeded in securing vernacular copies. Meanwhile, working with the Gazette I began at the end of April to announce conditions and pass orders under section 10 of the Act. The men were called in to various centres and the conditions read over and explained to them. The immediate result was a stampede. Carts were packed up and marched off, cattle were railed home again, the standing crops were abandoned and very few colonists remained behind in any village west of Montgomery. Infinite pains were taken in explaining the real conditions and dissipating the ridiculous rumours that were spread. Day after day one witnessed the same phenomenon. The crowds were obviously satisfied with the explanations offered, and audibly expressed their sense of the reasonableness of the conditions. Within 36 hours the same crowd was trekking back again! The mischief began with the *Arains* of Ferozepore and the Amritsar grantees. The former appear to be a very poor class, and great difficulties occurred in commanding their land, some of which was also of indifferent quality. The Amritsar men had a special grievance. I had consented, somewhat against my better judgment, to the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to select only such tenants as agreed to resign their tiny holdings in the home district to their relatives. When they found that no such condition had been enforced in other districts they pretended to have expected to be given land in proprietary right here. Many lies were circulated such as that Rs. 500 would be taken as acreage rate this harvest, that there was no security for succession to the grant after death of the original tenant, that wells not only might but must be sunk. The most mischievous rumour was one that for every grant one man must be enlisted in the Army and that he would be crimped if necessary. If the conditions announced were true and nothing was withheld why were not copies of them distributed and how were they to know that the Vernacular ones would be the same as the English? The real stumbling block however was the provision permitting ultimate purchase at half present market rate, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre. Even those who rightly understood the meaning of this condition could not see that they had no right to purchase at Rs. 12-8-0. It was useless to tell them that their fathers and brothers settled on the Chenab with no expectation of ever becoming owners at all and that the fact that they were ultimately given ownership for a song did not create a precedent. These rumours and this discontent were abroad, and there was also in many parts great difficulty in irrigating. The rout was only stayed at Montgomery, and even from the east part of the colony, many men marched off. Probably the people expected concessions as the result of the "strike". I ascertained

that I should be supported in dispelling this idea, and while holding the land at their disposal for 6 months under condition 17 made it clear that after that interval the names of absentees would not be retained. I also wrote to the Deputy Commissioners concerned explaining the position and many of them gave great help in reasoning with their men. After a couple of months the tide began to turn and carts again marched into the district. Some poor fellows had now done three journeys and lost some bullocks on the way. A very large number of the *abadkars* are now back again and cultivating. A return is being compiled of the present situation and it will be a matter for early decision what is to be done with those who have not yet taken up their grants. Besides those who absconded there are not a few who have never yet taken possession. The younger sons from the Lower Jhelum Canal are a very unsatisfactory class. They swagger up with gold headed canes and gold bordered *pagris* and disappear by the next train while their fathers explain that for young gentlemen of their position half a square is ridiculously inadequate, and they expected 2 squares each. Many of the grantees of the Rawalpindi Division have never worked themselves. If asked whether they have brought everything necessary with them they point triumphantly to their bedding, and enquire whereabouts in the *Bar* tenants can be got. The *Sainis* and *Arains* (especially those of Ferozepore) are a weedy whiny lot, and I have seen the latter refuse, even when the *Tahsildar* was personally aiding them, to cut wood to build a dam. It is a mistake to think the *Arain* will be content to take 25 acres of poor land and "make it". He might be content if it were 5 acres. One *Saini* refused his square because it was too big. Generally speaking the selections were very carefully made, and I am much indebted to the Deputy Commissioners for the trouble taken. Careful scrutiny has not revealed many persons ineligible under the rules. I have assumed that the expropriated grantees from Delhi were not to be subjected to the inquisition. The Chief Commissioner's grantees largely belong to a type which his own reports from Sargodha have rendered classic.

Apart from the excitement over the conditions there were great difficulties to contend with in climate, soil and water. In very many cases the Canal was not really ready to irrigate when it was said to be, and many water-courses were incomplete. Owing to the bad soil breaches were frequent, and one very serious one occurred in the main line. The task before the Engineers was doubled in difficulty when so many tenants bolted and only a few scattered irrigators were left. The colonists owe a great debt to the Canal staff and to none more than to Mr. Chambers, the Executive Engineer of the Multan tract (IV Division), who remained in camp almost continuously through the summer.

It was intended to undertake a further allotment in September, when conditions were expected to be more stable, provided an assurance of *rabi* water could be given. In point of fact very little has been able to be done as water is not available in sufficient quantity even for the area already allotted so that it is impossible to summon colonists from a distance. Allotment to the remaining local selections has been impeded by the mobilisation of the Camel Corps, but some progress will be made with these grantees during the winter. Not until the canal is able to give more regular and fuller supplies will confidence be really established.

I explained last year the difficulty in this Colony of allowing exchanges. The difficulty increases with the realisation of the shortage of land, but in this matter too safeguarding the future causes a great deal of trouble and discontent in the immediate present.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—As explained last year it is difficult to say in many cases when a given grantee's cultivation should be treated as permanent and when as temporary, and too much importance must not be attached to the distinction in Statement III. The important point to notice is that cultivation has risen from 34,669 acres in 1913-14 to 137,909 acres in the year under report. Of this 64,295 acres were in the 2nd Division,

Statement No. III.

the easternmost part of the colony which is at once naturally the best tract and the most advanced in irrigation, 50,494 acres were in the 3rd or Central Division, and 23,120 acres in the 4th Division in Multan. The latter is far the most difficult charge. The percentage of *kharaba* given is high, but certainly not unreasonably so. It is noteworthy that in the 2nd Division it is much lower than in the preceding year. As it was decided that *kharaba* would be given for at least five years I arranged with the Executive Engineers to introduce the *fard darkhwast* system from *rabi* 1915 which should remove many of the peoples' complaints as to the difficulty of obtaining remissions when due. The *kharif* was not as good a crop as had been expected and the fall in the price of cotton hit the *zamindar* heavily. The *rabi* owed a great deal to the heavy monsoons: no canal water could be guaranteed as the Upper Jhelum Canal had not been opened. We were, however, very lucky in the supplies we did receive. The wheat crop which looked excellent threshed out very light, the grain having shrivelled here as elsewhere. The Executive Engineers and myself held a conference and made a remission of 25 per cent. of all charges on the wheat crop in the permanently allotted area. With April 1915 we expected to see a very great improvement in irrigation but the behaviour of the canal and of the colonists together largely damped these hopes. Conditions, however, improved in August and, despite the failure of the rains, the standing *kharif* will probably show a great advance on last year's. As I write, however, water is closed, and wheat sowings are imperilled.

Recoveries for the year under report are:—

—	*Kharif.*	*Rabi.*	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abiana in proprietary lands	1,02,978 15 0	1,26,481 3 0	2,29,460 2 0
Abiana in Crown Waste	1,37,065 3 0	77,137 15 0	2,14,203 2 0
Land revenue in Crown Waste	1,32,451 15 0	1,41,482 7 6	2,73,934 6 6
Malikana in Crown Waste	67,991 12 3	49,807 6 2	1,17,799 2 5
Total ...	4,40,487 13 3	3,94,908 15 8	8,35,396 12 11

In both this paragraph and the last I have suggested that the water-supply is not yet satisfactory. This is no doubt to be expected when local conditions are remembered. But even when the banks are more consolidated and the supply at the head of the canal more adequate, water appears to be likely to be scarce. The design of the Canal is that each rectangle should get one "*War*" of 6 hours every 8 or 10 days, and this is what the water-courses are constructed to carry. In 6 hours about 2 acres should be irrigated. Now it is contemplated in Zone A (the bulk of the canal is in this zone) that approximately 6 acres of the square should be cropped in the *kharif* and 9 acres in the *rabi*. Accordingly in the scorching heat from May to October each of these 6 *kharif killas* will be irrigated once a month. These figures, I am informed, are based on "one of the prescribed principles. These principles have been gradually evolved from the results of experience." I have on record the opinions of the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer and more than one Executive Engineer that in the early days of colonisation, when the soil has not been turned or irrigated for centuries and the humidity of the air is zero, exceedingly copious irrigation is necessary: and successful efforts have been made in many parts of the canal to give much freer irrigation this year than is contemplated by the above figures. It remains to be seen how far this will be possible when more colonists are at work and the demand for water is widespread, and how far it will be necessary to apply to the early year of a new colony a scheme which is based on experience gained elsewhere, and which is only adequate for saturated conditions.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—I need add little to what has been said in the foregoing paragraph. Temporary cultivation by men from outside districts is not encouraged and it has been almost confined to Christians for whom their various pastors have made themselves responsible. There is a common feeling among the people that the rates are such as to make temporary cultivation a rather risky undertaking in many parts of the canal.

6. *Receipt by way of Capital.*—The figures in statement IV represent the demands for auction only. The demand is not very easily stated because by the conditions the Colonization Officer has to decide for each lot when the first instalment shall be taken and moreover the demand was in many cases revised this year on the instructions of the Financial Commissioner. The present year's demand, Rs. 20,69,821, represents what was finally asked for up to July 15th, 1915. The future demand is a pure estimate, as I have yet to determine for each lot whether I will demand an instalment in January or not.

Statement No. IV.

Of the demand for the present year (Rs. 20,69,821) Rs. 3,49,935 have not been recovered. Of this Rs. 1,44,247 represents the instalments called up on land which has been confiscated in default, and the sum is accordingly now irrecoverable. It is not likely that should the land be reauctioned for a lower sum I shall ever call upon the original vendees to make good the deficit. They have lost their deposits and the labour of a year and have burned their fingers sufficiently. Rupees 2,05,688 may similarly have to be written off and the land covered by it confiscated. At present I am trying to recover this sum by attachment. Some explanation of these attachments is desirable. They are not provided for by the auction conditions. By section 15 of the Act, however, a purchaser who has not completed his instalments is a tenant, and by section 28 sums due from tenants are recoverable as arrears of land revenue. I have accordingly in many cases certified an arrear and asked the Deputy Commissioner concerned to recover for me instead of proceeding to confiscate. One Deputy Commissioner has questioned my power to certify and under the orders of his Commissioner refused to attach. For defaulters in that division there is therefore no option but confiscation. The option is certainly needed. Attachment, or the mere threat of it has been of great use with several contumacious persons who declined to pay when they saw other purchasers given an extension of time. It has also been the salvation of several confederacies in which there were one or two troublesome persons who declined to contribute their quota. The other shareholders were naturally unwilling to pay for them unless they could take over their share of the land, while had the sum presented at the treasury been short of the demand the only other alternative would have been to refuse it and confiscate the land.

I mentioned the case of Balwant Singh last year. There was a great loss on resale. I have recovered Rs. 750 from him and waived the balance, as he is not well to do.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy rights.*—Nothing yet to report except for the area sold at auction. Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine acres were fully paid for and acquired in proprietary right during the year, chiefly by capitalists of non-agricultural tribes.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—In all villages permanently allotted mutation registers have been introduced, but so far very few cases of inheritance have occurred.

It has been thought unnecessary to enter the initial conferment of the grant, and similarly exchanges from one place to another are not entered.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—In 199 of the colonized villages sites have been allotted and the building of houses and enclosure walls will, it is hoped, be started in the coming winter. Indeed a start has been made in some villages, but labour is very scarce, and the Powindahs are again absent. Water too is

running for only 6 days or so a month in each distributary, and rapid progress cannot be expected in these circumstances. Captain Vanrenen has made further progress with his buildings and Mr. Conville and other large grantees have erected houses. A start has been made in tree raising. I have distributed seeds of various shade trees and allotted a few village nurseries. I have officially applied for funds for these purposes, and for remission of water charges on the village plantations. I would take this occasion to urge again that plantations on canal roads (where the opportunity for arboriculture is great) be not limited to *shisham* and *kikar*, but that an attempt be made to emulate the variety that is seen on such old canals as the Western Jumna. I understand that the present policy is (except in the immediate neighbourhood of canal bungalows where supervision is easier) to confine plantation to these two species until a windscreen is formed, and the air is moister and cooler. My own experience, however, is that there are many trees such as bombax, terminalia, millingtonia, albizzia, populus, salix, celtis, pistachia, to name a few, which are as easily raised as *shisham* and *kikar* and will grow in the soil of Montgomery under existing conditions.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Five hundred and forty-eight men have been appointed as *lambardars* on probation. There is often bitter competition on the first appointment of *lambardars*, and to some extent we suspected disappointed candidates of encouraging the "strike" of tenants in the early summer. In some cases for this reason the appointment has been held over until the colonists are more settled. One hundred and ninety-three *chaukidars* have been appointed for 263 new villages.

As the new *thana* boundaries in Montgomery District have been sanctioned and those in the Multan District are under consideration, the formation of new *zails* is being taken up in accordance with the orders received.

12. *Census.*—The time has not yet arrived for taking a census of the colony population, for all the *abadkars* to whom land has been allotted permanently have not yet settled while the *Janglis* are still very nomadic, but to form an idea of the new population, it is enough to note that so far 15,276 colonists have been given land permanently and the present look to those who knew the colony in its days of wilderness is surprising.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Early in October last a Town-planning Conference was held in Simla under the presidency of Mr. Maynard, Officiating Financial Commissioner. In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference, Mr. Gilbert, a Public Works Department Supervisor, was deputed at the end of April to assist the Colonization Officer in the lay out of the new towns.

Detailed surveys were taken in hand as soon as the necessary instruments could be obtained and site plans showing levels at every 100 feet have been prepared for Khanewal, Chichawatni and Jahanian.

In the case of Khanewal plans have been prepared for the town, *mandi*, drainage system, tenements, shops and bathing places. The general lay-out of the town has been approved by the Sanitary Engineer.

The plan of Chichawatni will now be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer, the question of sidings having been definitely settled by the Agent, North-Western Railway. The survey of Pakka Haji Majid has yet to be undertaken.

Great progress has been made in the *mandi* and town plans of Montgomery and Okara which are under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner. Some sites have recently (October) been sold at Okara, and it will soon be necessary to make a start at Chichawatni.

At Okara 150 house sites were sold at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100 and averaging Rs. 442 per site. One hundred and eight shops fetched from Rs. 600 to Rs. 4,650 and averaged Rs. 1,340. Six shops in the *mandi* ranged from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 2,100 and nine in the wood market from Rs. 375 to Rs. 650. These prices do not suggest a boom, but the town promises to be a popular and populous centre.

It is again in contemplation to readjust the Montgomery and Multan Districts bringing the whole of the Colony area into Montgomery, and creating a third district along the Sutlej. Whether or no this is immediately undertaken a Sub-Divisional Officer is now wanted at Khanewal for the development of that place and the supervision of the western part of the colony.

14. *Communications.*—Good progress has been made with the road programme. In Montgomery another 157 miles of *kachcha* roads have been made and 75 are in hand. Five miles of metal have been laid. In Multan funds were provided, and a programme for the year's work framed. One hundred and forty-nine miles of road were marked on the ground, and 140 of them have been cleared. Earthwork has been finished on 6 miles and is in progress elsewhere.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The new colony office was occupied early in January. It is a most convenient and commodious building, though there are unfortunately acoustic defects. It has been fitted with electric bells throughout and joined up by telephone to the canal offices so that direct communication is possible from all parts of the colony. The Colonization Officer's and Assistant Colonization Officer's houses were also finished this year, the former being occupied in March and the latter in May. Both are well designed and executed, and great credit is due not only to the Executive Engineer, Lala Sant Ram, but also to the contractor, Lala Chaudhri Ram, brother of the well-known Rai Sahib Ganesh Das. Houses have been built in the civil station for the District Engineer and another Sub-Divisional Officer (Canals), while material is now being collected for the Superintending Engineer's house, whose move to Montgomery is eagerly awaited.

The Deputy Commissioner held a small cattle fair at Montgomery in September. The heat somewhat militated against it, and the cattle shown (so far as the colonists were concerned) were of poor class. The settlers were, however, able to buy some cattle. A little *takavi* was distributed. In a few years time the Montgomery cattle fair should be a very important fixture.

No transfers by sales, mortgages or redemptions from or to Western Panjabis have taken place in the year.

The Multan District Board has at my request installed two travelling dispensaries in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to tour in the colony area. Similar steps are being taken by the Montgomery Board.

M. Charan Singh, Agricultural Demonstrator, has been posted to the Chunian and Lower Bari Doab Canals with head-quarters at Montgomery. He has made a start in distributing good seed (though I understand from him that much of the cotton seed sold from Lyallpur consisted of a mixture of American and country cotton, which is not encouraging). Two Rajah ploughs have been loaned for demonstration and several orders have as a result of this been placed for purchase.

I have taken advantage of the existence of *killabandi* to simplify the cloth map used in crop inspections. Instead of a bedspread it is quite possible to employ a handkerchief. These are printed at Roorkee and the boundary is marked in by hand as required.

A great opportunity exists on this canal to increase the honesty of the administration. The tyrannous extortion of the subordinate ranks exists only by sufferance and through lack of combination amongst the people. There are in the horse and cattle farms, the regimental runs, etc., a number of substantial English and Indian grantees who can, provided they act in concert, compel attention to their claims without the necessity of bribery or other fees : the Court of Wards is a large holder and could give great assistance in this matter. If these larger owners led the way the smaller *zamindars* would gradually come to see the advantage of postponing his immediate private (and possibly illicit) profit to the welfare of the community. In this connexion, finding the custom of *faslana* had already started, I issued lithographed orders to every *kanungo* and *patwari* (which have to be signed and returned) and to every *lambardar*

and *zaildar*. These orders are also explained to each batch of colonists that come in. The orders were also brought to the attention of the Irrigation authorities, who received them sympathetically but did not see their way to adopt my suggestion that a similar circular should be issued with the authority of the Superintending Engineer and placed in the hands of each subordinate of the Canal Department. The effect of the circular has so far been good, but results can only be achieved by constant effort, and co-operation of the people. I have, however, found some difficulty in obtaining *patwaris* and not a few found my action made a country, which was already very dry, intolerable to them. The actual work of allotment even was kept in the hands of the *Tahsildars*, and *Naib-Tahsildars*, and there are *patwaris* who gave up permanent posts on the Chenab Canal in order to be present here at allotment, and have told me with tears in their eyes that they and their families are now ruined. They agree in fact with the auction vendee and the tenant that this colony is "not a patch on Lyallpur."

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—The original scheme is not yet complete.

17. *Establishments.*—I was on privilege leave from August 1 onwards, when Mr. Thompson held charge as Colonization Officer, with no Assistant Colonization Officer to help him.

M. Rajab Ali, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, was on privilege leave for a month during the summer and no one was appointed to relieve him. Both these officers have worked very hard throughout the year. There have been various changes in the subordinate staff, though the actual number of *Tahsildars*, *Naib Tahsildars* employed has not varied. M. Fakirullah, *Naib Tahsildar*, was dismissed from the service during the year.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I—ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

1	2	3	4	5	6					7
					ALLOTTED.					
Serial No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Auction.	Farms.	*Abadkari.*	Irrigated plantations.	Total.	Balance unallotted.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	1 R. and 1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	25,865	24,569	23,345	1,853	7,407	6,665	...	15,925	8,644
2	2 R. and 2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	12,990	12,364	11,752	...	7,391	361	...	7,752	4,612
3	3 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	22,353	19,560	18,586	2,412	...	2,395	...	4,807	14,753
4	4 L. ditto ditto	64,000	59,010	56,070	...	22,222	9,967	...	32,189	26,821
5	Gugera Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	76,511	70,598	67,089	7,608	4,546	30,638	...	42,792	27,806
6	4 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	33,225	27,052	25,705	8,039	...	4,691	...	12,730	14,322
7	5 L. ditto ditto	60,265	56,066	53,275	6,703	3,048	18,007	...	27,758	28,308
8	5 R. ditto ditto	9,525	8,635	8,205	...	985	2,548	...	3,533	5,102
9	9 L. ditto ditto	182,357	146,196	138,818	...	2,902	17,109	...	20,011	126,185
10	6 R. ditto ditto	23,151	18,166	17,064	...	...	7,237	...	7,237	10,929
11	10 L. ditto ditto	8,576	6,333	6,019	...	...	1,254	...	1,254	5,079
12	11 L. ditto ditto	12,172	11,410	10,841	...	...	2,266	...	2,266	9,144
13	12 L. ditto ditto	169,092	146,693	139,380	...	4,480	31,297	...	35,777	110,916
14	13 L. and 13 A. L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	14,035	13,208	12,549	...	...	...	10,433	10,433	2,775
15	14 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	60,831	55,996	53,203	...	3,289	22,444	...	25,733	30,263
16	15 L. ditto ditto	185,835	144,883	137,636	...	1,578	23,714	...	25,292	119,591
17	16 L. ditto ditto	12,523	8,679	8,246	...	...	125	...	125	8,554
18	10 R. ditto ditto	251,075	216,109	205,311	...	8,397	32,107	...	40,504	175,605
19	Forest Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	19,290	19,290	18,064	...	...	...	19,290	19,290	...
	Total ...	1,243,671	1,064,817	1,011,158	26,615	66,245	212,825	29,723	335,408	729,409

The decreases from figures of 1914 to those of 1915 are due to confiscation of auction areas or adjustments on recalculations.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

Period.		Area allotted to Branches, in acres.									
		1 R. & 1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line.	2 R. & 2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line.	3 R. Distributary, Main Line.	4 L. Distributary, Main Line.	Gugera Distributary, Main Line.	4 R. Distributary, Main Line.	5 L. Distributary, Main Line.	5 R. Distributary, Main Line.	9 L. Distributary, Main Line.	6 R. Distributary, Main Line.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
To end of September 1914	Auction	1,971	...	3,387	...	7,647	5,664	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,500	7,375	...	20,102	...	...	...	993	3,314	...
	Abadkari	3,644	168	5,096	4,911	20,669	5,122	7,139	...	7,814	...
	Total ...	13,115	7,543	8,483	25,013	28,316	10,786	7,139	993	11,128	...
To end of September 1915	Auction	1,853	...	2,412	...	7,608	8,039	6,703	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,391	...	22,222	4,546	...	3,048	985	2,902	...
	Abadkari	6,665	361	2,395	9,967	30,638	4,691	18,007	2,548	17,109	7,237
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,925	7,752	4,807	32,189	42,792	12,730	27,758	3,533	20,011	7,237

Period.		Area allotted to Branches, in acres.									Total allotted.	Remarks.
		10 L. Distributary, Main Line.	11 L. Distributary, Main Line.	12 L. Distributary, Main Line.	13 L. & 13 A. L. Distributary, Main Line.	14 L. Distributary, Main Line.	15 L. Distributary, Main Line.	16 L. Distributary, Main Line.	10 R. Distributary, Main Line.	Forest Distributary, Main Line.		
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
To end of September 1914	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669	The decreases from figures of 1914 to those of 1915 are due to confiscation of auction areas or adjustments on recalculation.
	Farms	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	41,162	
	Abadkari	...	...	...	...	13,450	17,191	...	1,121	...	86,325	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	15,328	17,191	...	1,121	...	146,156	
To end of September 1915	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,615	
	Farms	...	...	4,480	...	3,269	1,578	...	8,397	...	66,245	
	Abadkari	1,254	2,266	31,297	...	22,444	23,714	125	32,107	...	212,825	
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	29,723	
	Total ...	1,254	2,266	35,777	10,433	25,733	25,292	125	40,504	19,290	335,408	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1914-15.

Names of Branches.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
1 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	2,911	21·19	...	...
	Rabi 1915	2,282	20·03	640	34·84
	Total ...	5,193	20·68	640	34·84
1 R. B. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	1,736	9·67	...	...
	Rabi 1915	1,365	18·31	...	...
	Total ...	3,101	13·48	...	...
2 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	2,933	19·67	...	...
	Rabi 1915	105	14·28	1,809	19·34
	Total ...	3,038	19·49	1,809	19·34
2 R. A. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	266	16·92
	Rabi 1915	...	...	355	8·73
	Total ...	...	...	621	12·24
3 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	4,010	20·69	...	...
	Rabi 1915	1,331	13·13	1,857	13·94
	Total ...	5,341	18·74	1,857	13·94
4 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	9,177	13·93	...	...
	Rabi 1915	7,581	8·60	748	9·62
	Total ...	16,758	11·52	748	9·62
Gugera Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	11,783	25·83	...	...
	Rabi 1915	11,950	10·76	1,456	28·85
	Total ...	23,733	18 26	1,456	28·85
4 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	5,545	30
	Rabi 1915	3,307	30·0	900	38
	Total ...	3,307	30·0	6,445	30·80
5 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	9,132	28
	Rabi 1915	3,208	28·0	1,942	35
	Total ...	3,208	28·0	11,074	31·61
5 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	2,107	27
	Rabi 1915	280	25·0	330	42
	Total ...	280	25·0	2,437	31·43
9 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	3,577	29
	Rabi 1915	3,858	46	146	53
	Total ...	3,858	46	3,723	29·84
6 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	8,234	34
	Rabi 1915	86	37	315	65
	Total ...	86	37	3,549	37·53
7 B. R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	13	29
	Rabi 1915	...	...	6	100
	Total ...	...	...	19	47·37
12 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	91	...
	Rabi 1915	...	...	33	...
	Total ...	...	...	124	...
13 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	..	103	27
	Rabi 1915	...	...	10	70
	Total ...	...	...	113	30·98
14 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	8,643	26
	Rabi 1915	2,932	70	696	68
	Total ...	2,932	70	9,339	28·58
15 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	5,390	14·63	4,644	26·59
	Rabi 1915	2,657	48·81	2,040	44·61
	Total ...	8,047	35·92	6,684	32·08
10 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	*Kharif* 1914	...	...	6,519	25·98
	Rabi 1915	149	10·73	1,721	23·60
	Total ...	149	10·73	8,240	25·24
Total Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony	*Kharif* 1914	37,940	19·25	43,874	27·79
	Rabi 1915	41,091	24·49	15,004	32·24
	Total ...	79,031	21·98	58,878	28·92

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	3,950	...	...	...	3,950	750	...	...	...	750	3,200	...	...	...	*3,200	*Rs. 750 only have been recovered from Balwant Singh, and this balance is to be treated as irrecoverable.
Present year	†20,69,821	...	...	...	20,69,821	17,19,886	...	...	...	17,19,886	3,49,935	...	...	...	‡3,49,935	†Correct figures have now been supplied, those in the last year's statement being only approximate.
Future demand	17,16,000	...	...	...	17,16,000	...	...	...	...	...	17,16,000	...	...	...	17,16,000	‡Out of this sum, Rs. 2,05,688 are such about which recovery proceedings by means of attachment are in hand. The remaining Rs. 1,44,247 are on account of confiscated lands and are to be treated as irrecoverable.
Total ...	37,89,771	...	...	...	37,89,771	17,20,636	...	...	...	17,20,636	20,69,135	...	...	...	20,69,135	

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	I.—Sanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Khokhar Distributary of the Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	3,260	2,097	1,163	
5 R. Minor of Gugera Distributary ...	7,992	60	7,932	
Total ...	11,252	2,157	9,095	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions.

Name of extension.	II.—Unsanctioned Projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	6,230	6,230	...	Unknown.
3 L. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	33,204	31,904	1,300	Do.
8 R. Distributary, Main Line, Lower Bari Doab Canal.	48,754	37,573	11,181	Do.
Total ...	88,188	75,707	12,481	

Demand for the year 1914-15.

	Kharif 1914.	*Rabi* 1915.	*Total* 1914-15.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abiana in proprietary lands	1,02,978 15 0	1,26,481 3 0	2,29,460 2 0
Abiana in crown waste	1,37,065 3 0	77,137 15 0	2,14,203 2 0
Land revenue in crown waste	1,32,451 15 0	1,41,482 7 0	2,73,934 6 0
Malikana in crown waste	67,991 12 0	49,807 6 0	1,17,799 2 0
Total ...	4,40,487 13 0	3,94,908 15 0	8,35,396 12 0

Statement showing progress made in remeasurement and attestation during the year ending 30*th September* 1915.

Particulars.	Proprietary.	Crown waste. *Killabandi.*	Crown waste. Soil survey.	Total.	Remarks.
Total number of villages under settlement ...	271	636	...	907	The increase in the number of proprietary and crown waste villages is due to more proprietary villages having come under *killabandi* and water-course schemes of more *Jangli* villages having been received from Canal Department.
Total area under settlement	2,21,850	6,77,605	...	8,99,455	
Area remeasured, in acres. — In previous years ...	2,05,424	4,84,709	...	6,90,133	
Area remeasured, in acres. — During the year ...	16,426	1,92,896	...	2,09,322	
Area remeasured, in acres. — Total to date ...	2,21,850	6,77,605	...	8,99,455	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — In previous years ...	216	206	...	422	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — During the year ...	22	305	...	327	
Villages of which the maps have been completed. — Total to date ...	238	511	...	749	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — In previous years ...	186	...	...	186	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — During the year ...	49	...	...	49	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. — Total to date ...	235	...	...	235	
Number of rectangles — In previous years ...	...	...	20,896	20,896	
Number of rectangles — During the year ...	...	...	16,759	16,759	
Number of rectangles — Total to date ...	...	...	37,655	37,655	

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

GUJRANWALA AND LYALLPUR DISTRICTS.

(Khan Sahib Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali).

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—The following areas of Crown land were measured during the year under report:—

	Acres.
Rakh Kalpi	304
Perennial area of Rakh Kuthiala	1,323
Sayyadwala Rakhs in the Jaranwala Tahsil of the Lyallpur District	20,312
Total ...	21,939

The work was done by 5 *patwaris* borne on the District *Patwaris'* Establishment of the Gujranwala District, under the supervision of the Colony *Naib Tahsildar* and the Colonization Officer. No extra establishment was employed.

The measurements were done for allotment purposes, classification of soils, and assessment of land revenue, &c.

The construction of boundary pillars is in hand.

So far 26 new *mauzas* have been formed in the Sharakpur Tahsil of the Gujranwala District, and 30 *mauzas* in the Jaranwala Tahsil of the Lyallpur District.

2. *Conditions.*—The colonists may be divided into the following classes:—

(1) Auction sale purchasers.
(2) Jhelum Disappointed Grantees.
(3) Compensatory (peasant) Grantees.

The auction sale purchasers were made to pay Rs. 25 per acre, in part payment of the purchase money, on the day the bid was accepted; the remainder being payable in six half-yearly instalments, simple interest at Rs. 6 per cent. being charged on the balances. The sales took place in January 1915 and canal irrigation was not introduced till the middle of the following April. There was no time for *rabi* sowings, and the Financial Commissioner conveyed his sanction to the proposal that no interest was to be charged up to the 15th of July 1915.

The Jhelum Disappointed Grantees have to pay prices ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 140 per acre for grants of one to ten rectangles in five years' instalment, one-fifth of the purchase money being paid before possession is given. No interest is to be charged on the balances, but *malikana* at the rate of 8 annas an acre of allotted area is to be collected till the whole of the purchase money is paid up.

Compensatory grantees have to pay Rs. 60 per acre in 20 instalments, the first instalment to commence after five years from the date of possession.

The Jhelum Disappointed Grantees are only required to build a house within a year of the date of possession, while the peasant grantees have to settle permanently in the estate in which land is granted within six months, and to build a house within one year of the date of possession. Besides the above mentioned three classes, a grant of 1,500 acres of land was made to the 4th Cavalry for a horse run, conditions with regard to which have not yet been communicated. A similar grant was made to the 3rd Skinners who have not yet taken possession of the land.

There are no horse or camel-breeding grants in this colony.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report 41,340 acres of land were allotted to colonists, as detailed below:—

Statements Nos. I and II.

Sharakpur Tahsil—

	Acres.
Sold by auction	2,349
Jhelum Disappointed Grantees	1,941
Allotted to or reserved for regimental horse runs ...	2,964
Compensatory Grantees	13,723
Total Sharakpur Tahsil	20,977

Jaranwala Tahsil—

Sold by auction	9,393
Jhelum Disappointed Grantees	10,970
Total Jaranwala Tahsil	20,363

Compensatory grantees are the only peasant settlers. They have been drawn from land-owners of the Sialkot and Gujranwala Districts, whose lands suffered from seepage or river action or were acquired for the Upper Chenab Canal.

The area allotted to these grantees has only *kharif* irrigation. The soil is at present fit for rice cultivation only, and the unit of allotment being one rectangle of 25 acres, the annual cropped area of a holding cannot be expected to exceed 7 acres. Rice crops have just been reaped and they are already thinking of returning to their home villages. *Kharif* 1915 was the first harvest of cultivation and further experience will show whether these *abadkars* can permanently settle in their new *chaks* under the existing conditions.

Of the two regimental horse runs, the 4th Cavalry have taken up cultivation and are making a fair progress. The other regiment (3rd Skinners) have taken no steps to take over the land. No *chiragah* has been reserved except in the three *chaks* allotted to Military Grantees.

The list of Jhelum Disappointed Grantees was prepared a good many years past. A number of grantees were reported to have died and their successors have been nominated under section 20 of the Colony Act.

Difficulties were experienced in finding the whereabouts of a large number of grantees, 32 of whom have not yet been traced. Some were unable to pay the first instalment of the purchase-money, as the year was very exceptional, and it was difficult to raise money at reasonable interest. They are being given time up to the 1st of May 1916.

The land allotted to Compensatory (peasant) Grantees is of inferior quality and has only *kharif* irrigation. A majority of the *abadkars* felt depressed on seeing the land, and I had to sanction exchanges rather freely. In 90 cases covering an area of about 2,500 acres exchanges were sanctioned.

Crown land in this Colony consisting as it does, of isolated and irregular plots inter-woven by proprietary villages, the chaks could not be formed in convenient shapes, and the odd portions of rectangles, which are neither half, quarter or one-tenth complete rectangles, had to be grouped together in order to arrive as nearly as possible at the unit of 25 acres.

The residents of adjoining proprietary villages were as usual against the colonization of the *rakhs* and tried to spread sorts of rumours as to the proverty of the soil. Colonists complained of threatened thefts of cattle and orders of the District Magistrate were obtained to the effect that criminal cases within Colony limits should in future be tried by the Colonization Officer. A representation has also been made to the district board of Gujranwala for the establishment of two cattle-pounds in the colony *chaks*.

These have been sanctioned.

H. A. CASSON.

Of the unallotted areas 4,253 acres in the Jaranwala Tahsil and 423 acres in the Sharakpur Tahsil have been leased out on temporary cultivation for one harvest (*rabi* 1916), which will be commented upon in the next year's report.

Rakh Mahtam (27 acres) was sold to the *zamindars* of village Mahtam for Rs. 3,905 as it was found impossible to irrigate it from the Upper Chenab Canal.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Allotments were taken in hand after the time for sowings of rabi 1915 was over, and there was no cultivation of the permanently allotted area in *kharif* 1914 and *rabi* 1915. In *kharif* 1915, 5,942 acres of land permanently allotted was cropped, but this will be dealt with in the next year's report.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.—In the Sharakpur Tahsil* 11,300 acres of land were given out on temporary cultivation during the year under report. Of the area leased 1,869 acres were sown and there was 7 per cent. *kharaba.*

The rent charged was Rs. 7 per acre on the area already broken up, and Rs. 5 per acre for the area newly brought under the plough.

In the Jaranwala Tahsil only 240 acres were leased on temporary cultivation. 14 per cent. of the area sown failed.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—In January 1915, 9,393 acres of crown land were sold by auction in the Lyallpur District and 2,349 acres in the Gujranwala District for Rs. 16,82,549 and Rs. 362,560, respectively, of which Rs. 233,959 and Rs. 58,725, being Rs. 25 per acre of the area sold, were collected on the day of auction. Rs. 1,53,644 were subsequently paid by 9 auction sale purchasers in full or part payment of the prices due. Total collections by auction sales thus amounted to Rs. 4,46,328 during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 15,98,781 which is to be realized in future years. The average price of land sold by auction in the Lyallpur District was Rs. 179 per acre and in the Gujranwala District Rs. 154. There was a re-action from the higher prices realized at the previous auctions and the reserve price fixed by Government had to be reduced.

Statement No. IV.

No *nazrana* is to be charged on the grants of the Upper Chenab Colony and no action has yet been taken about the recovery of the acreage rate.

A sum of Rs. 2,30,027 was realized from the Jhelum Disappointed Grantees on account of the purchase-money of their grants.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—So far only 4 auction sale purchasers of 1,001 acres for Rs. 1,46,941 and 3 Jhelum Disappointed Grantees of 420 acres for Rs. 48,342 have paid the full amount of the purchase-money and deeds of sale in their favour are under preparation.

In accordance with the Government orders a grantee gets free and unrestricted proprietary rights on payment of the full amount of the purchase-money. Some of the Jhelum Disappointed Grantees tried to sell their grants before even taking over possession. Especially the Anglo-Indian Grantees and those belonging to the North-West Frontier Province have privately entered into negotiations with the would-be purchasers and have settled the transactions. The matter was reported to the authorities and I was directed not to enter up any mutations till orders of Government are received.

Orders were held up pending the issue by Government of forms of conveyances. Orders have now issued to the Colonization Officer that in cases where grantees have paid up the full purchase-money and have obtained proprietary-right by the deed of conveyance, there is no objection to sanctioning mutations as far as Government is concerned.

H. A. CASSON.

The grantees are keenly waiting for the orders and if no restrictions are placed on these transactions a large number of sales is likely to take place.

8. *Mutation cases.*—No mutation cases were entered up during the year under report. Of the Jhelum Disappointed Grantees 35 were reported to have died and their successors were nominated in accordance with section 20 of the Colony Act and Commissioner's sanction obtained in each case.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—On the introduction of the Upper Chenab Canal irrigation, revision of the assessment of the proprietary estates transferred from Montgomery to the Lyallpur District by Punjab Government notification No. 222, dated the 11th March 1915, was undertaken. *Killabandi* was done at Government expense in all the 90 villages in Zone B. The proprietors of the remaining 23 villages in Zone C refused to pay the estimated cost and the work could not be done.

Killabandi work was done under the supervision of the Colonization Officer assisted by a *Naib-Tahsildar* deputed by the Commissioner, Multan Division.

10. *Village sites.*—In view of the special features of the *chaks* in the Upper Chenab Colony, especially the peasant *chaks* which have only *kharif* irrigation it would not be practicable to insist upon the construction of houses on scales so elaborate as those adopted in the older colonies. I therefore suggested plans which, bearing in mind the sanitary principles, would answer the requirements of a peasant agriculturist and cost less than almost all the designs adopted elsewhere. My proposals for plans of village *abadis* and houses (letter No. 40, dated the 13th February 1915) were sanctioned by Commissioner who, moreover, directed that grantees were to be encouraged not to build houses in the common village *abadi*. Some of the colonists are building houses on their lands and it will take long before village *abadis* are populated. Grantees of the *kharif* area were just making preparations for building houses, but the canal water has ceased to run and it is not likely that any houses will be built during the next half year. So far 571 *ahatas* have been alloted for building houses and shops. It is not proposed to charge any ground rent. Prices at the rates at which agricultural lands are to be given will be charged.

In the village sites tanks, shops, *kamins'* quarters, wells and *aruris* have been provided for. Sites for graveyards and burning grounds have also been reserved at a distance from the proposed *abadis* except in a few villages sold by auction in which no area was left for such purposes.

In such cases the purchasers are supposed themselves to set aside the necessary area for such purposes.

H. A. CASSON.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No appointments were made during the year under report. I am just now selecting men to work as *lambardars* on probation for one year in the *chaks* in which allotments have been nearly completed.

12. *Census.*—It would be premature to arrive at any conclusions at present. The Peasant Grantees have either cultivated the land themselves or have leased it to the *Janglis* of the neighbouring proprietary villages. In the *chaks* belonging to the auction sale purchasers and the Jhelum Disappointed Grantees, Sikh and Arain tenants from Gurdaspur, Jullundur and Sialkot Districts have immigrated. The demand for tenants is at present very keen. The tenants generally pay half *batai* and half the Government demands.

13. *Towns and markets.*—There are no towns and markets in the Colony and none are under consideration at present. Colonists of the Sayyadwala Rakhs depend upon the Jaranwala market and those of the *rakhs* in the Sharakpur Tahsil have resort to Warburton and Nankana markets.

This is hardly correct. There will probably be a market at Sheikhupura.

H. A. CASSON.

14. *Communications.*—The Upper Chenab Colony lands, being a collection of a number of isolated plots, spread over more than 60 miles, the construction of proper roads would be a difficult task. The proposal to connect the Nankana-Lahore Road with Colony *chaks* is before the district board and correspondence with the Canal Department *re* culverts and roads within the Colony *chaks* is in hand. It will take some time before final decisions are arrived at. The main Railway line from Lahore to Peshawar runs close to the *rakhs* near Muridke. The Lahore-Shorkot Railway line is within 4 or 5 miles.

of the Mahandevi group of *rakhs*. It is abroad that the opening of a new railway line from Jaranwala to the Ravi Bridge will probably facilitate communication to some of the *rakhs* under colonization.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—There are no remarks of special interest for the year under report.

Kharif 1915 was the first harvest of permanently allotted cultivation and was on the whole a success so far as canal irrigation is concerned. Irrigation was stopped by the middle of October and the late sown rice crops suffered to some extent. For the ensuing *rabi warabandi* system has been adopted.

At first the water-courses would not hold water and *nakas* were unusually numerous. A number of water-courses were found to be wrong in levels and had to be changed. Representations had to be made from time to time to the Canal Officers and the action taken by them was prompt.

For want of accommodation two small *kothris* in a corner of the district board *sarai* are being occupied for the Colony Office, while the other corner is being used for private residence. This is far from satisfactory.

I shall be going to the Colony on tour after Christmas and will look into this.

H. A. CASSON.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.*—No remarks.

17. *Establishments.*—(*a*) I took charge of the Colony work from *Rai Bahadur Lala* Gauri Shankar, I.S.O., Sub-Divisional Officer, in January 1915.

(*b*) There is only one Colony *Naib-Tahsildar* to work under the Colonization Officer.

M. Sa'adat Ali, Officiating *Naib-Tahsildar*, worked in the Colony up to 3rd June 1915 and was succeeded by *Chaudhari* Muhammad Ismail.

(*c*) Only one Field *Kanungo* was sanctioned for one year and was employed with effect from 1st May 1915. Five *patwaris* in the Colony *chak* of the Gujranwala District borne on the District *patwaris* Establishment are working under the Colonization Officer.

For the *rakhs* in the Lyallpur District, five temporary *patwaris* were sanctioned for one year from 1st April 1915.

(*d*) The head-quarters office consists of—

One Reader
One *Ahlmad*
One Colony Clerk

} borne on the District Establishment.

The only office hand sanctioned from the Upper Chenab Colony budget is one *Mohasib* temporarily employed on Rs. 25 a month.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Chenab Canal, Tahsil Sharakpur	*57,093	54,417	54,090	20,977	33,113
2	Upper Chenab Canal, Tahsil Jaranwala	30,597	28,655	28,355	20,363	7,992
	Total ...	87,690	83,072	82,445	41,340	41,105

*Includes 21,761 acres of Rakhs Chhaoni Kuthiala and Baoli Lehna Singh not yet measured because the Canal Department are not ready with their water-courses, etc.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1914-15.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.		
	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Sharakpur Tahsil.	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Jaranwala Tahsil.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1915	20,977	20,363	41,340

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1914-15.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Sharakpur Tahsil	*Kharif* 1914...	Permanent allotment is counted from *kharif* 1915.		1,869	7
	Rabi 1915 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1,869	7
Jaranwala Tahsil	*Kharif* 1914...	...	...	161	10
	Rabi 1915 ...	...	...	79	19
	Total ...	...	...	240	14
Total ...	...	...	...	2,109	8

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

—	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstandings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	4,46,328	2,30,027	...	...	6,76,355	4,46,328	2,30,027	...	...	6,76,355	...	...	...	...	...	
Future demand	5,38,202	2,09,129	...	...	7,47,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	9,84,530	4,39,156	...	...	14,23,686	4,46,328	2,30,027	...	...	6,76,355	...	...	...	...	...	

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1916.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1916.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1917.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation), No. 4556, dated 5th March 1917.

READ—

Letter No. 351—325-L.-4, dated 29th January 1917, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioners' remarks, the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1916.

REMARKS.—During the year the Government of India agreed to the exclusion of the Lower Chenab and Chunian colonies from the scope of the annual report on colonization operations in the Punjab. The process of allotment within these colonies had been completed, and they had reached a stage of development which put them on a level with the older districts of the province. The Lower Jhelum colony is in consequence the only one of the older colonies dealt with in this year's report. Here the majority of the grants are held on horse-breeding conditions, and grantees are not entitled to acquire proprietary rights, facts which, as the Financial Commissioner points out, must always place this colony in a position of special tutelage and give rise to problems from which an ordinary district is free. This is clearly illustrated by the difficulty, to which attention has been particularly attracted during the past year, of arranging for the management of mares on the estates of minors holding on horse-breeding conditions. The number of such minors is so large that the question is of considerable importance to the Army Remount Department, but His Honour agrees with Mr. Maynard that the management of three or four hundred petty estates is not an obligation which the Court of Wards can well undertake. He is disposed to concur that the best solution of the difficulty will be found in an amendment of the Colonies Act, so as to provide for leasing out of a portion of a minor's grant to some person who will assume responsibility for the care of the mares. Definite proposals for legislation on these lines have just been received and are now under consideration. It is clear from the figures given in the report that horse-breeding conditions impose so slight a financial burden on the grantee that we are fully justified in enforcing the terms strictly. The average price realised by the sale of squares held on horse-breeding conditions was, for the second year in succession, higher than that of squares to which no such conditions are attached, and there can be little doubt that the most successful breeders make a substantial profit out of their young stock.

The general average realised by the sale of occupancy rights was well maintained at about Rs. 170 per acre,—a figure approximately equal to the price obtained by the sale of full proprietary rights by auction in the Lower Bari Doab canal, and only Rs. 2 per acre less than the general selling value of land throughout the province.

2. The year was one of somewhat chequered prosperity for the Lower Jhelum colonists. The main kharif staple, cotton, was a failure owing to boll-worm and drought, and there was some scarcity of fodder, but the rabi of 1916 was an excellent harvest, the area sown and the yield both being abundant. The report states that the amount of fodder available for cattle was sufficient, but the Superintendent of the Army Remount Department gives, as one of the reasons for the great decline in the number of yearlings bought by his department during the year, the fact that scarcity of fodder operated against the proper development of young stock. Another reason was the raising of the age limit from 9 to 12 months. In all only 294 colts and fillies were bought as compared with 438 in the previous year, and the year was not a successful one from the point of view of horse-breeding. A notable feature in the crop returns is the increasing popularity of the rabi. The canal was constructed on the assumption that the proportion of kharif to rabi would be 2 : 3. But in the year under report kharif sowings were only 23 per cent. against 77 per cent. in the rabi. These figures prove that the tract is more suited for spring crops, and the fact that 30 per cent. of the kharif sowings

failed to mature—though the circumstances were exceptional—and only 6 per cent. of the rabi, goes to confirm that view. The question is important as affecting the capacity of the canal to pass adequate rabi supplies.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that a satisfactory solution will be found to the problem created by the impending reductions of the water-supply in the Sobhaga tract, and he invites the Financial Commissioner's attention to the remark in paragraph 17 of the report that the Collector is not kept informed of proposals to alter the irrigation arrangements. He is glad to notice that the new tahsil buildings at Bhalwal are approaching completion, and presumes that the tahsil head-quarters will soon be transferred from Bhera to this more central locality. His Honour agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the District Board, whose income is one of the largest in the province, should be able to keep the unmetalled roads within colony limits in proper repair. Proper provision should be made for this purpose before the Board incurs fresh obligations by converting unmetalled into metalled roads. The Lieutenant-Governor heartily agrees with Mr. Maynard as to the desirability of further reducing administrative intervention in petty details.

4. The remaining colonies with which the report deals are the three served by the Triple Canal project. Of these the Upper Jhelum colony with a colonisable area of only about 45,000 acres is the smallest and presents no feature of particular interest. About two-thirds of the available area have now been allotted, including about 4,000 acres granted in reward of services to the criminal administration in the Rawalpindi division, and 7,200 acres for an irrigated plantation. It is hoped that irrigation will begin in the current year, and as the land is of good quality and favourably situated, effective colonisation should be speedy.

5. In the Upper Chenab colony 24,000 acres out of a total allotable area of 81,000 acres still remain to be distributed. The allotment of the perennially irrigated area was practically concluded during the year, and considerable progress was also made with the area which receives kharif irrigation only. This appears to be the Cinderella of the Punjab colonies, and in reviewing last year's report the Lieutenant-Governor emphasised the necessity of liberal treatment. The present report is somewhat pessimistic as to the chances of successfully colonising the area which receives irrigation in one harvest only. It would appear that the hopes which were entertained as to the possibility of growing rabi crops with the aid of only a first and a final watering were unduly optimistic, and that these waterings must be supplemented by well irrigation. In the meantime the colonists can hardly be expected to maintain themselves and their families on a grant of one square apiece, of which only some 6 or 7 acres receive canal water in the kharif, and it is not surprising that there are many absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that Mr. Maynard's recent tour will enable him to formulate proposals for putting matters on a more satisfactory footing.

6. In the Lower Bari Doab colony the year has been one of substantial progress, though it was found necessary to call a halt in the disposal of unallotted peasant grants owing to the anticipated shortage of colonisable land. A resurvey of the land in the colony area has shown that the commanded culturable area amounts to about 320,000 acres less than was originally estimated. A considerable proportion of this consists of saline lands not immediately culturable by ordinary methods, and it may be hoped that eventually these lands will be rendered fit for colonisation by the methods of reclamation initiated by Mr. Barnes which have proved so successful on a small scale near Lyallpur. Experiments on the same lines have lately been commenced near Montgomery, and the results so far obtained are encouraging. Investigation is also being made into the possibilities of irrigating uncommanded land by means of hydro-electric power,—a project with great potentialities. Meanwhile, however, some portions of the original scheme of colonization must be postponed, at any rate for a time, and the provision for ordinary peasant grants must be considerably reduced.

7. Fortunately most of the special features of the scheme have already been provided for, and the past year has seen the allotment of the fourth of the large cattle farms—in this case for breeding Montgomery cattle—and a beginning made in the allotment of the hereditary landed gentry grants. During his recent tour in the colony the Lieutenant-Governor had an opportunity of seeing nearly all the grants made for special objects, including Major Vanrenen's stud at Renala, Mr. Conville's cotton farm at Montgomery, Sardar Jogindra Singh's steam-ploughing grant at Yusafwala, the Government oat-hay farm, and the cattle-breeding grants held by Khan Bahadur Risaldar-Major Fazldad Khan and Chaudhri Allahdad Khan. In all of these His Honour was met by proofs of successful enterprise and up-to-date management, which cannot fail to be an object lesson to the surrounding colonists.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor, like the Financial Commissioner, was much impressed with the changed appearance of the countryside since his previous visit to the colony some two years ago. The eastern part of the tract especially now has a look of settled prosperity with comfortable *abadis*, ample irrigation and excellent crops. Further west, where the soil is less fertile, the advance has naturally been slower. But the colonists on the whole are now a sturdy lot, competent to cope with initial difficulties and keen to make the most of their opportunities. Many of the larger estates are rightly setting an example by providing comfortable quarters for their tenants though the report mentions some conspicuous defaulters in this respect, notably the military authorities in charge of the oat-hay farm. Mr. Joseph has done much to encourage the spirit of corporate village life, and here again he has received valuable assistance from some of the larger estates. Tree-planting in villages is being carefully and on the whole successfully fostered, but roadside arboriculture has not so far been very satisfactory and demands more attention on the part of the District Board. The avenues on the canal boundary roads are generally doing well, and His Honour is glad to see that other varieties than the *kikar* and *shisham* have found favour.

9. In all 75,387 acres were allotted during the year including 14,442 acres sold by auction. The average price realized at the auctions—Rs. 179 per acre for land irrigated by flow—was lower than in the previous year, but the quality of the land was on the whole inferior and the price also suffered from the attempt to sell too much at once. There was, however, a satisfactory recovery in price at the auctions held on the 1st March 1917, 8,570 acres being sold at an average of Rs. 229 per acre. The highest price realised for a single lot averaged Rs. 412 per acre.

No less than 581 peasant squares had to be resumed for evasion of the residence condition, the worst offenders in this respect being the grantees who were relatives of the Lower Jhelum canal horse-breeders. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that strict compliance with the residence condition must be enforced, if the colony is to be a success. Nearly one-half of the area that can at present be considered culturable and irrigable has now been allotted. The progress made during the year covered by the report is best illustrated by the increase in cultivation from 137,909 to 236,451 acres. The increase is entirely in the permanently allotted area, as temporary cultivation has declined. The agricultural conditions of the year were on the whole favourable, and the allowance for failed crops on permanently allotted land fell from 22 to 12½ per cent., mainly owing to the better working of the canal. Some surprisingly fine outturns of cotton and wheat are quoted by Mr. Joseph in paragraph 4 of his report, where he also gives some striking figures illustrating the high rents now obtainable for good land. The American cotton known as 4-F. and Punjab 11 wheat are rapidly becoming more popular, and the demand for seed is continually increasing. The colony is fortunate in having received valuable advice and practical assistance from the Agricultural Department from the start, and with an Assistant Director of Agriculture stationed at Montgomery and many large farms on which up-to-date methods of cultivation are employed, it is certain that the colony is destined to take a prominent place in the agricultural progress of the Punjab. In particularly it promises to be particularly suitable for the

growth of improved varieties of cotton, and at his recent visit the Lieutenant-Governor was informed of several cases in which the cotton crop had been sold for Rs. 2,000 per rectangle or Rs. 80 an acre.

10. The programme of road construction is steadily progressing, and 103 miles of unmetalled and 6 miles of metalled road were completed during the year in the Montgomery District. In Multan 205 miles of unmetalled roads have now been constructed and some metalling done on the approaches to the Khanewal Mandi. The new town of Okara is growing rapidly, and sites have been sold at Chichawatni. Plans for towns and markets at Khanewal, Mian Chanun and Jahanian have also been sanctioned. In Montgomery itself several new buildings have been erected, and the trim lawns and hedges add much to the amenities of the place. But a good deal remains to be done, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently requested the Consulting Architect to visit the place and to draw up, in consultation with the local officers, a scheme for disposing to the best advantage of the numerous vacant sites that still remain.

11. The campaign against corruption among the subordinate officials in the colony is yielding good results: the Irrigation Department has issued orders on the lines recommended by the Colonization Officer, to which reference was made in paragraph 8 of His Honour's review of last year's report, and action has been taken in several instances against corrupt officials.

12. Mr. Joseph's report is, like its predecessors, full of interest and gives a vivid picture of the colony and of the varied and difficult problems with which he has had to deal. Mr. Joseph is about to resign his appointment on proceeding on well-earned leave, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer has recently had an opportunity of publicly stating in a Darbar held at Montgomery how much the colony which is how firmly established owes to his unfailing tact, resourcefulness and devotion to duty. The task of settling and administering a great canal colony of over a million acres is one that calls for the highest administrative qualities, and Mr. Joseph has shown that he possesses these in no less degree than the distinguished officers whose names are associated with the great and prosperous Chenab and Jhelum colonies.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2297 CS—209—8-3-17—SGPP Lahore.

No. 351—325-L-4.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, the 29th January 1917.

FROM

NAWAB MALIK TALIB MEHDI KHAN,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Annual Reports on Colonization Operations in the Punjab for the year ending the 30th September 1916, with a note by the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S., who is separately dealing with minor points in the report which appear to require explanation or orders.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

TALIB MEHDI KHAN,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

805 FC—356-2-2-17—SGPP Lahore.

Financial Commissioner's note on the reports of the Punjab Colonies for the year ending the 30th September 1916.

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

1. The existence of horse-breeding conditions in a large portion of the grants in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, and the consequent withholding of the privilege of acquiring proprietary rights from all the grantees, places the area permanently in a position of special tutelage and makes an addition, the full extent of which has not hitherto been realised, to the normal administrative work of the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur. Colony conditions are here permanent, with all their inevitable accompaniments of fines, confiscations, and official intervention in matters which are elsewhere left alone. The height of absurdity is reached when the Deputy Commissioner is required to pass orders on the appointment of village menials, and Mr. Maynard welcomes the suggestion of the Commissioner that steps should be taken to get rid of miscellaneous grantees, kamins in particular, and would be glad to carry the principle of minimising administrative intervention a great deal farther.

2. An illustration of the administrative peculiarities of the Colony is given by the difficulty of arranging for the management of the mares in the estates of minors holding horse-breeding grants. It is inequitable and inefficacious, to fine the minors, still more so to confiscate the minor's land, for default by the minor's guardian. But the minor's guardian is beyond the reach of executive punishment. There are between three and four hundred minor horse-breeders, so that a considerable interest of the Army Remount Department is at stake in the proper management of their mares. If the estate be brought under the Guardian and Wards Act, the District Judge will do his best to see that the minor's interests are looked after, but cannot, it would seem, be expected to show attention to the horse-breeding side of the minor's engagements. It was suggested to the Financial Commissioner by the Army Remount Department (which declared its own inability to look after minors' mares) that he should take all these estates under the management of the Court of Wards. At present the Court of Wards supervises fifty estates having an average income of half a lakh of rupees apiece. The Financial Commissioner was unwilling to add to this the obligation of supervising three to four hundred petty estates, each having an income of 500—1,000 rupees, and was doubtful whether the existing Court of Wards Act could be regarded as covering such an undertaking. The proposal now under consideration is that the Colonisation Act should be amended by providing for the leasing out of a portion of a minor's grant to some person who will accept the obligation of looking after the mares. It is suggested that this should be so extended as to enable the Financial Commissioner to authorise the leasing out of a similar fraction of the grant of any horse-breeder who has made persistent default in the observance of his conditions. Such compulsory leasing out is a far milder punishment than the confiscation of a whole grant, and the adoption of the plan, if found feasible in its details, will remove some of the existing administrative difficulties in the system. The leasing out of portions of minors' grants has already been practised as an executive measure, without legal authorisation, and without a recognised establishment for looking after the leases: but inconvenient results generally follow from attempts to do things in this way, and such inconvenient results have not been altogether avoided in Shahpur.

3. The subject of horse-breeding in the Colony is dealt with in the annual report of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, and no remarks upon it are required, except that the civil authorities, and in particular Lieutenant-Colonel Popham Young, C.I.E., Commissioner, Rawalpindi, show a warm interest in its success, which is fully appreciated, it is believed, by the Department. Rupees 2,030 were inflicted in fines upon horse-breeding grantees. Trouble has been experienced, in consequence of impending reductions of the water-supply, with the horse-breeders of the tract known as the Jangal Sobhaga, who have asked either to have their grants increased, or to be

relieved of their horse-breeding conditions, or to be transferred elsewhere. Mr. Maynard believes that the matter is capable of being dealt with by graduating the proposed reduction of the Canal supply, according to the principles which are fully accepted by Government in dealing with canal irrigated tracts outside the Colonies, and by other palliatives: and has declined to consider either abrogation of horse-breeding terms or the transfer of the grantees elsewhere.

4. The communications of the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony are, it will be noted, the subject of complaint, and the pecuniary difficulties of the District Board are cited as accounting for the bad state of the unmetalled roads. Communications are beyond doubt the weakest point in the arrangements of these older Colonies, but the Shahpur District Board ought not to be unable to provide for the adequate repair of the roads which exist. The Commissioner will be asked to have comprehensive proposals prepared for putting the unmetalled communications of the tract put upon a proper footing and adequately maintained. Metalling must, no doubt, wait, and be extended gradually.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

5. The shortage of good land suitable for colonisation has been ascertained to be something like 300,000 acres on the figures of the original project, or more than one-fourth of the whole: and it has been decided that portions of the project must be suspended or provisionally abandoned. Thus, out of 175,000 acres intended for allotment in rectangles on horse-breeding terms, a reduction of 90,000 has been provisionally made: the area available for auction sale has been reduced by 55,000 acres; and other modifications have been made to lessen the commitments of Government. The problem of making good a portion of the deficiency is being approached from two points of view. On the one hand, it is hoped to make uncommanded land available for colonisation by means of hydro-electric schemes. On the other, the methods of reclamation practised with success upon alkali lands in the experimental farm near Lyallpur will, it is hoped, be applicable to large areas of the bad land in the Montgomery and Multan Districts. Mr. Barnes, Principal of the Lyallpur College, assisted by Mr. Blaker, Executive Engineer, has begun the local work. If the substantial sum required for the capital outlay on plant can be provided, there is reason to expect that the anticipated shortage of good land will be very materially reduced. The hard and entirely or almost entirely sterile soil known as Bara will present special difficulties and the area of this is, unfortunately, large.

6. The Financial Commissioner who has recently toured through the Colony from one end to the other has been agreeably surprised by the progress made, though there is a marked difference in this respect between the east and the west of the Colony, largely in consequence of the superiority of the soil in the former and the greater facility with which lands are taken up there. Masonry buildings and wells are still not numerous, but compounds are well walled in; there are few unsightly and unwholesome pits in them, tanks are generally dug, manure well-removed from the village site, trenches generally ready for tree-planting and, not infrequently, young trees already starting in them. Shopkeepers are generally established, and carts available, at all events in the eastern part of the tract, either on hire or otherwise for the conveyance of produce to market. Very substantial progress has been made in the construction of unmetalled roads. Mr. Joseph very justly takes credit for the increased look of orderliness, the settled look of the villages, and the better clearance of the fields. Jangli grantees are beginning to cultivate with their own hands (though, in some cases, it would seem they employ tenants simply because they do not know how to set about the work themselves) and their village sites are often very creditable to them. The period of stress which led to the departure from the Colony in the summer of 1915 of the more easily discouraged settlers has passed, and most if not all of the fugitives have returned. Indebtedness is a matter of complaint in some quarters, but it does not appear to exceed the normal requirements of cultivators settling upon new lands, and would be largely wiped off by a couple of good harvests, though the immigrant shopkeepers from Jhang are said to be very hard creditors. There have been no complaints of criminal persecution of the new settlers, such as were received in the early days of the Lower Chenab Colony, but habitual criminals from the other side of the Ravi have caused some trouble by cattle-lifting and burglary in the eastern part of the Colony.

7. Great stress has been laid and rightly laid upon the enforcement of residence: which is the key-stone of successful colonisation. In other respects, there has been a judicious abstention from recourse to confiscation and executive punishment, and what has been achieved appears to the Financial Commissioner to have been achieved by tactful and conciliatory methods. Refusal to build houses has not infrequently been punished, and severe measures have also been taken against the employment of tenants from the riverain tract.

8. The worst abadis, 17 in number, are those on the Oathay Farm, where nothing has yet been done to establish permanent habitations for the tenants, because money has not yet been provided for the purpose by the Army Department. The situation is an awkward one for the Colonisation Officer, for his duty requires him to punish adjoining colonists for omissions which must be allowed to pass in an estate owned by Government. The worst cultivation seen by the Financial Commissioner, far worse than that of any Jangli grantee, was on the land of certain wards' estates where the soil was left so uneven that the distribution of the water had not been preperly effected.

9. One of the less satisfactory features of the Colony is the existence of a large number of grants of less than a rectangle. There is very wide variation in the productivity of the land and, though half a rectangle of really good land, even with only 65 per cent. of annual irrigation, provides fully adequate subsistence, this is not so where the land is poor or the water-supply precarious. The compensatory grantees have, ordinarily, only half a rectangle apiece, and Mr. Joseph is now considering the possibility of increasing their grants where the land is bad and the colonists have shown themselves deserving. Grants even smaller than this are held by the Od settlers (who have shown themselves unsatisfactory and are certainly not entitled to any special consideration, as they have a professional objection to stopping breaches which may be a source of lucrative employment when enlarged), and by local Janglis and Hitharis, to whom allotments were made on the scale of so many acres for each adult in the family. These local settlers have in many cases land of their own, or supplementary means of livelihood, such as service and cattle-keeping. But where division of a family has taken place subsequent to allotment, grants as small as 5 killas apiece are found, and these are inadequate for subsistence. The question is complicated by the existence of a considerable number of very insistent claimants who have yet received nothing. Mr. Maynard thinks that the questions of increasing both the number of the grants and the area of some of them will require consideration, when the measures specified in the opening paragraph of this note have made more land available.

10. The Irrigation Officers have had to battle against special difficulties: long closures in consequence of repairs to the Upper Jhelum Canal and the needs of the Lower Chenab: and awkward gaps in the geographical continuity of the demand for water, caused by the large proportion of bad soil, the postponement of the military reward grants, and other special temporary conditions. It is natural that there should be complaints from the people of the shortness of the water-supply, but these complaints are at all events in part due to the fact that, not realising that the supply was calculated for 65 per cent. of the culturable commanded area, they often put far too large an area under crop. At the present time, they are gambling upon the chance of rain for their wheat, much of which must perish if reliance be placed entirely upon the canal supply. On the other hand, Mr. Maynard understands that the gap in the continuity of the demand caused by the unexpected removal of Gujrat compensatory grantees to the Upper Jhelum Canal caused the water of one of the subsidiary channels of Distributary 10-R to be poured out in waste over the country side.

11. Mr. Maynard was present at an auction, conducted by the Agricultural Department, where 1,250 maunds of American cotton of the 4-F variety, having an admixture of not more than 1 per cent. of country cotton, fetched no less than Rs. 17-1-0 per maund: and prices of Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for similar lots were commonly obtained. These auctions were watched by a throng of cultivators, who must have carried away with them some very definite lessons: of the value of pure seed and the practical benefits of a good selection. The results of such lessons have already shown themselves. The demand for seed of 4-F cotton, the variety selected by the Economic Botanist at Lyallpur, is

considerably in excess of the supply, and the cultivator who wishes to get hold of it in sufficient quantities needs a friend at court. The completeness with which the popularity of the variety has established itself in the Lower Bari Doab Colony is shown by the interesting fact that many shopkeepers have independently imported the seed from Lyallpur. On the Lower Bari Doab, as formerly in the Lower Chenab Colony, the cultivator has evidently been shaken out of his old rut in moving away from his old surroundings, and not the least valuable and far-reaching consequence of the growth of the Canal Colonies is this mental awakening.

12. After the auction of 1914, which gave an average of Rs. 275 per acre for the lands sold, it was calculated by the Financial Commissioner that Rs. 240 per acre was more nearly the true average market value for flow land. The auction of 1916 yielded only Rs. 179 per acre for flow land, a price which was probably unduly low. Auctions are so much affected by temporary conditions, and the real knowledge of the bidders regarding the value of the lands for which they make their offers is so slight, that they afford a less valuable test of the true market value of land than has sometimes been supposed. A comparison of particular cases of the profits obtained on areas of which the prices are on record shows very wide differences. In one case cited by Mr. Joseph for instance the purchaser obtains less than 3½ per cent. on his outlay, in the next 10 per cent. The variations in the productivity of the soils are great, and only the actual experience of cropping will disclose the value of a particular area. Mr. Joseph's task in fixing the market value for those privileged persons who are permitted to purchase otherwise than at auction is, therefore, a very difficult one. Sometimes, it is necessary to be severe with influential men, and there has been an instance of the confiscation of the land purchased by a capitalist whose range of powerful acquaintances extends over two provinces.

13. Mr. Maynard most cordially endorses Colonel Powney Thompson's commendation of Mr. Joseph, who has now submitted his last annual report and takes a well-earned furlough in the spring. In particular, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the tact, firmness, and good temper with which Mr. Joseph has dealt with the multitudes who present themselves before him. They practice every device to disturb his judgment: from the importunity of the candidate zaildar, with a sheaf of commendatory letters, who steals upon him as he lies still drowsy in his bed at dawn, to the more subtle stratagems of rich and influential gentlemen. Mr. Joseph has listened to them all, and held a level course.

14. Mr. Maynard endorses also the Colonisation Officer's appreciation of the work of Mr. R. D. Thomson and the other members of his staff.

Upper Chenab Colony.

15. In regard to the Upper Chenab Colony, which he has not yet visited, Mr. Maynard has nothing to add to the Colonisation Officer's report and the marginal notes printed with it, except that it appears certain that a mistake was made in fixing the unit of allotment for land irrigated in the kharif season only so low as 1 rectangle, and the Commissioner is being consulted with a view to the reopening of the question.

Upper Jhelum Colony.

16. Certain matters, such as the construction of additional roads and the reconsideration of thana boundaries and police arrangements, evidently demand attention, but the Financial Commissioner is not prepared to make any further comments upon the Report till he has had an opportunity of touring through the tract as he hopes to do in February next.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Financial Commissioner.

The 12th January 1917.

370 FC—356—2-2-17—SGPP Lahore.

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—Occupancy rights in 60½ squares were sold for Rs. 2,96,800 by horse-breeding grantees and in 9½ squares for Rs. 45,800 by non-horse-breeding grantees: this gives an average sale price per square of Rs. 4,906 in the former case and Rs. 4,821 in the latter. The difference is slight, and is due to the difference in quality of land and not to the burden of horse-breeding conditions, which may be regarded as practically negligible; in fact the abadkars who fulfil the conditions even find their horse-breeding grants profitable. During the year one sufedposh ghoripal only sold his grant. Five hundred and seventy-two squares were leased during the year under report against 867 squares in the previous year. The progressive decrease in the number of leases perhaps indicates greater prosperity, as most of them are in reality mortgages. As mortgages are not permissible under the conditions of the grant the colonists lease their land as a means of clearing off their debts.

If horse-breeding conditions are a burden they are a burden only when the soil is bad or water-supply inadequate.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—19-11-16.

Captain Gordon's calculation is that the additional expense entailed upon a horse-breeder, who keeps one mare, averages Rs. 40—50 per annum, not including the cost of replacements. The most successful horse-breeders perhaps make it pay. On the average, the horse-breeding condition unquestionably entails a diminution of profit.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Financial Commissioner.

Wells.—Six wells were sunk during the year under report: one in Bhera Tahsil and 5 in Sargodha. The water is generally brackish, and is made fit for use by running canal water into it. Zakhiras and roadside avenues have been made over to district board and are supervised by a Superviser and Jamadars. Punishment by fine and confiscation is imposed in cases of negligence. One darakhtapal died heirless: his grant was resumed, and his trees were put in charge of Beldars. Another darakhtpal's grant was confiscated for negligence and breach of conditions and made over to two lambardars of surrounding chaks.

The following detail will show the fines realized during the year on service grantees for breach of conditions:—

	Rs.
Zakhiradars and darakhtpals	115
Horse-breeding grantees	2,030
Non-horse-breeding grantees	20
Total ...	2,165

The following statement shows the progress of horse-breeding during the year:—

Year.	Mares covered.	Foals born.	Young stock purchased.	Percentage of foals to covering.
1914-15	3,499	1,968	438	56·24
1915-16	3,501	1,918	294	54·78

The percentage of foals to coverings shows a drop of 1·46 from last year's figures. The total number of coverings shows a rise, being 250 more than last year. The total number of foals produced is 50 less than last year.

The very bad outbreak of plague during the covering season of 1915 accounts for this falling off. The numbers purchased show a large falling off. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, in his annual report explains that this falling off is due to the following definite causes and does not indicate any set back in the colony :—

(*a*) To the minimum age limit having been raised from 9 to 12 months. The April and May foalings of the previous year being thus excluded from the bag.

(*b*) The great scarcity of fodder which operated against the proper development of young stock.

(*c*) The very small number of fillies (*viz.*, 5), purchased, all suitable fillies being required for replacements.

3. *Allotment.*—New allotments were almost exclusively for the extension of the area of regimental horse-runs from 750 to 1,500 acres each.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The following chaks and areas were vacated :—

		Acres.
(1)	14 S. B. whole chak	896
(2)	39 N. B. „	1,404
(3)	31 N. B. „	1,216
(4)	70 N. B. one civil grantee	58
(5)	25 N. B.	881
(6)	21 N. B.	840
(7)	6 N. B.	784
(8)	109 N. B.	56
(9)	Miscellaneous grants of the above chaks. Besides such as Lambardari Kamins, etc.	241
(10)	3 darakhtpals and one Notified Area Committee's Kamin's grant vacated	90
	Total ...	6,466

The area allotted was as follows :—

	Acres.
22nd Cavalry, Chak No. 6 N. B.	703
21st „ „ „ 31 „	768
19th Lancers „ „ 21 „	742
16th Cavalry „ „ 39 „	700
5th „ „ „ 39 „	584
2nd Lancers „ „ 14 S. B.	743
25th Cavalry „ „ 25 N. B.	549
8th „ „ „ 70 „	58
Sale by fixed price	41
Allotment to three zakhiradars	21
One lambardar as Lambardari square	16
One darakhtpal grant	28
Two infantry grantees in Chak No. 25 N. B.	83
Total ...	5,036

The total allotted area in the Colony is now as follows :—

	Name of grant.	*Acres.*
(1)	Cavalry Abadkar Ghoripal	28,933
(2)	Abadkar Ghoripal	159,693
(3)	Cavalry Sufedposh Ghoripal	6,925
(4)	Sufedposh Ghoripal	15,354
(5)	Private stud farm grantees	6,754
(6)	Infantry grantees	29,370
(7)	Civil grantees	23,194
(8)	Janglis...	59,816
(9)	Miscellaneous	64,173
(10)	Army Remount	20,068
(11)	Regimental Stud farm	13,311
(12)	Seed farm	170
(13)	Proprietary	6,609
(14)	Towns	473
	Total ...	434,843

The detail of heading No. 9 miscellaneous is—

		Acres.
(1)	Lambardari	7,099
(2)	Kamins	10,744
(3)	Zakhiradars	2,183
(4)	Government Zakhiras	1,079
(5)	Darakhtpals	1,196
(6)	Stables	953
(7)	Village sites	9,432
(8)	Graveyards	1,535
(9)	Village roads	5,829
(10)	Trunk roads	3,713
(11)	Water-courses	7,276
(12)	Canals	13,134
	Total ...	64,173

The policy should be, I think, to get rid of these miscellaneous grantees—kamins in particular—by degrees as opportunities offer.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—19-11-16.

I fully concur. The extent to which colony conditions and colony control still subsist in the Lower Jhelum Canal area causes a great addition to the work of the district staff with no corresponding advantages. The Commissioner will be asked to suggest methods of reducing these conditions.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Exchanges ought now to be at an end but I recognise that horse-breeding necessities may still occasionally compel them.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Exchanges.—Exchanges amounting to 15 acres were allowed, but as a rule exchanges are not permitted: cases, however, in which land is uncommanded are taken into consideration.

Owing to the land vacated for the extension of the Cavalry Stud Farms there are now about 40 squares of previously allotted land available for allotment. An effort is also being made to ascertain how much of the previous unallotted area is available and fit for allotment.

I have directed a survey of all unallotted land in the Colony surplus to charagah requirements. We shall then have, with reference to such areas, to consider not only the possibility of irrigation, but also whether water will be available without trenching on the requirements of land already under cultivation. We should dispose of any land fit for cultivation for which water is available.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—19-11-16.

I look to this source as a means of reducing deficiencies elsewhere. They amount to some 5,000 acres, it would seem, on the Upper Jhelum Canal, in addition to the very large deficiency on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

H. J. MAYNARD.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The figures are as below:—

Statment No. III.

	Sown. Acres.	*Matured.* Acres.
Kharif 1915	90,786	63,271
Rabi 1916	299,201	281,912
Total ...	389,987	345,183

The details of important crops sown are—

		Acres.
Kharif 1915 ...	Cotton	36,909
	Sugarcane	4,188
	Maize	10,785
Rabi 1916 ...	Wheat	183,777
	Toria	51,803

The main kharif crop, cotton, failed this year owing to bollworm and drought. A very large rabi area of wheat and toria was sown and the yield of wheat was very good. Fodder for cattle was sufficient during the year.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Only 4 acres were allotted for temporary cultivation.

6.—*Receipts by way of capital.*—As statement No. 4 shews there are only a few items of *nazrana* and acreage rate to be recovered, Rs. 34,124 have been received from Jangli and other grantees of one square for occupancy right at Rs. 2 per acre. It includes the demand reported last year.

Statement No. IV.

This I cannot follow. The recoveries on account of *nazrana* in statement IV amount to Rs. 9,282. These payments on account of the purchase of occupancy rights have apparently not been classed as *nazrana*. What then is the *nazrana*, and where have these payments been shown?

The difference between the occupancy tenant and non-occupancy tenant status has certainly been lost sight of. It is absurd to suppose that holders of irrigated land in this colony cannot pay Rs. 2 per acre in two instalments.

The grants of those neglecting to acquire the occupancy status should be treated as Deputy Commissioner suggests whenever a lapse occurs.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—20-11-16.

Jangli grantees unreasonably ask for suspension of the above demand, perhaps they do not understand the difference between tenancy with occupancy rights and without. It appears necessary that the orders contained in Rule 23 (*b*) of the conditions of non-horse-breeding peasant grantees should be strictly observed. On the death of a tenant the grant should lapse to the Government instead of its being mutated in favour of deceased's successors as has been the practice before the expiry of 5 years.

No doubt owing to the failure of kharif cotton crop last year these men were unable to pay the instalment of this demand, therefore suspension of this demand was sanctioned in some cases.

During the year under report following land was sold either at fixed price or by auction :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chak 48 N. B. 39·375 acres	6,379	12	0
Sargodha 2·03 acres	2,030	0	0
Sargodha Block No. 17, 28 residential Ahatas... ...	20,085	0	0
Sargodha Block No. 20, 27 shops	34,980	0	0
Sargodha Serai, 2 kanals 2⅔ marlas	266	10	8
Sargodha Serai, 3 kanals 13·4 marlas	2,293	12	0
Sillanwali well plot 125 acres	60	0	0
Sargodha Oil Company	202	12	0
Sargodha Sanatan Dharm tank	210	0	0
Total ...	66,507	14	8

There is no doubt that when a tenant who has not acquired a right of occupancy dies, the tenancy lapses, and there can be no claim, as of right, to succeed to the tenancy. It does not, however, follow that Government, acting as a good landlord, should, always and necessarily, decline to renew the grant. Each case ought to be considered upon its merits, and, as a matter of equity and good estate management, the claims of relatives of the deceased tenant should be taken into account.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Financial Commissioner.

7.—*Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquired during the year. Five Ghoripal Abadkars were given occupancy rights. Nearly all Janglis, Civil and Infantry grantees of one square and non-horse-breeding peasant grantees, who have fulfilled the conditions of their grants, have acquired occupancy rights.

No proprietary rights *can* be acquired in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony. It was not found possible to allow this in the case of horse-breeders, and not considered expedient to allow it in the case of others, lest horse-breeders should be galled by the inferiority of their status.

H. J. MAYNARD.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 1,337 including 287 inheritance cases.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—In accordance with the orders contained in Punjab Government No. 35, dated 10th March 1916, the Nahri rates both in Crown chaks and proprietary villages of Sargodha Bar Utla and Bhera Bar was raised by four annas per acre with effect from rabi 1916.

10. *Village sites.*—One hundred and seven residential *ahatas* and 11 shop sites were allotted and 35 residential and 3 shop sites confiscated in the year under report. Residential *ahatas* are not generally given to the men who hold no land in the villages, although they ask for it. Shopkeepers generally try to sell their sites, but this practice is discouraged.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No census took place during the year.

13. *Towns and markets.*—Colony towns, namely Phularwan Notified Area, Bhalwal Notified Area, Sillanwali Notified Area and Sargodha Municipality continue to prosper.

Phularwan in tahsil Bhera.—The vegetable market is complete and in use. A Town Hall is in course of construction. Metalled roads in grain market have not yet been made. Drinking and cattle tanks are complete. The drainage works have not yet been commenced. The health of the town has been good during the year.

Bhalwal in tahsil Bhera.—The new well is being used freely by the people. The new tahsil buildings are in course of construction and will probably be completed by the end of the financial year. There is a great demand for residential sites, and the opening of a new block and the extension of the Notified Area are under consideration. Factories are working satisfactorily. The health of the people has been good.

Sillanwali in tahsil Sargodha.—A Dhobi Ghat and a tank for drinking water have been constructed. The former is being used, but not the latter as there is no outlet for the water ; the matter is, however, receiving attention. A new dispensary was completed in April, and will shortly be opened to the public. Drinking water is very scarce and a small plot of land has been sold to a private person on condition that a drinking well is sunk. This will be very useful for the town people if the venture succeeds and the water is good. The drainage scheme has been completed by the Sanitary Board, and its adoption is under the consideration of the Notified Area Committee. To finance it the Notified Area Committee has applied for permission to introduce a terminal tax. The public health has been good during the year.

Sargodha town.—The auction of two new blocks—one for residential houses and one for shops was—sanctioned by Punjab Government No. 887, dated 2nd May 1916. Twenty-eight house sites were sold and fetched Rs. 20,085 and 27 shop sites fetched Rs 34,980. This gives an average price per house site of 753 rupees and per shop site of Rs. 1,295 as compared with the sanctioned reserve of Rs. 500 and Rs 800, respectively. (1) A plot of land measuring 2 kanals 2⅔ marlas was sold on a fixed price for Rs. 266-10-8 for *Musafar Khana* ; (2) a plot of land 3 kanals 13·4 marlas in area was sold at a fixed price of Rs. 2,293-12-0 for a Serai ; (3) a plot of land measuring 4 kanals 4 marlas, in area was sold for a tank to Sanatan Dharam Sabha for a fixed price of Rs. 210.

Since the transfer of the head-quarters of the district to Sargodha the town has flourished and is rapidly extending. The rents of houses have risen considerably and the population of the town is daily increasing. Many new buildings have been erected. There was no plague during the year, and the health of the people has been generally good. In the Civil Station residential houses for the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Commissioner and Sessions Judge have been built, while the Roman Catholic Mission has erected a combined church house and residence. The Kacheri building has also been completed. The sale of bungalow sites near the Railway Station was sanctioned, and they were auctioned just after the close of the year.

Nikdur.—Sanction was given for the sale of 10 shop sites at Nikdur No auction was, however, held as the decision about the transfer of the Sobhaga horse-breeding grantees was awaited. Now that it has been decided not to transfer them, the auction will take place.

The shops at Bhagtanwala have been resumed and the prices refunded to the purchasers.

Hundewali.—A proposal was submitted for the sale of shop sites at Hundewali. The Financial Commissioners have called for a town planning scheme which is under preparation.

14. *Communications.*—In the Colony only about 60 miles of metalled road exist. The roads were repaired last year at a cost of Rs. 51,000. There is a proposal to metal the following roads :—

(1) Sillanwali Sahiwal.

The first four miles will be metalled during the next few months.

(2) Bhalwal to Bhera.

(3) Phularwan to Salam and then to the boundary of the Gujrat District.

(4) Phularwan to Bhera.

These roads will be metalled when funds are available.

The unmetalled roads are in very bad order, but the District Board is hampered by want of funds.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—*Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The co-operative movement continues to make good progress. Eight new banks were opened during the year under report. The following figures shew the condition of the banks :—

I should like to have particulars of three and four specimen cases of illicit cultivation. Presumably it all takes place in charagah, and it should be made clear whether there is any possibility of *bonâ fide* error. Some system of *nishandihi* would prevent *bonâ fide* error.

H. J. MAYNARD.

	Rs.
Total funds	7,06,167
Loans due by members	5,71,119
Amount of shares	2,16,170
Amount of deposits	1,42,671

Schools.—The total number of schools is 65 as detailed in last year's report. The colonists are alive to the need of education, and are always ready to subscribe for extra educational facilities. The Sikh community has again asked for a plot to be allotted to them in Sargodha at a fixed price for a Khalsa High School. The matter is being considered.

That there should be as much illicit cultivation as there is, is a mystery to me. A man cultivates land which is not his either because he thinks that he will reap the crop and no one will object, or because he is under the mistaken impression that the land is his. Surely by this time all colonists should know that illicit cultivation must be detected, and will not be overlooked. And by this time every man should be clear as to his boundaries. In every case of illicit cultivation it seems to me that the patwari must be at the bottom of it (*a*) mischievously or (*b*) carelessly.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—19-11-16.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

Illicit cultivation.—A sum of Rs. 2,257 was realized as fines for illicit cultivation as against Rs. 3,565 last year. Such cultivation is naturally decreasing. There was no epidemic during the year.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

17. *Establishments.*—Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the colony till 4th January 1916, when Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was invested with powers of a Collector under certain sections of the Colony Act was put in charge. Shaikh Yaqub Ali, Naib Tahsildar Colony, has been entrusted with the Colony work in Sargodha Tahsil, and has been of great assistance to the officer in charge of the Colony.

The principal problems to be dealt with in the Colony are now—

(1) Bad horse-breeders generally and minors especially. A Conference to consider the best plan for dealing with their cases was recently convened by the Financial Commissioner at Sargodha, and it was unanimously decided that the best method would be to give the Collector power to temporarily resume a part of the grant and lease it out to good horse-breeders.

(2) Horse-breeding grantees in the Sobhaga tract. The Financial Commissioner has refused at present either to transfer these grantees or to relieve them of horse-breeding conditions, but other methods of alleviating their lot including especially a more gradual reduction of their water-supply than was at first proposed by the Irrigation Department, are under consideration.

(3) The reduction of irrigation owing to the open ing of the Upper Jhelum Canal. On this subject there is little to add to what was said last year except that it is very difficult to ascertain what is really happening, as the officers of the Irrigation Department do not appear to inform the Collector of the reductions proposed as apparently they should do under the preamble to Standing Order 61.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL,

Extra Assistant Commissioner,

for *Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur District.*

LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1915-16.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	ALLOTTED AREA.		Balance unallotted.
					Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur.	Main line	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,392	25,089	2,608
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	210,627	189,525	19,878
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	197,824	176,943	22,176
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	434,843	391,557	44,157
Jhang.	Khadar	2,912	2,236	2,692	708	708	1,528
	Massan	24,284	18,946	22,903	8,307	8,307	10,639
	Total ...	27,196	21,182	25,595	9,015	9,015	12,167
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,952	500,182	475,661	443,858	400,572	56,324

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1915-16.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Branch Main line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Khadar Branch.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902 ...	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903 ...	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904 ...	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905 ...	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Do. do. 1906 ...	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907 ...	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908 ...	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909 ...	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910 ...	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911 ...	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912 ...	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913 ...	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914 ...	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524
Do. do. 1915 ...	25,089	190,727	177,171	825	8,656	402,468
Do. do. 1916 ...	25,089	189,525	176,943	708	8,307	400,572

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1915-16.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	1,926	19		
		Rabi 1916 ...	5,983	3		
		Total ...	7,909	7		
	Northern Branch ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	38,526	21		
		Rabi 1916 ...	139,706	8		
		Total ...	178,232	11		
	Southern Branch ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	50,334	37		
		Rabi 1916 ...	153,512	3		
		Total ...	203,846	11		
Jhang ...	Khadar ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	255	17		
		Rabi 1916 ...	487	3		
		Total ...	742	7		
	Massan ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	2,053	5·30		
		Rabi 1916 ...	4,690	0·04		
		Total ...	6,743	1·6		
	Grand Total ...	*Kharif* 1915 ...	93,094	29		
		Rabi 1916 ...	304,378	5·2		
		Total ...	397,472	11		
District Total ...	Shahpur ...	...	389,987	11		
	Jhang ...	...	7,485	2		
	Total ...	...	397,472	11		

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur.	Last year's outstanding ...	14,574	...	3,234	19,966	37,774	14,574	...	2,772	19,966	37,312	...	...	462	...	462	
	Present year	55,065	17,611	42,914	55	1,15,645	51,809	12,030	42,914	55	1,06,808	3,256	5,581	...	...	8,837	
	Future demand	...	5,136	51,521	...	56,657	...	...	291	...	291	...	5,136	51,230	...	56,366	
	Total ...	69,639	22,747	97,669	20,021	2,10,076	66,383	12,030	45,977	20,021	1,44,411	3,256	10,717	51,692	...	65,665	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding ...	...	...	...	4,603	4,603	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Present year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,603	4,603	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Grand Total ...	69,639	22,747	97,669	24,624	2,14,679	66,383	12,030	45,977	20,133	1,44,523	3,256	10,717	51,692	4,491	70,156	

Copy of a letter No. 5132—Colony-34-14, dated 23rd November 1916.

From—Lieut.-Col. C. Pownby Thompson, I.A., Commissioner, Multan Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Lower Bari Doab Colony Report for the year ending 30th September 1916 with the statements connected therewith. The report on the work of Revenue Officers will follow shortly.

I do not find myself in a position to comment on the report, as in the majority of the matters dealt with therein Mr. Joseph is working directly with the Financial Commissioner.

2. Mr. Joseph intimates in the report that it is probable he will sever his connection with the colony in the current year. I wish to place on record my high opinion of the services rendered by Mr. Joseph to Government and to the colonists. His task has been a difficult and arduous one. In his relations with his subordinates and with the officers of other departments with whom his work lay, he has exercised tact and discretion and thereby facilitated the expeditious disposal of work. He has never spared himself, and his example of hard work has been followed by his subordinates. In dealing with complicated question, both of principle and detail, he has shown statesmanship and foresight.

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—I explained last year why a halt had been called in *killabandi* of proprietary villages and only three estates have come under that operation in the past year, involving the laying of 10,316 *killas* and bringing the total number of villages completed to 274.

The project of the Sidhnai feeder has been abandoned in view of the Haveli dam scheme and consequently the surveys preliminary to the construction of 8-R. Distributary are now in hand, and the *killabandi* of the remaining riverain villages in Multan will shortly be undertaken.

In the villages which came earliest under our hands conditions have sufficiently crystalised to admit of *jamabandis* being made : and the first batch of 105 was completed this summer, a number which made up a good part of the leeway of the past three years.

In the Crown waste area 154,470 more *killas* have been laid and 188 more villages defined. The total number of new estates is now 754, in 615 of which permanent allotment has been made in whole or part of the area.

Apart from the area mentioned above, some 124,500 acres were soil-surveyed during the year and the work had by May reached a point which enabled me to submit the report promised last year on the shortage of culturable area. Taking the areas actually surveyed, and estimating for the comparatively small area that remained, I reported in my letter No. 815, dated 9th May 1916, that I considered there was a shortage of approximately 300,000 acres of desirable land, though this would be substantially reduced if 161,760 acres of very problematic land should ultimately prove to be colonisable. In connexion with this question a conference was held in Simla, which was attended among others by the Chief Engineers (Irrigation Branch) and Mr. Barnes, Principal of the Lyallpur Agricultural College. The success of Mr. Barnes' reclamation work at Narwala and the possibility of its application to the poorer soils of the Lower Bari Doab Colony were discussed, and it was determined to ask Mr. Barnes to investigate the Montgomery soils, and at the same time Mr. Blaker, Executive Engineer, has been placed on special duty to draw up a project. Though the visit was paid in October 1916 (immediately after the year under report), Mr. Barnes and Mr. Blaker have already begun the local work. At the same time the Narwala tackle has been railed to Montgomery, and an experiment is being tried of growing wheat on *bara* or *bari* soil, deep ploughed and liberally watered.

The amount of the ultimate shortage must of course depend on the results of Mr. Barnes' investigations, but meantime, accepting the shortage of desirable land at 320,000 acres, Government has proposed certain modifications of the original colonisation scheme, including the reduction of the areas for auction and for horse-breeding. The local attempts at reclamation of inferior soils by leases to cultivators have not been attended with much success but this matter will be dealt with under " temporary cultivation."

The laboratory tests of soils for the purposes of these investigations are not complete. It appears, however, that "*bara*" is completely sterile, and that very large clods are left after the process of machining is done. For these reasons it seems likely that "*bara*" land cannot be given out to grantees immediately after treatment, though there is still reason to hope that it may ultimately be tractable.

H. J. MAYNARD.

2. *Conditions.*—The past year has seen no addition to the various conditions already gazetted, but considerable attention has been paid to enforcing the terms of the grants. I mentioned last year that I was about to refer the case of a man whose criminal conviction had rendered him liable to confiscation of his grant. This was resumed and a similar penalty imposed in several like cases. There is no doubt this has had a good effect, though the cases are fortunately rare in which this clause comes into operation. The clauses which have given rise to so much work are those requiring a house to be built and, in the case of all peasant grantees, personal residence to be adopted. Given that a man resides, there is no difficulty in getting the other conditions fulfilled, and no great harm in allowing a reasonable extension of the time limit in certain cases.

Residence is the rock on which many a craft is wrecked. It is useless to have conditions unless they are enforced and it is almost impossible to enforce them later if the grantee is allowed to play fast and loose with them at the start. The peasant who is allowed to shirk residence for a year or more will hardly reside after the lapse of that period and the Colonization Officer therefore owes it to Government, to his successor, and the grantee equally to be strict in the enforcement of residence from the start. The grantees of the Rawalpindi division are the worst offenders in this respect, and of them the younger sons and brothers of Lower Jhelum Canal horse-breeders easily carry off the palm. I explained to the people at the outset that under the Act occasional and temporary absences were not infringements of the conditions. They at once interpreted this in the most generous spirit, and it became impossible to know how long a man was absent or to check his protestations that he was almost continuously in residence. I therefore, much as I disliked the system—a dislike the grantee naturally shares,—gradually found myself compelled to insist on a record of arrivals and departures, though I accompanied my instructions with strict injunctions against any charges being made by the subordinate staff for keeping the record. This very soon showed the degree to which colonists were evading the conditions. These measures have resulted in the resumption of no less than 581 squares from immigrant peasants alone which is already larger than the total of 500 which I calculated in my shortage report would finally be saved on this score. Only in cases when a man never took possession or never returned or even had any cultivation done after taking it, have I resumed on the first offence and even then I have often restored the land when sufficient proof was forthcoming that the man was willing to make a new start and abide by the conditions. In other cases I have started with a small fine, but the frequent abandonment of the grant in preference to payment of the fine is proof enough that the grantee never intended to abide by the conditions. It seems at times discouraging to evict a man where one has only a year carlier put upon the land, but I do not think these confiscations are really to be regretted. It is far better for the half-hearted to receive his conge early than to be evicted after years of expenditure on the land, after repeated fines, and after constant arguments wearying to all parties. It is also far better for the colony to eliminate the shirkers and to get down to the residue of real pioneers.

It is an unpleasant necessity: tolerable, because no attempt is to be made, after the expiry of a certain period after first settlement, to enfore residence.

H. J. MAYNARD.

I entirely approve of the measures taken by Mr. Joseph to enforce the residence of peasant colonists.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The following statement of resumptions by districts is of interest. The figures include those who never took up their grants:—

From the Rawalpindi division.

		Squares.		
Shahpur	...	131½*		
Attock	...	18		
Mianwali	...	17½		
Gujrat	...	7½		
Rawalpindi	...	35		
Jhelum	...	25		
			Total ...	234½

From the Jullundur division.

		Squares.		
Jullundur	...	31½		
Ferozepore	...	66		
Hoshiarpur	...	27		
			Total ...	124½

From the Lahore division.

		Squares.		
Lahore	...	74½		
Amritsar	...	39		
Gurdaspur	...	56		
Gujranwala	...	14½		
Sialkot	...	33		
			Total ...	217
From Delhi	...	5		
			Total ...	5
			GRAND TOTAL ...	581

*These, of course, are in large measure the relatives of Lower Jhelum Canal horse-breeders.

H. J. MAYNARD.

In addition to these a few squares have been resumed from grantees of the home districts.

The Rawalpindi figures are almost entirely those of persons who wish to keep the land and evade the conditions. The Lahore division figures are swelled by the inclusion of persons who did not return after the stampede of 1915 and of many Sikhs from Lahore who were too well-to-do to value a single square on residence conditions unless it could be obtained close to the railway at the eastern border of the colony. The ideal colonist is the man who is rich enough to be able to stand the cost of the early years and poor enough to desire the land wherever he can get it.

Another condition to which attention has been devoted is that limiting the employment of riverain tenants. I have done all I could to make the condition and my readiness to enforce it known both to the colonists and to the old proprietors, and I have received a fair number of applications from the latter. They are, however, usually unable to say where their old tenants are now to be found. Steps had to be taken to make one large European grantee understand that this condition was equally binding on him. The employment of such tenants should also be prohibited on the oat-hay farm and regimental runs, and a reference on the point has been made. Meantime the farms have adopted a very reasonable attitude on my representation in the matter.

It will also be prohibited on the large grant for temporary cultivation to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., who is equally likely to find pretexts for evading the prohibition.

H. J. MAYNARD.

In other respects there is nothing to complain of in the fulfilment of conditions. The resident colonists have made good progress in building their *abadis*, which will be noticed in a later paragraph.

3. *Allotment*.—The area allotted was much less than in the preceding year, a halt having been called in the disposal of the balance of the peasant grants owing to the anticipated shortage, and the military selections not having yet begun. It has indeed been a year marked more by consolidation than by extension. Nevertheless 75,387 acres have been allotted under the following heads :—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
Sale by auction	14,442
Farms, etc.	5,637
Peasant grants or Delhi landed gentry	55,308

Auction.—At the auction held in January 1916 lower prices were realised than in the previous sales (as reported in my letter No. 190, dated 31st January 1916). On the whole, the quality of the land sold was inferior to that of the earlier auctions, but prices were also brought down by the attempt to sell too much at once. The market will not easily take more than 10,000 acres a year, and this conclusion has been accepted by Government for the next sale. In fact, of 20,000 acres offered, 14,442 were with difficulty disposed of. The average price obtained for flow land was only Rs. 179 per acre. Just before the auction orders were received allowing the sale of land by private tender to persons who were recommended by the Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Financial Commissioner of the prices fixed by the Colonization Officer. Very few transactions of this nature have been carried through, as most would-be buyers wisely prefer to take their chance of picking up a bargain at the auction rather than accept the figure which I believe to be the full fair price of the land. Where the salesman is not bound by the fall of the hammer he must in justice to Government err on the side of excess* if there is any reasonable doubt as to the full market value. Sir Gurbakhsh Singh, however, bought 392 acres at Rs. 325 the acre, while 3 squares have been disposed of privately since the auction and several other applications have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner for sanction.

*It is not an easy thing to fix the precise market value but the precise figure is the one at which we have to aim. Everyone who has been permitted to purchase fancies that this means purchase at a concession rate, and employs every kind of persuasion and pressure to secure it.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The figures in Statement II are the net figures after allowing for resumptions. During the year 3,474 acres were resumed from defaulters from whom there was no hope. In not a few other cases confiscation produced the cash, and the confiscation order was revised. In two cases I have recommended, restoration of the instalment recovered by attachment when this was followed by a second failure and confiscation on the subsequent pay day, for as Government has ruled that attachment was illegal, the retention of the proceeds appear to be inequitable in cases where the defaulter has allowed the land also to be resumed. It is interesting to note that almost all the land resumed was sold in 1914 at the first auction.* There has been very little trouble with the less inflated bids of 1915, nor is much to be anticipated when the first instalment of the 1916 sale are called up. Bidders have begun to realise the nature of the contract.

*When the average price worked out to Rs. 275 per acre.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Of the area resumed 2,071 acres were resold in 1916. Although a number of individual plots fetched as high or even higher prices than those for which they were originally knocked down, the total amount recovered was Rs. 1,33,675 less; if the earnest money confiscated be taken into account, there was a dead loss of Rs. 1,12,455, say Rs. 53 per acre. The difference between the average prices realised in 1914 and 1916 auctions was Rs. 97 per acre. Other confiscated lots have been resold by private treaty without loss to Government.

Another point worth noting is the unwisdom of selling so called lift land at this stage of development. In January I sold for Rs. 150 the acre, as lift land, a plot of 163 acres on the strength of a letter from the Executive Engineer to the effect that under the existing full supply conditions of the distributary it was uncommanded by flow. By June the bulk of this area was commanded and growing excellent sugarcane and cotton. It has accordingly been decided (if it is in future necessary to dispose of lift lands) to give a lease of them in the first instance instead of selling outright.

This was a serious error which calls for explanation. Mr. Joseph will be asked for particulars of the case.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Farms.—The fourth of the large cattle farms (this one for Montgomery cattle) was allotted during the year to Khan Sahib Chaudhri Allahdad Khan, late Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies. This grant is in Multan, and consists of land which is undoubtedly inferior to the three previously allotted. In consideration of this fact the total head of cattle to be maintained has been reduced and the period increased within which it is to be brought up to the full complement. I see no reason to doubt that with good management the farm will be made a success. The fifth farm has been reserved for the military department and is still on temporary cultivation. The 32nd Lancers also took possession of its horse run during the year, and the seed farm was made over to the agricultural department.

Peasant and landed gentry allotments.—These grants have in the present year been made mostly in the western part of the colony, mainly to men of outside districts and in a lesser degree to grantees of the 57th and 56th Camel Corps and other local men. They included a number of "compensatory" grants from the Gujrat district, whose recipients have since deserted as by some confusion many or all of them have since received land on the Upper Jhelum Canal, a situation which is naturally more welcome to them. It is somewhat unfortunate that they should have been recalled after they had begun to settle down in the Bar and it is impossible to accede to their request that they should eat their cake at home while their sons have it in Multan. In some cases these grantees were too old for the pioneering work involved and their grants were transferred to their sons or other relations. The Gujrat people were so full of complaints that they were nicknamed *Uzratis*. The later lists from Hoshiarpur contained the names of several men who had been dead for years,—one for as long as six years. As selection had apparently been based neither on visual evidence nor on the *jamabandi* but on the uncorroborated statement of interested relations, I declined to transfer these allotments to their brothers, which they desired in order to increase their own shares.

The Salvation Army have begun their work in their village, but the deeds have not yet been signed, as Mr. Booth-Tucker was very apprehensive about the water-supply and preferred to remain a temporary cultivator until he was more certain of the position. The difficulties which often attend the early months of pioneering have as anticipated now been surmounted and the deeds are about to be signed. The bulk of the grants sanctioned on the easy purchase system for Christians belonging to various denominations having missions in the Punjab have been made, and the rest are now practically completed with the exception of those granted to Roman Catholics. Father Hermann, who is in charge of this flock, not having been able to determine the exact locality in which he wished to have his men located, I have doubt as to the possibility of some of these men paying their instalments.

During the year, and in the days immediately following its close, lists were received of the landed gentry grants made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Rawalpindi, Jullundur, Ambala and Lahore divisions, and villages were selected in which each grantee was invited to choose his grant. The location of these grantees is now in progress. It is a singular circumstance that the recipients, almost without exception, assert a total dearth of relations who could reside for them on the grant, and desire to instal a munshi in their place. As however the object* of these grants is as much to provide an aristocracy for the colony as it is to reward good service and to rehabilitate the fortunes of old families, I am not prepared to interpret the residential condition of these grants too laxly, and generally find that there are competent members of the family, or at least available agents of good birth, who have in the first instance escaped the recollection of the grantee.

*I do not think that this was one of the objects of these grants, though it will be an advantage if it can be attained. What Mr. Joseph is doing is to attempt to cause these grantees to find a suitable relation as the representative in the colony, before agreeing to accept a servant. When it becomes evident that no relation can be found, insistence will cease.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Horse-breeding squares.—I reported towards the close of the year that the time had now come when a start might be made with remount work and that the horse-breeding squares which are largely on temporary cultivation might (subject to such modifications in the scheme as may be necessitated by the shortage of land) begin to be allotted to breeders. A tentative scheme for circles has been worked out and submitted, and the Director-General, Army Remount department, is now anxious to start the work.

Military grantees.—A discussion was held during the year at Simla in which representations of the various departments concerned took part, and the possibility of making an early start with a part of this large allotment is under consideration.

The Secretary of State's sanction is held by the Financial Adviser to the Army Department to be necessary.

H. J. MAYNARD.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—A comparison between Statement III for this year and last will show that the total cultivation has risen from 137,909 acres to 236,451. It is more significant that the cultivation on permanent allotments has increased from 79,031 to 198,556 acres, while temporary cultivation has declined from 58,878 to 43,899 acres. The marked decrease shown by the same statement in the allowance for failed crops is also matter for congratulation and is due primarily to the better working of the canal. It is significant again that while the failed allowance in temporary cultivation was 29 and 22 per cent., respectively, in the previous year and in that under report, the failures on permanent allotment decreased far more, *viz.*, from 22 to 12½ per cent. Since the Upper Jhelum Canal was opened in December we are of course in a totally different position, although we have to run the rabi supplies in rotation with the other canals. The present year's results have been achieved despite the fact that for a considerable period after its formal opening the Upper Jhelum Canal could safely carry only small supplies, and that owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1915 the Ravi was phenomenally low. So low was it that even as late as July 1916 we were dependent on the Upper Chenab Canal and were not able to get enough water to run all four divisions simultaneously. These conditions were, however, exceptional for the kharif.

Statement No. III.

Still more illuminating than the figures given above is the changed appearance of the country-side. The banks of the distributaries have consolidated rapidly and a careful system of stakes, brushwood and spurs in the worst reaches had induced a good berm of silt to form. Consequently except in the newly opened channels breaches have been far less frequent. In July a breach in the main line of Upper Chenab Canal deprived us of water for a few days, and late in August three breaches occurred in the main line of the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the fourth division, owing to the blunder of a subordinate who, seeing a breach in the Kassowal escape, closed that down and diverted the whole flood into the main canal. What threatened to be a serious disaster was remedied in a very few days by the energy and devotion of Mr. Chambers, the Executive Engineer. The increased look of orderliness, the settled look of the villages, the better clearance of the fields all indicate that the bulk of the colonists are now putting their hearts into the work and this tells its tale on the threshing floor. Mr. Conville in the kharif obtained outturns of American cotton as high as 15½ maunds per acre and of country cotton 18 maunds, 24 maunds of maize and 6⅘ maunds of *til*, though the averages were of course much lower. Sardar Jogendra Singh on 300 acres steam-ploughed and sown with wheat (mostly Punjab 11) got 4,842 maunds or an average of 16 maunds 5 seers. His greatest outturns are put by him at 35 maunds (although I doubt the reliability of this figure, as the plots experimented on were too small),* and he puts his average outturn on the early sown part of the farm at from 20 to 25 maunds per acre, a figure borne out by similar returns elsewhere.

In the fourth division the Executive Engineer tells me that the lambardar of village 96 Arjangarh on 15-L. (a Sikh village) admits a profit of Rs. 1,000 on one square. While the ordinary rule of rent is half *batai*, the tenant paying half *abiana* revenue, *malikana* and cesses, but providing his own seed, there are already cash rents (especially amongst auction purchasers) which throw some light on the profits of the land. Rupees 250 to Rs. 300 is a common rent for the lease of a whole square. In village 43 of 4-R. Karmpur, 3 squares have been leased for three years at Rs. 600 per year. In the same village one Sahib Singh, who bought a square at Rs. 297 per acre and had it confiscated because he would or could not pay up any instalments, has taken 1½ square on lease for three years from Nand Lal, vendee. He pays Rs. 500 per annum for the whole square and Rs. 200 for the half: this is not super-excellent land. The Mamdot estate have leased 40 squares in Kutbpur and 18 in Jhilwala in small farms, of which the largest is 3 squares to cash tenants for 7 years at Rs. 225* per annum *plus* revenue and *abiana*. The average price paid for this land was Rs. 262 per acre. Sodhi Sadhu Singh of Ferozepore bought 14 squares in village 57 of 5-L. Bedianwala at Rs. 5,000 per square. The land went comparatively cheap, because it was described as lift land, though I let it be known at the auction that it was likely to be commanded for the most part. He has let it for Rs. 500† per square per year, and gives the tenants no advantage of his initial remissions, although he extracts the stumps of trees for them. In Takht Hazara 61 of 4-R. a purchaser has let 16 *killas* for Rs. 340 per annum. At the tail of 12-L. Distributary green wheat was selling in the rabi for Rs. 23 and Rs. 25 per *kanal*, although the fodder rates generally have dropped now with the extension of cultivation and the spread of grass.

*A net return of less than 3½ per cent. But the price paid was high.

H. J. MAYNARD.

†Ten per cent., but this seems to have been a piece of luck.

H. J. MAYNARD.

These are of course top figures and such rents could not be obtained every where, but there is no doubt that conditions are improving even in the poorer parts of the colony. Much too has been done in the way of popularising good seed. An Assistant Director of Agriculture is posted at Montgomery. Some 1,100 maunds‡ of American cotton were issued by the department and 100 maunds by Mr. Conville, while many shopkeepers independently imported the seed from Lyallpur. In the present kharif I attempted rough classification of the cotton given, with

‡The Assistant Director tells me he has asked for 6,000 maunds for next year. The importation of American cotton seed from Lyallpur by shopkeepers is evidence of the reputation achieved. This is 4-F., which has caught on so remarkably on the Lower Chenab Canal.

H. J. MAYNARD.

the result that nearly 20 per cent. of the cotton grown is pretty pure American. The actual figures returned, though I am not yet quite certain of them, are—

		Acres.
Practically pure American	...	15,521
Practically pure *desi* ...	...	59,849
Barley mixed ...	...	2,703

On the whole, the two kinds have been kept fairly distinct.

Some 1,400 maunds of Punjab 11 wheat were similarly distributed, and about 3,000 acres were sown. The results were good. Major Vanrenen who grew it on a considerable scale considers it saved the situation for him. The tenants of his best villages rejected it in favour of their own seed and the results in those villages were very inferior. A good start has also been made in the storage of seed and in popularising improved ploughs and hoes, but as particulars of these matters have been given in the Assistant Director's annual report and will doubtless be cited by the Director, I do not propose to repeat the details here. It has been decided to hold some experimental auctions of American cotton at Okara, Montgomery and Chichawatni in November and December, and if the prices realised are good, we may expect a still further increase of American cotton next year. The early sown maize and millets of the present kharif were largely attacked by borers and blights, due probably to the unusually heavy rainfall.

At the Montgomery auction on November 28th Rs. 17-1-0 per maund was bid for American cotton having less than 1 per cent. admixture. Prices fell somewhat later on however.

H. J. MAYNARD.

A number of experiments have been tried in applying Colonel Popham Young's suggested new method of *girdawari*, and where it has been possible to check our estimates of outturn by actuals we have found that *patwaris* tend to record too low a harvest. A separate report on this matter has been submitted for inclusion in the Land Revenue Report.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Temporary cultivation really falls under three heads—

(*a*) Cultivation in unallotted villages, which are largely to be found in big blocks on the newer distributaries.

(*b*) Cultivation of horse-breeding squares and superior "balance" in allotted villages.

(*c*) Five-year leases of 1,000 acres of *bara* and 2-year leases of other inferior lands which I was authorised to give out free of all charges or on reduced rates according to the quality of the land.

The first two heads call for little notice. It was gratifying to see during a short tour in October that on those parts of 9-L. Distributary, which had not been irrigated until this summer and are only now coming under permanent allotment, cultivation had done much to improve the appearance of the land, and the officers in charge (M. Rajab Ali, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, and Naib Tahsildar S. Nur Shah) had succeeded in inducing a standard of cultivation which looked much more like permanent allotment than the usual slovenly scratching done by temporary tenants. In class (*b*) the acceptance of a temporary lease is often a device for obtaining a double share of water on the permanently allotted square.

Under class (*c*) very little progress has been achieved. Here again the real object of the lessee is often the same as in class (*b*), and the Executive Engineers have in some cases suggested that the grants should only be made to persons who have no permanent stake in the village. Where, however, the object is to enable the cultivators better to maintain their water-courses in the long reaches of bad land through which they pass before reaching the permanent allotments in the hollows, such a course would defeat the whole object of the scheme. Elsewhere difficulties arise owing to the impossibility where good and bad lands lie on the same outlet, of increasing the water-supply, for bad lands except by increasing the length of the *wari*: but what bad lands need is more frequent as well as more abundant swillings. In many cases I

doubt whether from one cause or another the inferior lands have received the supply of water that they admittedly require. I attached to the leases a condition requiring the cultivation of definite areas in each crop so as to ensure that the water was not used for lands outside the lease or that effort was not concentrated on the pockets of good land included therein. A return has been made of the results, and where the water has been misused, the leases will be resumed, some resumptions having already been enforced.

Temporary cultivation under heads (*a*) and (*b*) is accompanied by a condition requiring the tenant to give half *batai* to the permanent lessee, should the land be required for auction or permanent allotment during the currency of the lease. The exigencies of the colonization programme make this condition imperative, but it naturally militates against rapid development by temporary tenants. There are, however, large areas unplanted in the irrigated forests which are given out by the forest department for long periods and there security of tenure can be obtained.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The demand and recoveries as shown in Statement IV represent sales of agricultural land. Sales of town sites have not been included, because in the cases of Okara and Montgomery the transactions are made by the Deputy Commissioner and not myself. In the case of Chichawatni, in which town alone I conducted sales during the year under report, the total demand was Rs. 38,960, the whole of which was recovered.

Statement No. IV.

In the case of agricultural land arrears of previous years (Rs. 2,60,896) are on account of plots since confiscated for non-payment of instalments and include the Rs. 2,05,683 shown last year as irrecoverable. These sums therefore are no longer technically demandable. Against demand of the present year Rs. 44,364 are in arrears, and the plots concerned have been confiscated; this sum also is therefore irrecoverable unless the orders of confiscation are revised. At the same time it is interesting to note that out of the demand of the current year (Rs. 15,00,745) Rs. 14,56,381 were recovered and Rs. 3,98,875 due on future instalments were voluntarily paid in advance.

"Future demand" represents only the sum recoverable in future instalments of land already sold and does not take account of the probable receipts from land still to be auctioned as it cannot be stated what the total to be sold at different dates will amount to. An auction of 10,000 acres will be held early in 1917.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Of the area sold at auction 3,526 acres were fully paid up during the year under report. It is only under this head that proprietary rights can at present be conveyed.

8. *Mutation cases.*—In the colony proper 430 mutations (almost entirely of inheritance) were decided during the year under report.

Ordinary inheritance cases are decided by the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, but orders under section 19 and cases of inheritance other than those under sections 20 or 21 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) have to be referred to the Colonization Officer for orders. Where too death occurs before an order is passed under section 10 (3) the rules of succession prescribed in section 20 have not become operative, and these cases are referred to the Colonization Officer for executive orders.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—The demarcation and allotment of village sites was completed during the year in 411 of the colonised villages. Almost all the immigrant colonists whose names are still on our books have now built compound walls and dwelling houses. A relaxation of the rule has been made in favour of those of the indigenous *abadkars* who have always been accustomed to live under thatches in the Bar and who for the most part regard houses as suitable receptacles only for their property. In their case a *chappar* within the enclosure has been considered sufficient at present. In many cases of course much more than the minimum has been achieved. I mentioned Major Vanrenen's and Mr. Conville's buildings last year and another twelve-month has seen the extension of their buildings. The former has completed a bungalow, stables and *pakka* granaria. Colonel Cole has now built

a small house, and Sardar Jogendra Singh's head-quarters include more masonry than was apparent last year. Khan Bahadur Risaldar-Major Fazldad Khan has built a bungalow and double line of *pakka* fronted cowsheds and is still hard at work. In village 14 G. D. (Shamsher Niwaz) the Rawalpindi court of wards has *pakka* granaries and good servants' quarters, stables and tenants' houses. These latter have *pakka* plinth floor and roof, though the necessity of ventilation has been overlooked. The Kot (Attock) estate has erected enormous granaries in Nanakabad (16 of 1-R.) which I only hope may be filled, but the rest of the work is inferior to that of the Pindi estate, as the floor of the tenants' houses are *kachcha* and they combine a lack of ventilation with a disregard of cleanliness in the surroundings. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., has built an enclosure wall and good, though small, houses for his tenants, and the same applies to Sodhi Sadhu Singh.

An extract from this passage is to go to Commissioner, Rawalpindi, in order that defects in the Kot tenants' houses may be remedied, but I observe that the Financial Commissioner after considering whether the floors should be of brick decided to leave the matter to the Local Officers. The fault is apparently rather in the failure to remove filth than in the buildings.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Even in the case of small *abadkars* burned bricks have begun to make their appearance. In Agra (42 of 12-L.) Karim Bakhsh, *zaildar*, is building a *pakka* bungalow, and this village has completed a *pakka* well with two bathing places, the first I have seen in the colony. Great attention has been paid to making the villages sanitary from the start. It was explained before that a half square belt of unallotted land has been left for *chiragah* round the *abadi* sites. War has also been waged against borrowpits. Their use in the *abadi* has been rigidly confined to a depth sufficient for raising the compound wall 1½ feet: all earth for further building has to be brought from the sites set apart for tanks and mixed in the borrowpits already mentioned: these have to be filled up as soon as the walls are complete. Efforts are made to confine manure heaps to the sites selected for them at some little distance from the *abadi*. The result of these measures is that at least in the case of the ordinary *abadkari* village over which our hold is strongest the *abadis* are a credit to the colony. The same cannot always be said in the case of the larger grantees. The huts provided by the Guru Har Sahai estate for its tenants for example would disgrace a third rate *bania* and are only surpassed by the villages on the oat-hay farm. It is right to add that better things are promised on the farm when the financial situation is easier. Promises of better things are also made by Guru Har Sahai, Mamdot and Manauli.

I have been agreeably surprised by the success attained in keeping the soil level within the compound walls, in keeping manure at a reasonable distance, and in beginning the planting of trees in village sites.

H. J. MAYNARD.

As above, to Commissioner, Jullundur, with reference to Guru Har Sahai tenants' houses, but the Ferozepore Wards' Estates, as recently managed, have not usually erred on the side of economy.

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Tree planting has not been neglected. In the villages first allotted trees are now coming up well on the village roads round the perimeter and inside the compounds: and we have a large number of flourishing nurseries ready for further transplanting. I am not so satisfied with the District Board progress on the main roads, and think that the system adopted there will need overhauling. A much greater variety of trees is now being put down by the canal department on its boundary roads, as suggested in my last report.

In Montgomery itself trees are doing extraordinarily well, thanks to the energy of Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, Deputy Commissioner, while the canal mall with its variety of foliage and flowering trees promises to be one of the finest town roads in the province.

Yes. A really fine road.

H. J. MAYNARD.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—A further number of 188 *lambardars* have been appointed, but in most villages allotted this year the appointment of *lambardars* has been postponed until the people are more settled. The men previously selected and appointed are working satisfactorily.

During the year the whole *zaildari* system has been overhauled and revised under the authority conveyed in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 1970, dated 10th March 1915. Several *zaildars* whose

duties lay almost entirely outside the colony have been relieved of the small fringe of colony villages which was included in their *zails*. This left us with 13 *zaildars* (10 in Montgomery and 3 in Multan) who had long ceased to be able to give the help required of them with any degree of adequacy or of convenience to themselves. To give them relief 34 more *zails* were formed based as far as possible on the constitution of the villages and with strict regard to the new boundaries of the *thanas* sanctioned or proposed. At the same time the 13 old *zails* were reduced to manageable proportions. Twenty-nine of the new posts have been filled with probationary *zaildars* on Rs. 100 each, while the successors to vacancies in the old 13 *zails* will also come on to the probationary cadre. It will be some years before the full graded scheme can be introduced. Ninety-one *chaukidars* were appointed during the year. The beats of *chaukidars* in old villages are being revised.

12. *Census.—Nil.*

13. *Towns and markets.*—A sale of the new Montgomery *mandi* area was held by the Deputy Commissioner in January, but building has been deferred as the contested question of the award made for the acquisition of an old factory site on the *mandi* area has not yet been disposed of by the District Judge.

The Montgomery Club, which received generous assistance from Government, has been built during the year, and proposals for enlarging it are already afoot. I have been able to give assistance to the Indian Club by granting it some temporary cultivation. The office and the bungalow of the Superintending Engineer have been completed. Mr. Ranson has added a fine girls' school to the Mission building previously erected and is now at work on a hospital. Through subscriptions contributed by past and present residents and with some assistance from Government much has been done to beautify the church and its surroundings. The fine new Government High School has been completed.

The new town of Okara is growing rapidly, though there is a feeling amongst the first purchasers that they and it started on too large a scale. At the last auction in September the bidding was so low and little that the Deputy Commissioner, scenting a combine, refused to sell at all. I am doubtful, however, if the prices will ever again go near those reached at the first auction. In May the first auction was held at Chichawatni where 42 shop sites and 68 dwelling sites were disposed of for prices much lower than Okara obtained, but in my opinion for reasonable rates (which, it is interesting to note, have been fully maintained at a second sale held after the close of the year under report). The foundations of the houses to be built on some of these sites are now in, and there is a large supply of bricks ready at the kilns, though other building material is difficult and expensive to obtain. Two new bridges have been built over the minor for convenience of communication between the town and the mandi. A very flourishing nursery is ready close by the town.

The plans of Khanewal, Mian Channun and Jahanian were all completed and submitted during the year, and orders to sell at the first two places have been received. Bricks are ready at both places. Work is now being pushed on for the *kachcha* (colony) tahsil at Chichawatni, and the Sub-Divisional Officer's residence and court, the rest-house, *thana* and tahsil at Khanewal. *Pakka thanas* have been built at Kassowal, Katorwala, Renala and Nur Shah in Montgomery, and two have at length been promised for Multan.

14. *Communication.*—In the Multan district out of a total length of 370 miles of *kachcha* roads which formed the programme of the first two years, 205 miles have been completed up to date and the balance, it is hoped, will be finished during the current financial year. The road work in Multan is difficult owing to the sandy nature of the ground and the number of *tibbas* met with. At present we have been clearing and levelling only a certain width as a roadway. Metalling of roads in this part of the colony has at present been undertaken only on the approaches to Khanewal *mandi*. Roadside plantation is receiving attention.

Roadside plantation is remarkably backward and all the trees planted in the Montgomery district appear to have died. There has been some vagueness as to responsibility for tree planting, but the matter is now being put right.

H. J. MAYNARD.

In Montgomery the total length of *kachcha* roads which have been completed during the year is 103½ miles, while another 159 miles have been

cleared and alignment of a further 230 miles has been effected. Six miles of roadway on the approaches to Montgomery and Okara have been metalled. A good deal of tree planting has been done, but the results are not very satisfactory.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—I have attempted in a variety of ways to foster—or rather to inaugurate—a spirit of corporate village life. At the start this must necessarily be absent. As the Commissioner has observed in an appellate order the demand for separate representation in the appointment of *lambardars* of each little group of colonists from one village or one tahsil strikes at the root of the efforts that should be made to build up strong communities in the country. But the demand is constant, intelligible and indicative of the difficulties one meets. I have invited the people to recover a fixed *malba*, and most villages are adopting the scheme, though it remains to be seen how far it will really be operative. In many cases no doubt their acquiescence will remain a dead letter. The ordinary rate adopted is Rs. 2 per cent. on all Government demands, but *Janglis* and *Hitharis* usually prefer Re. 1 or even Re. 0-8-0 per cent. In the 17 villages of the oat-hay farm Staff Sergeant Flowerdew, who takes the keenest interest in the development of the farm and the welfare of the people, has actually instituted a *malba* fund of which he has constituted himself President. *Batai* is the rule throughout and a '*dhart*' of one seer in the maund of the crop is charged on division. One-quarter of this goes to the actual divider and the other three quarters are sold and credited to the *malba*. Expenditure from the *malba* includes the purchase of such articles as scales and weights, clocks, gongs, *charpais* and cane-seated chairs, and moderate entertainment charges of village guests are allowed. Sergeant Flowerdew keeps exact accounts for each village. Twelve villages have a credit (banked in the Bank of Bengal) of Rs. 1,804 odd: five owe to the estate sum totalling Rs. 265 odd. Sergeant Flowerdew is anxious to provide some agricultural machines for the better villages, and I have suggested to him that there is no reason why every village should be treated alike, and that the keener ones might be willing to add a small percentage on the revenue to the *dhart* in order to provide themselves with such advantages as he contemplates. Eventually this fund might with advantage convert itself into a co-operative credit society. The people are also invited to take a rent (as a contribution to the *malba*) from the village shop-keepers. The amounts recovered (which are left to the decision of the poople, although no doubt the subordinate staff often gives them a lead) are from Rs. 4 to Rs, 6 per annum and more rarely Rs. 12 or even Rs. 24. The larger sums are generally demanded in Sikh villages. In one such village, Anandpur (137 of 10-R.), the people unanimously applied to me, stating that they did not originally realise the benefits of the scheme or the profits of the shop-keeper, and in view of their present knowledge they proposed to go up to Rs. 36, a figure since emulated in a *Jangli* village. I am allowing an increase after the first year, but when an increase is sanctioned a period is settled within which it should not again be raised, for some security is necessary to the shop-keeper against the caprice or malevolence of the colonist.

Another scheme which has been suggested is the combination by the villagers to plant up a part of the *chiragah* with shisham or mulberry. So far none have come forward to take up this work, but it is perhaps worth noting as a future possibility, and I should be prepared to recommend a remission of water-rates for five years on such plantations if properly conducted.

A colony newspaper to be published monthly made its first appearance in August. The title (which was originally to have been *Sehrab* or "mirage") is *Serab* ("irrigated or fertile"). The object of this paper, from which politics are definitely excluded, is to combine agricultural notes with the material of a colony gazette. The editor is a *lambardar* in the colony who has had the advantage of being an under-graduate at Cambridge. The paper has been sympathetically noticed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Financial Commissioner, and other officers to whose notice it has been brought, and should, if it can be kept on its legs and the editor will maintain his efforts and increase the punctuality of its appearance, become a valuable source of information to the *abadkars*. But funds are badly needed.

It is hoped to start an agricultural association very shortly, and this with an Assistant Director of Agriculture stationed in the colony ought to be of great service in improving cultivation and the selection of crops.

In January proposals were submitted for forming the Khanewal subdivision consisting of a tahsil and four *thanas*, which could be transferred *en bloc* to Montgomery or left for the present as a part of the Multan district. The first step in execution of this plan has been taken by the appointment of a Sub-Divisional Officer at Khanewal and the sanction of two of the four *thanas*. The other two will be required before many more months have passed. The travelling dispensaries in Multan have come to an untimely end owing to the exigencies of the war.

Events that have occurred since I wrote my last report, the issue by the Superintending Engineer of orders regarding *faslana* similar to my own and the action taken in several instances on them, together with continued efforts to check the practice among my subordinates have, in my opinion, had considerable effect in raising the tone of the administration generally. The Financial Commissioner has issued orders prohibiting payment of *faslana* by the estates under his management.

I do not know that payments of this kind were made by wards' estates in the Lower Bari Doab Canal colony: but some estates undoubtedly made similar payments elsewhere. I trust the practice is stopped, so far as wards are concerned.

H. J. MAYNARD.

A beginning has been made with the erection of *patwarkhanas*, a contract having been given out for their construction in two tahsils. Their construction and maintenance has everywhere been accepted as a charge on the *malba*, and the larger grantees of horse runs, farms, etc., have consented to bear their share of the cost.

16. *Extensions.*—The original project is not yet complete, but several new distributaries and minors have started irrigation during the year, while progress has been made with the survey or projects of 2-L. of 10-R., 8-R. and 2-L. Distributaries.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Mr. Thomson proceeded on furlough on April 13, and was succeeded by Mr. Salusbury as Assistant Colonization Officer. I take this opportunity of placing on record the obligation the colony owes (and none in it more than myself) to Mr. Thomson for the unflagging industry and the invariable patience and tact he displayed during his 2½ years' tenure of the post.

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Din was appointed Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, with head-quarters at Multan on September 26th. So far this has not relieved me of any work, and it is impossible for me to keep a part of my records at Multan, but I have no doubt the Deputy Commissioner and myself in consultation will be able to make arrangements that will shortly have the desired result. A ninth Naib Tahsildar was appointed during the year, but otherwise there has been no increase of establishment and but few changes among the superior ranks. Considerable confusion has however been caused by the constant changes in the kanungo appointments necessitated by the reversion of so many men from settlement employment.

It is intended to hire unoccupied railway buildings at Khanewal which will serve the purpose temporarily.

H. J. MAYNARD.

This report is somewhat lengthy, but I trust this may be excused as it is likely to be my last offence. A definite stage in the development of the colony has now been reached. Though there are many problems and much hard work ahead, the discomforts of the early years are passed. In the four years already spent here there has been the great interest of seeing the Bar gradually transferred into fields of varying fertility, and the great satisfaction of knowing that the relations of the officers of every service entrusted with the various operations necessary to this transformation have throughout been singularly harmonious. My acknowledgments are due to my staff and subordinates by whom I have been most loyally served, and if it is not presumptuous I would record also my sense of the unvarying kindness and assistance extended by the Deputy Commissioners of Montgomery and Multan, and above all by the Commissioner of the division to the colony staff in always arduous and sometime perplexing circumstances.

E. JOSEPH,

Colonization Officer, Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT 1915-16.

1	2	3	4	5	6					7
Serial No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allottable.	Cultivable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted Area.					Balance unallotted.
					Auction.	Farms.	*Abadkari.*	Irrigated plantation.	Total.	
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	1-R. and 1-R. B. Distributary.	25,865	24,569	23,345	1,578	7,407	7,486	...	16,471	8,098
2	2-R. and 2-R. A. Distributary.	12,990	12,364	11,752	...	7,399	434	...	7,833	4,531
3	3-R. Distributary ...	22,353	19,560	18,586	3,354	...	2,635	...	5,989	13,571
4	4-L. Okara Distributary	64,000	59,010	56,070	...	22,315	12,905	...	35,220	23,790
5	Gugera Distributary	76,511	70,598	67,089	5,794	4,550	32,651	...	42,995	27,603
6	Khokhar Do. ...	5,414	5,140	4,885	...	...	160	...	160	4,980
7	4-R. Jhilwala Distributary.	33,225	27,052	25,705	7,885	...	6,163	...	14,048	13,004
8	5-L. Gambar Distributary	60,265	56,066	53,275	7,428	3,040	20,324	...	30,792	25,274
9	5-R. Yusafwala Distributary.	9,525	8,635	8,205	...	985	3,050	...	4,035	4,600
10	9-L. Gangi Bar Distributary.	182,357	146,196	138,818	925	4,797	21,522	...	27,244	118,952
11	6-R. Montgomery Distributary.	23,151	18,166	17,064	...	...	8,019	...	8,019	10,147
12	6-A. R. Kuhlwala Distributary.	5,234	4,300	4,087	...	...	396	...	396	3,904
13	7-R. Bakarke Distributary.	9,671	9,189	8,732	...	...	28	...	28	9,161
14	7-A. R. Mutwala Distributary.	5,117	4,824	4,584	...	...	659	...	659	4,165
15	7-B. R. Tayab Distributary.	4,864	4,438	4,218	...	...	1,046	...	1,046	3,392
16	7-C. R. Distributary ...	2,717	2,417	2,299	...	...	138	...	138	2,279
17	7-D. R. Budhwala Distributary.	5,407	5,150	4,893	...	...	512	...	512	4,638
18	7-E. R. Chingu Distributary.	4,440	4,197	3,987	...	...	507	...	507	3,690
19	9-A. L. Adhiwala Distributary.	4,130	3,705	3,520	...	...	245	...	245	3,460
20	10-L. Harappa Distributary.	8,576	6,333	6,019	...	...	1,141	...	1,141	5,192
21	11-L. Dadfatiala ...	12,172	11,410	10,641	...	...	3,006	...	3,006	8,404
22	12-L. Chichawatni Distributary.	169,092	146,693	139,380	2,785	3,970	47,269	...	54,024	92,669
23	13-L. and 13-A. L. Distributary.	14,035	13,208	12,549	...	63	...	10,433	10,496	2,712
24	14-L. Kassowal Distributary.	60,831	55,996	53,203	4,305	3,258	22,917	...	30,480	25,516
25	15-L. Dulwan Distributary	185,835	144,883	137,636	3,529	1,588	27,784	...	32,901	111,982
26	16-L. Chanun Distributary.	12,523	8,679	8,246	...	...	1,969	...	1,969	6,710
27	10-R. Jahanian Distributary.	251,075	216,109	205,311	...	12,510	36,720	...	49,230	166,879
28	Forest Distributary ...	19,290	19,290	18,034	...	...	...	19,290	19,290	...
29	9-R. Dhanlar Distributary	18,555	17,448	16,576	...	...	8,447	...	8,447	9,001
	Total ...	1,309,220	1,125,625	1,068,939	37,583	71,882	268,133	29,723	407,321	718,304

The decrease from figures of 1914 and 1915 to those of 1916 are due to confiscation of auction areas or adjustments in recalculation.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1915-16.

Period.		AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.															
		1-R. & 1-R. B. Distributary, Main Line.	2-R. & 2-R. A. Distributary, Main Line.	3-R. Distributary, Main Line.	4-L. Distributary, Main Line.	Gugera Distributary, Main Line.	Khokhar Distributary, Main Line.	4-R. Distributary, Main Line.	5-L. Distributary, Main Line	5-R. Distributary, Main Line.	9-L. Distributary, Main Line.	6-R. Distributary, Main Line.	6-A. R. Distributary, Main Liane.	7-R. Distributary, Main Line.	7-A. R. Distributary, Main Line.	7-B. R. Distributary, Main Line.	7-C. R. Distributary, Main Line.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
To end of September 1914	Auction	1,971	...	3,387	...	7,647	...	5,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,500	7,375	...	20,102	...	...	...	..	993	3,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	3,644	168	5,096	4,911	20,669	...	5,123	7,139	...	7,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13,115	7,543	8,483	25,013	28,316	...	10,786	7,139	993	11,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1915	Auction	1,853	...	2,412	...	7,608	...	8,039	6,703	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,391	...	22,222	4,546	...		3,048	985	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	6,665	361	2,395	9,967	30,638	...	4,691	18,007	2,548	17,109	7,237	...	...	...	...	...
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,925	7,752	4,807	32,189	42,792	...	12,730	27,758	3,533	20,011	7,237	...	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1916	Auction	1,578	...	3,354	...	5,794	...	7,885	7 428	...	925	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,399	...	22,315	4,550	...	...	3,040	985	4,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	7,486	434	2,635	12,905	32,651	160	6,163	20,324	3,050	21,522	8,019	396	28	659	1,046	138
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
	Total	16,471	7,833	5,989	35,220	42,995	160	14,048	30,792	4,035	27,244	8,019	396	28	659	1,046	138

Period.		AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		7-D. R. Distributary, Main Line.	7-E. R. Distributary, Main Line.	9-A. L. Distributary, Main Line.	10-L. Distributary, Main Line.	11-L. Distributary, Main Line.	12-L. Distributary, Main Line.	13-L. & 13-A. L. Distributary, Main Line.	14-L Distributary, Main Line.	15-L. Distributary. Main Line.	16-L. Distributary, Main Line.	10-R. Distributary, Main Line.	Forest Distributary.	9-R. Distributary, Main Line.	Allotted.	
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
To end of September 1914	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669	
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	41,162	
	Abadkari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,450	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	86,325	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,328	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	146,156	
To end of September 1915	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26,615	
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	...	3,289	1,578	...	8,397	...	...	66,245	
	Abadkari	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	31,297	...	22,444	23,714	125	33,107	...	...	212,425	
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	29,723	
	Total	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	35,777	10,433	25,733	25,292	125	40,504	19,290	...	335,408	
To end of September 1916	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	2 785	...	4,305	3,529	...	...	...	...	37,583	
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	63	3,258	1,588	...	12,510	...	...	71,882	
	Abadkari	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	47,269	...	22,917	27,784	1,969	36,730	...	8,447	268,133	
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	..	...	...	19,290	...	29,723	
	Total	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	54,024	10,496	30,480	32,901	1,969	49,330	19,290	8,447	407,321	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1915-16.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gugera Distributary	*Kharif* 1915	11,724·45	7·30	1,483·86	12·19
	Rabi 1916	11,294·45	24·01	1,901·16	25·5
	Total ...	23,018·90	27·1	3,385·02	19·3
1-R. Distributary, Dhaliana Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	3,710·49	10·56	88·31	12·43
	Rabi 1916	4,556·04	15·29	229·01	14·44
	Total ...	8,266·53	13·17	317·32	13·88
1-R. B. Distributary, Renala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	1,182·52	10·73	...	...
	Rabi 1916	1,899·77	12 48	...	...
	Total ...	3,082·29	11 81	...	...
2-R. Distributary, Sujanwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	1,648·11	11·56	7 30	60·14
	Rabi 1916	2,576·62	14·60	19·71	49·87
	Total ...	4,224·73	13·42	27·01	52·65
2-R. A. Distributary, Cobana Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	262·27	5·22	...	...
	Rabi 1916	244·97	21·73		...
	Total ...	507·24	13·19	...	...
3-R. Distributary	*Kharif* 1915	1,113·71	2·79	1,018·41	9·26
	Rabi 1916	1,846·40	7·12	1,182·50	13·26
	Total ...	2,960·11	5·49	2,200 91	11·40
4-R. Distributary, Jhilwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	4,106·00	10·40	844·00	11·38
	Rabi 1916	6,588·37	12·43	1,159·75	22·94
	Total ...	10,694·37	11·65	2 003·75	17·56
5-R. Distributary, Yusafwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	984·00	19·00	374·00	25·94
	Rabi 1916	1,956·87	17·32	569·58	24·10
	Total ...	2,940·87	17·73	943·58	24·83
4-L. Distributary, Okara Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	7,590·20	5·89	624·16	8·95
	Rabi 1916	11,797·57	10·79	1,290 93	10·41
	Total ...	19,387·77	8·88	1,915·09	9·99
5-L. Distributary, Gambar Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	8,246·00	21·83	1,078·00	21·52
	Rabi 1916	12,188·57	15·01	2,877·04	17·04
	Total ...	20,434·57	17·76	3,955·04	18·04
6 R. Distributary, Montgomery Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	1,964	14	321	28
	Rabi 1916	3,803	7	512	23
	Total ...	5,767	10	833	25
6-A. R. Distributary, Kuhlwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	48	65	4	...
	Total ...	48	65	4	...
9-A. L. Distributary, Adhiwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	...	...	25	52
	Total ...	...	...	25	52
10-L. Distributary, Harappa Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	368	42	46	69
	Rabi 1916	391	26	25	...
	Total ...	759	34	71	45
11-L. Distributary, Dadfatiana ...	*Kharif* 1915	614	31	324	40
	Rabi 1916	1,179	13	249	49
	Total ...	1,793	19	573	44

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1915-16—*concluded.*

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary culitvation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
7-R. Distributary, Bakarke Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	9	22	177	32
	Total ...	9	22	177	32
7-A. R. Distributary, Mutwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	4	...	678	37
	Rabi 1916	161	24	325	38
	Total ...	165	23	1,003	38
Sandarwala Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	...	...	6	16
	Total ...	...	...	6	16
12-L, Distributary, Chichawatni ...	*Kharif* 1915	4,218	25	965	18
	Rabi 1916	14,538	9	3,161	18
	Total ...	18,756	12	4,126	18
9-L. Distributary, Gangi Bar ...	*Kharif* 1915	6,216	9·5	829	16
	Rabi 1916	10,321	12	3,053	18
	Total ...	16,537	11	3,882	19
7-B. R. Jajab Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1915	39	18	452	18
	Rabi 1916	121	19	175	39
	Total ...	160	19	627	24
7-E. R. Distributary, Chingu Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	...	...	162	42
	Total ...	...	...	162	42
7-D. R. Distributary, Budhuwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	145	4	156	5
	Total ...	145	4	156	5
14-L. Distributary, Kassowal Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	8,807	17	1,855	29
	Rabi 1916	9,591	13	2,291	18
	Total ...	18,398	15	4,146	23
15-L. Distributary, Dulwan Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	8,287	7·36	2,806	28·26
	Rabi 1916	8,726	5·31	3,976	33·67
	Total ...	17,013	6·31	6,782	31·44
10-R. Distributary, Jahanian Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	7,840	23·49	2,203	15·16
	Rabi 1916	15,384	12·91	4,375	23·93
	Total ...	23,224	16·48	6,578	20·99
9-R. Distributary, Dhaular Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	236	21·19	...	...
	Total ...	236	21·19	...	...
16-L. Distributary, Chanun Distributary.	*Kharif* 1915	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1916	29	17·24	...	...
	Total ...	29	17·24	...	...
Total Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.	*Kharif* 1915	78,925	13·55	15,997	30·00
	Rabi 1916	119,631	11·61	27,902	22·41
	Total ...	198,556	12·41	43,899	21·93

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Last year's outstanding	3,49,935	...	...	...	3,49,935	89,039	...	...	...	89,039	2,60,896	...	...	...	*2,60,896	*This sum represents balance of instalments on account of lands which have been confiscated and is therefore to be treated as irrecoverable.
Present year	15,00,745	...	...	...	15,00,745	†18,55,256	...	...	...	18,55,256	44,364	...	...	...	‡44,364	†Rs. 14,56,381 were recovered against demand; the excess Rs. 3,98,875 represents extra instalments paid in by some purchasers. Last year future demand was shown approximately, it has now been entered correctly.
Future demand	16,61,181	...	...	...	16,61,181	...	...	...	...	...	16,61,181	...	...	...	16,61,181	‡This sum is on account of lands which have been confiscated for failure of payment. Most of this is yet expected to be recovered as the purchasers are endeavouring to collect money. If they succeed the confiscation orders may be revised.
Total ...	35,11,861	...	...	...	35,11,861	19,44,295	...	...	...	19,44,295	19,66,441	...	...	...	19,66,441	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
6-A. R. Kuhlwala Distributary	2,720	2,670	50	October 1915.
7-R. Bakarke Distributary	5,389	5,087	302	November 1915.
7-A. R. Mutwala Distributary	2,733	2421	312	July 1915.
7-B. R. Tayáb Distributary	2,581	2,431	150	July 1915.
7-D. R. Budhwala Distributary	2,436	2,273	163	October 1915.
7-E. R. Chingu Distributary	3,732	2,532	1,200	January 1916.
9-L. Gangi Bar Distributary	50,655	50,655	...	Kharif 1914.
9-A. Ladhiwala Distributary	2,520	2,520	...	October 1915.
10-L. Harappa Distributary	3,707	3,707	...	May 1915.
11-L. Dadfatiana Distributary	4,897	4,897	...	
12-L. Chichawatni Distributary	94,007	94,007	...	
Fattuana Minor	3,000	...	3,000	Kharif 1916.
Joya Minor	1,500	1,500	...	...
Khokhar Minor	3,200	1,800	1,400	Kharif 1916.
1-R., 2-R., 10-R. Distributary	12,180	12,130	50	Kharif 1916.
1-L., 2-R., 10-R. Distributary	3,619	3,619	...	Kharif 1916.
2-L., 10-R., Distributary	35,697	33,697	2,000	Kharif 1917.
2-L	40,480	39,480	1,000	April 1917.
Total ...	275,053	265,426	9,627	...

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS.

Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
8-R. Distributary	78,619	48,947	29,672	Kharif 1918. Part.
Part Gashkauri Minor of G. D.	1,225	1,225	...	P. not known.
Part Dhaliana Minor of G. D.	3,350	3,350	...	
Area between 1-R. and 1-R. B.	3,800	3,800	...	
Area between 3-R. and 2-R. A.	5,680	5,680	...	
Total ...	92,674	63,002	29,672	

Demand for the year 1915-16.

	Kharif 1915.	Rabi 1916.	Total 1915-16.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abiana in proprietary lands	66,310 2 0	87,840 9 0	1,54,150 11 0
Abiana in crown waste	1,39,809 7 9	18,906 7 0	1,58,715 14 9
Land revenue in crown waste	76,363 13 0	80,528 8 8	1,56,892 5 8
Malikana in crown waste	63,902 13 6	68,535 14 2	1,32,438 11 8
Total ...	3,46,386 4 3	2,55,811 6 10	6,02,197 11 1

Statement showing progress in remeasurement and attestation during the year ending 30th September 1916.

Particulars.		Proprietary.	Crown Waste.		Total.	Remarks.
			Killabandi.	Soil survey.		
Total number of villages under settlement ...		274	754	...	1,028	
Total area under settlement		232,166	832,075	...	1,064,241	
Area remeasured, in acres.	In previous years ...	221,850	677,605	...	899,455	
	During the year ...	10,316	154,470	...	164,786	
	Total to date ...	232,166	832,075	...	1,064,241	
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous years ...	238	511	...	749	
	During the year ...	9	110	...	119	
	Total to date ...	247	621	...	868	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year ...	235	...	...	235	
	During the year ...	8	...	...	8	
	Total to date ...	243	...	...	243	
Number of rectangles	In previous year ...	...	37,655	...	37,655	
	During the year ...	...	4,980	...	4,980	
	Total to date ...	...	42,635	...	42,635	

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

GUJRANWALA AND LYALLPUR DISTRICTS.

1. ***Survey and demarcations.***—The following area was measured during the year under report :—

	Acres.
Rakh Kuthiala (*kharif* area)	8,400
Rakh Baoli Lahna Singh	10,140
Rakh Chhaoni	5,025

The work was done by 4 *patwaris* and 1 *kanungo* temporarily employed with the assistance of the Colony Naib Tahsildar's muharrir. These measurements were made for purposes of allotment and classification of soils.

In last year's report the area of Rakh Baoli Lehna Singh was taken to be 12,227 acres as given in the Directory of villages of the Lahore District, but on measurement it was found to be 10,140 acres, and this figure closely agrees with the area (10,175 acres) arrived at in 1904-05 after a proper survey by the forest department.

The Crown land commanded by the Raya Branch is divided into 25 villages, so that the total number of Crown villages formed in the colony is 80.

2. *Conditions.*—(*i*) *Auction sale purchasers of* 1915.—They are governed by the conditions published with the notices of sale, and have been allowed remission of half *abiana* for the first two harvests.

(*ii*) *Disappointed Jhelum grantees.*—They are allotted land in this colony to fulfil the promises made to them for grants on the Lower Jhelum Canal. They are not saddled with the condition of residence and are entitled to free and unrestricted proprietary rights when the total purchase money is paid.

(*iii*) *Compensatory grantees.*—They come from Sialkot and Gujranwala districts and are given land receiving *kharif* irrigation only. They are tenants at present and pay *malikana* at the rate of Re. 1 per sown acre for *nahri* and Re. 0-8-0 per matured acre for non-*nahri* crop (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 99 Rev., dated the 26th September 1916) ; but after five years they will be given the option to purchase at Rs. 60 an acre, the purchase money being paid in 20 instalments. According to the terms of the grant they have to reside in the village ; but it is doubtful whether under present circumstances this condition could ever be fulfilled. On the Raya Branch the soil is of a very inferior kind and fit only for rice. The channels run for four months, and it is hard to expect a man to settle down permanently in a place where he had to sit idle for eight months. The grantees are too poor to sink wells, and even if wells were sunk, they could not be profitable everywhere, for the land may be, as it generally is, unfit for wheat or other *rabi* crop. They all point to the immense difference that exists between their conditions and the conditions applicable to grants on the Lower Chenab Canal. This difference is more keenly felt, for some of the grantees have this year been allotted land in the Beranwala Reservoir, where soil is good and water is perennial and where proprietary rights will be acquired on payment of Rs. 12-8-0 an acre. With the existing conditions I am doubtful about the success of the *kharif* colony. A colonist will settle down permanently only if he has got plenty to feed himself and his cattle all the year round.

Possibly it may become fit after some years of plentiful irrigation, but I doubt it.

H. A. CASSON.

" I quite agree.

H. A. CASSON.

The mistake was the fixing of the one rectangle unit for *kharif* land. I am in consultation with the Commissioner on this subject.

H. J. MAYNARD.

(*iv*) *Regimental horse runs.*—1,526 acres has been given to the 4th Cavalry, while 1,438 acres (nearly) which was reserved for 3rd Skinners' Horse, but which was afterwards given up, will be awarded to individual military grantees. For the present arrangements have been made to lease out this area on temporary cultivation from harvest to harvest.

(*v*) *Grant to Sir P. C. Chatterjee and Rai Sahib Pandit Pars Ram.*—The former is given 15 rectangles and the latter 4 rectangles as a reward grant for their services. The purchase price will be Rs. 160 an acre and will be payable in three equal instalments—three, six and nine years, respectively, from the date of allotment (*vide* Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 1663, dated the 7th March 1916). Other conditions of tenure are the same as for disappointed Jhelum grantees.

(*vi*) *Grant to Khan Bahadur Ahmad Din.*—He is granted 270 acres in the perennial area of Sharakpur tahsil and will be required to pay for acquisition of proprietary rights at the rate of Rs. 125 an acre which was estimated as the full market value of the land (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 43 Rev., dated the 15th January 1916).

Statements Nos. I and II.

3. *Allotment.*—The allotments made during the year may be classified as follows :—

	Tahsil Sharakpur.	*Tahsil Jaranwala.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Disappointed Jhelum grantees ...	206	2,674
Peasant grantees	12,683	...
Khan Bahadur Ahmad Din ...	270	...
Sir P. C. Chatterjee	374	...
Rai Sahib Pars Ram	100	...
Rakh Mahtam, sold at full market value	27	...

Of disappointed Jhelum grantees only 15 remain who have not taken possession of their grants or whose names have not been struck off the register. They have either not been traced, or they are dead and their successors are not yet nominated, or they are unable to pay the earnest money. Two grantees accepted only a portion of the grant originally promised to them, as they could not arrange to pay for the whole.

The peasant grantees this year include landowners of the Gujranwala district, whose lands were damaged by seepage or river action, Arains and Labanas of Sharakpur tahsil, whose holdings in their parent villages were small, and Biloches, who had squatted in the *rakhs* several years ago and did not know where to go when colonization began.

In allotting land and grouping together grantees, religion and caste were taken into account, and as far as possible people from one parent *zail* were given land in the same village here.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Sardar Daljit Singh are temporarily allotted 5,000 acres in Rakh Kuthiala, and have now been allowed to cultivate. The conditions of the grant are not yet received.

Twenty per cent. of the area is reserved as *chiragah* in three *chaks* which have been allotted to disappointed Jhelum military grantees. In no other *chak* is any area set apart for *chiragah*. In all Crown villages receiving *kharif* irrigation, as also in a large number of perennially-irrigated *chaks*, some area is left over unallotted on account of poverty of soil, this can be used as common *chiragah* for the village.

In view of the large unallotted area in Sharakpur tahsil, it would have been of use to have had further detail.

H. A. CASSON.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—*Kharif* 1915 was the first harvest and cultivation was meagre. In *rabi* 1916 the Upper Jhelum Canal had been partially opened, and supply of water in the Upper Chenab was not sufficient.

Statement No. III.

Moreover, a large number of the grantees took no pains to cultivate their land. Some went back to their old homes, some were busy with clearing the jungle, and some did not have water-courses ready. Now that there is no shortage of water in the canal, and as colonists are getting more settled, it is expected that the whole *haq* area will be brought under cultivation.

Khan Sahib Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali, in consultation with the Irrigation Department, generally fixed for compensatory and disappointed Jhelum grantees *kharif* 1915 as a free harvest for which the demand on all charges was to be remitted. In individual cases of special hardship where the crop amounted to a scrappy cultivation of a few acres I ordered that the harvest next following *kharif* 1915 was to be counted the free harvest.

The Colonization Officer did this after consulting with me.
H. A. CASSON.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—In the Sharakpur tahsil 15 rectangles were given to Sir P. C. Chatterjee and 4 to Rai Sahib Pandit Pars Ram on temporary cultivation. This was the area which they had selected for their grant, but since the terms had not been settled they were put in possession temporarily and allowed to cultivate. In addition to occupiers' rates, land revenue of the circle and usual cesses, *malikana* was charged at Re. 1 per acre assessed. The cultivation was however very poor. This area has now been allotted to them permanently.

In the Syedwala rakhs some area was leased out in anticipation of sanction for temporary cultivation in *rabi* 1916. But the proposal was not sanctioned by the Financial Commissioners (*vide* Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' No. 7869, dated the 26th November 1915), as there was likely to be a very considerable shortage of water that cold weather. However, 230 acres had been sown when these orders were received and they were required to pay at the following rates :—

	Land revenue.	*Malikana.*	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Nahri ...	... 2 0 0	1 0 0	*plus* cesses,
Non-*nahri* ...	... 1 2 0	0 8 0	

nahri being assessed on sown and non-*nahri* on matured area.

For *kharif* 1916 a large area was leased out for temporary cultivation in Syedwala rakhs mostly to people from neighbouring villages where holdings are small and demand for land is keen. This will be commented upon in next year's report.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—(*i*) *Auction of* 1915.—Rupees 25 per acre was taken from the purchasers as earnest money, and the remainder was to be recovered in six equal half-yearly instalments. As noticed in last year's report the Financial Commissioners sanctioned the proposal that no interest was to be charged up to the 15th of July 1915. The first instalment became due with the land revenue demand for *kharif* 1915. In *chak* No. 14 of tahsil Jaranwala having regard to the poor cultivation and the high price at which land had been sold, I decided that *kharif* 1915 would not be considered the first harvest from which payment of instalments should begin. Other applications were also received, but they were not deserving of any concession : the applicants could easily pay the money but wanted payment to be deferred, for they could lend out the money on interest at a monthly rate of Re 1, while to the Government they paid only 8 annas.

Statement No. IV.

(*ii*) *Disappointed Jhelum grantees.*—Possession is given on payment of one-fifth of purchase money and the remaining four-fifths is to be realised in ten equal half-yearly instalments. As owing to insufficient supply of water the *kharif* crop in 1915 was poor, and also because the colonists had to meet with considerable difficulties in the beginning, it was proposed (and sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner,—*vide* Senior Secretary's letter No. 3770, dated the 25th May 1916)—

(*i*) that no instalment for *kharif* 1915 be levied from those who were put in possession before 15th June 1915, this instalment being recovered half with *rabi* 1917 and half with *rabi* 1918 ;

(*ii*) that only half the instalment for *rabi* 1916 be levied from those who were put in possession after 15th June 1915, the other half being recovered with *rabi* 1917. No instalment was demanded from them for *kharif* 1915 as when they took possession the time for *kharif* sowings had gone.

A large number of grantees had however paid the *kharif* instalment by the time the Financial Commissioners' sanction was received, for they were afraid lest their grants be confiscated for non-payment. Some of them were compelled to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay Government dues. To give them benefit of the concession sanctioned above, I gave effect to Financial Commissioners' orders by permitting those who had paid the instalment for *kharif* 1915 to pay no instalment for the following *rabi* and reported my action to the Commissioner. These concessions were greatly appreciated, for generally a disappointed Jhelum grantee is not a rich man and expects to pay Government dues out of the income from the land. In earlier years this expectation of his cannot be fulfilled, and any concession is considered a great boon.

(*iii*) Rakh Mahtam which is uncommanded by irrigation was sold at full market value for Rs. 3,905 (*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 110 Rev., dated the 27th September 1915). The money is recoverable in ten half-yearly instalments.

(*iv*) Rupees 6,449 was due to the expropriated owners of Khudpur and Kila Lal Singh whose land was acquired for the Deg diversion bund. They refused cash compensation and in lieu, therefore, accepted 5½ rectangles of land in the *kharif* area. The money was credited to "Sale of Government Estates" as price of the land which was given to them.

The arrears are not large, and they are all in the process of recovery. Money continues to come in. I have not yet thought fit to have recourse to drastic measures of confiscation or recovery by attachment. But if it is found necessary these measures will be adopted.

The arrears are about Rs. 890 of the demand.

H. A. CASSON.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Auction purchasers and disappointed Jhelum grantees acquire unrestricted proprietary rights on payment of the total purchase money. Until purchase is completed, the former have to pay interest on the unpaid balance at 6 per cent. per annum and the latter pay *malikana* at the rate of Re. 1 per sown acre for *nahri* and 8 annas per matured acre for non-*nahri* crop. Six auction purchasers and nine grantees have paid the full amount of purchase money and acquired proprietary rights. The Anglo-Indian grantees have sold away their lands and several others have entered into private negotiations to sell the grant as soon as proprietary rights are acquired. In such cases the prospective buyer get a power-of-attorney from the grantee and pays Government dues on his behalf, having privately entered into an agreement with him that he (the grantee) would, for consideration of a certain sum paid to him as profit, part with all rights in the land to the prospective buyer, as soon as proprietary rights are obtained from Government by the deed of conveyance. As residence is not compulsory, it is natural that people with small grants who come from far and who do not belong to the agricultural class or who cannot arrange to pay even the first instalment, which is necessary, to enter into possession, should reap a profit, however small, from the grant in the way mentioned above.

These transactions are beneficial to Government. The grantees were not of a class who would have made good colonists.

H. A. CASSON.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The following mutations were attested during the year:—

By Colonization Officer	6
By Colony Naib Tahsildar	24

Initial conferment of the grant and exchanges from one place to another are not entered in the mutation registers.

9. *Settlement proceedings.—Nil.*

10. *Village sites.*—A rectangle and sometimes more is reserved for *abadi* in each *chak*. It was in the first instance selected by the Irrigation Department on account of its high level. But the unusual rains this year proved that some of the *abadi* rectangles were low-lying where water accumulated and caused damage to the houses that had been erected. No difficulty was experienced in *kharif* villages in shifting the *abadi* to a rectangle on a high level for either the rectangle was unallotted or was taken in exchange from the *abadkars*. But in perennially irrigated *chaks*, where all land had either been sold by auction or given away to grantees and where the *abadi* rectangle was inferior in soil, a difficulty would have arisen but for the permission given to colonists to build houses in their own agricultural lands. In *chaks* 8 and 9 of tahsil Sharakpur, where considerable damage was done to houses, it was not possible to change the *abadi* rectangle, as no area on a high level remained unallotted. All colonists of *chak* 8 and some of *chak* 9 are now building houses in their own lands. The others of *chak* 9 are not willing to have the *abadi* shifted to another place, even if it were possible, because their lands are close to the *abadi* rectangle, and they say they would raise the ground level before erecting houses again and thus avoid all risk of damage in future. In *chak* 1 of tahsil Jaranwala also, which is entirely an auction *chak*, houses were destroyed by rains, but as the soil of the *abadi* rectangle was good, it was easy to exchange it with another high square quite close to it.

This year 782 *ahatas* have been allotted, but progress in building houses is slow. Last year in the *kharif* area after the harvest was gathered and people were free, they wanted to build houses, but the canal had stopped and no water was available. In Syedwala rakhs, now that colonists are getting over the usual initial difficulties of cultivation they would attend to the building of houses.

11. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—Eighty-three men have been appointed as lambardars on probation. Resident grantees have been selected as far as possible. And where none of the grantees has taken up permanent residence, influence and position of the candidate and size of the grant are taken into consideration. The Crown villages commanded by the Raya Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal are not properly settled yet, and the appointment of lambardars has been held over for the present.

12. *Census.*—A census of the population could profitably be taken only when the colony is a bit more settled.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The opening of a market at Sheikhupura is keenly awaited.

The Financial Commissioner has just decided that there is to be no market at Sheikhupura, but the question of erecting an elevator is reserved. The necessary land will be set aside in planning the lay out of the new Civil Station: all difficulties up to the location of the goods shed have been settled satisfactorily with the Railway authorities.

H. A. CASSON.

The nearness of Chuharkhana to Sheikhupura makes it undesirable to establishment a *mandi* at the latter as well as the former place.

H. J. MAYNARD.

14. *Communications.*—There is a *kachha* road from Jaranwala to Syedwala and another from Syedwala to Buckee *viâ* Baraghar. Village roads are not yet properly kept by the *zamindars*, but it is hoped that gradually they will be all right. The proposal to connect Bahrianwala, a railway station on the Lahore-Shorkot line, with the Lahore-Nankana road by means of a *kachha* road through colony *chaks* has not yet been carried out. When this is done, a great inconvenience will have been removed.

Little has been done yet in the way of road planning. I intend to take up this matter with Mr. Ramchandra before he makes over charge.

H. A. CASSON.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—The office continues in the District Board *serai*, but it is shifted to another corner and is not so congested as before.

See above under roads. H. A. CASSON.

Postal arrangements for the colony are far from satisfactory. A Post Office at Baraghar and another at Marh are needed.

The District Board of Gujranwala sanctioned a cattle-pound for Rakh Mahandevi, but it has not yet been built. Twenty-three villages have been given names according to the wishes of the colonists who were nearly in all cases unanimous.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

16. *Extensions.—Nil.*

17. *Establishments.*—Rai Bahadur Lala Gauri Shankar, I.S.O., Sub-Divisional Officer, Sheikhupura, took over charge as Colonization Officer on 16th November 1915 in addition to his own duties from Khan Sahib Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali who proceeded on long leave. I relieved Rai Bahadur Lala Gauri Shankar, I.S.O., on 30th November 1915.

Chaudhri Muhammad Ismail on his appointment as Income-tax Naib Tahsildar at Lahore was relieved by M. Din Muhammad on 2nd April 1916.

One *kanungo* was sanctioned for rakhs in Sharakpur tahsil, so that there are at present two field *kanungos*—one for Jaranwala part of the colony and the other for Sharakpur.

RAM CHANDRA,

Colonization Officer, Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1915-16.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Chenab Canal, Sharakpur Tahsil.	*54,896	51,984	50,451	33,313	†18,671
2	Upper Chenab Canal, Jaranwala Tahsil.	‡30,672	28,741	28,441	23,037	5,704
	Total ...	85,568	80,725	78,892	56,350	24,375

*Last year 57,093 acres were shown in this column but Rakhs Baoli Lehna Singh and Chhaoni and Kuthiala were not measured then. The area of Rakh Baoli Lehna Singh was taken from the Directory to be 12,227 acres, but on measurement it was found to be 10,140 acres.

†Includes 5,000 acres, temporary possession of which has been given to Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Sardar Daljit Singh.

‡30,597 acres were shown last year. The difference of 75 acres is due to mistake in last year's measurement.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1915-16.

Period.	Area allotted to Branches, in acres.		
	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Sharakpur Tahsil.	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Jaranwala Tahsil.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1915	*19,539	20,363	39,902
Do. do. 1916	13,774	2,674	16,448
Total ...	33,313	23,037	56,350

*Last year the area allotted was shown 20,977 acres which included 1,438 acres reserved for 3rd Skinners' Horse but which was afterwards given up.

STATEMENT No. III.

Area sown in the year 1915-16.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
1. Sharakpur Tahsil	*Kharif* 1915	3,467	11	...	...
	Rabi 1916	2,574	39	79	34
	Total ...	6,041	22	79	34
2. Jaranwala Tahsil	*Kharif* 1915	3,419	4	8	...
	Rabi 1916	6,492	12	230	7
	Total ...	9,911	9	238	7
Total ...	...	15,952	14	317	14

STATEMENT No. IV.

Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase rate.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	5,13,034	1,55,795	...	..	6,68,829	4,72,825	1,46,073	...	...	6,18,898	40,209	9,722	...	...	49,931	
Future demand	5,16,696	2,00,279	...	...	7,16,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,29,730	3,56,074	...	...	13,85,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 393, dated 24th November 1916.

From—I. C. C. LALL, Esquire, M.A., I.S.O., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat,

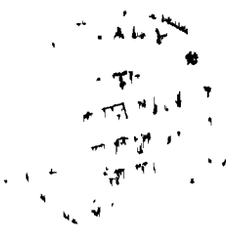
To—The Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual report and statements on the Colonisation operations of this district for the year ending 30th September 1916.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.

No. 5392, dated 9th December 1916.

COPY, with enclosure in original, forwarded to Miles Irving, Esquire, I.C.S., Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, for information.



1. *Survey and demarcation.*—In the colony which consists of 32* rakhs, rectangles were laid in 1911-12 along with the proprietary villages, because almost all the rakhs are scattered about among estates.

*24 Rakhs proper.
8 Leased estates.
—
32 total.
—

For the purpose of making allotments killabandi work was started in December last under the supervision of the Settlement Officer (Mr. H. S. Williamson). At first only 3 patwaris started the work and the number was gradually raised to 19. Each patwari was given 7 men as chainmen, and coolies, whose wages varied from annas 6 to annas 8 a day.

This work was supervised by one kanungo and one Naib-Tahsildar. Up to the end of March 1916 the work remained in charge of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, but in April 1916 an Extra Assistant Commissioner was deputed as Extra Assistant Colonisation Officer. The killabandi work was finished at the end of May 1916. Though the primary object of this work was to provide basis for allotment and map on the scale of 80 karams to an inch showing the classes of soil was prepared, yet the work done will be a great help in the preparation of revenue records and for assessing the revenue and occupiers' rates.

Allotment maps were prepared on the scale of 160 karams to an inch.

Rectification of boundaries with the proprietary villages was made during the settlement operations and the boundaries of the chaks are being fixed along with allotment.

2. *Conditions.*—The various classes of grants are—

(1) Horse-breeding grants transferred from the Lower Jhelum Colony.

(2) Preferential grants made to the men of the Rawalpindi Division for assistance to the Criminal Administration.

(3) Compensatory grants to men of the Gujrat District who have suffered from river action or from the acquisition of land by Government for the construction of the canals.

(4) Compensatory grants made to the men of 6 villages, whose lands have been taken up for or deteriorated in quality, on account of works for Khanki Head Weir.

(5) Reward grants to old Military men.

(6) Reward grants to fresh deserving Military men.

(7) Peasent grants to Military men.

The horse-breeding grantees of 6 chaks have been transferred from the Lower Jhelum Colony to make room for the extension of certain Military horse runs under the same conditions and terms which they were under in the Lower Jhelum Colony with the exception of land revenue and occupiers' rates, which will be levied according to the Upper Jhelum rules.

The conditions for Nos. 2 to 4 above are laid down in Punjab Government notification No. 76, dated 26th May 1915, supplemented by the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' No. 3180, dated 3rd May 1916, to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi. As regards the Military grants no separate rules have yet been published, the Military reward grantees who have been allotted land have got only formal possession pending the orders of Government as to the conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—The allotable area is calculated according to the *killabandi* measurement. The total area of Crown waste is 45,752 acres, excluding 175 acres given out to some men on proprietary-rights for Military services and 104 acres given on proprietary-rights in exchange. Out of this 5,965 acres of land were given to some men on leases. Of the latter the Government have decided that 1,589 acres be granted to the old lessees on ordinary peasant terms

of the Upper Jhelum Colony and 769 acres on the same terms with the omission of the purchase clause, and 1,562 acres be resumed.

For 2,045* acres the Government have not yet passed any orders and this area is still in the possession of the old lessees. Thus the total area under the old lessees is 4,403 acres leaving 41,349† acres available for allotment. Of this 1,982 acres are uncommanded and 604 acres unculturable. Twenty-eight thousand and two hundred seventy-three acres have been allotted as below—

*5,965 — (1,589 + 769 + 1,562) = 5,965 — 3,920 = 2,045.
†45,752 — 4,403 = 41,349.

		Acres.
(1)	Horse-breeding grants	7,212
(2)	Preferential grants	4,107
(3)	Compensatory grants of all kinds	8,240
(4)	Military reward grants	264
(5)	Reserved for Dairy Farm	1,000
(6)	Ditto Agricultural Seed Farm	250
(7)	Ditto Plantation	7,200
	Total ...	28,273

As there was no tribal distinction in the matter of grants none was observed in making allotments, but as far as possible all grantees have been allotted land by districts in the same chak.

As described above all the horse-breeding grantees come from the Shahpur District and all compensatory grantees from the Gujrat District. The preferential grants by districts are as follows :—

Name of district.	*Number of grantees.*	*Area allotted, including chiragah, etc., in acres.*
Rawalpindi	17	664
Attock	23	733
Jhelum	36	1,071
Shahpur	29	1,235
Mianwali	7	210
Gujrat	7	194
Total ...	119	4,107

Under the orders of Government 20 per cent. is being reserved for chiragah, etc. There has been no difficulty worth mentioning in the allotment of grants other than horse-breeding ones. As all horse-breeding grantees had 2 squares (each square = 28 acres) each in the Lower Jhelum Colony and they had to receive the same amount of land in this colony, *i.e*, 56 acres or 2 rectangles and 6 killas each. The 6 killas over 2 rectangles had to be given from a third rectangle. This resulted in breaking off nearly all rectangles in the course of allotment. There was to some extent another difficulty, that is, as the rectification of boundaries between the rakhs and proprietary villages are not, with a few exceptions, made according to rectangle lines, the allotments of land beyond the rectangle lines in the rakhs have in many cases broken rectangles.

The figures herein reported conflict with those which I collected from files in my office and noted in my letter No. 4765 of the 6th November 1916, a copy of which I forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, with my letter No. 4766, of the same date.

The Deputy Commissioner has now reported in detail explaining how the discrepancies arose.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—7-12-16.

No information is available in the Financial Commissioners' Office about police arrangements to be made in consequence of the impending development of the Gujrat District by reason of the Upper Jhelum Canal irrigation and the colonisation of some 40,000 acres of Government waste. That there should be some increase of crime owing to this increase in population is natural; and reconsideration of thana boundaries and police arrangements is indicated. The Commissioners will be addressed accordingly.

H. J. MAYNARD

As the land is generally uniform, whole area of each chak was allotted all at once, including chiragah, etc. There are therefore very few unallotted pieces left in allotted chaks. No land has been refused up to this time as inferior, and no abadkars have deserted. Exchanges have been few. It is worth noting that there are many complaints of cattle-lifting by residents of adjoining proprietary villages.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—As the allotment began in February last there was no cultivation in the year under report.

The remaining heads of this report might all have been dealt with on one sheet of paper. I am pointing out to the Deputy Commissioner that there has been great waste of paper in submitting the report in this form.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—7-12-16.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There was no temporary cultivation.

Probably there has been very little irrigation as yet; but some temporary cultivation for the coming *rabi* should *primâ facie* be possible. The Commissioner will be asked whether arrangements are being made for it.

H. J. MAYNARD.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Nothing to remark.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy-rights.*—No such rights have been acquired in the year under report.

8. *Mutation cases.*—There were only 4 cases of mutation, 2 for exchanges of proprietary lands situated in rakhs and 2 for grants of land on peasant terms to old lessees.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—Colony settlement has not yet been taken up in hand.

10. *Village site.*—Nothing to remark for the year under report.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—In the chaks made up for the horse-breeding colonists transferred from the Shahpur District the lambardars will be the same men who held the post in the old chaks.

For others number of appointments has not yet been fixed and no appointments made, but in all chaks formed during the year ½ to one rectangle has been reserved as an extra lambardari grant according to the size of the chak, none* being provided in two small chaks.

*1. Minargarh.

2. Portion of Bhikhi, allotted to compensatory grantees of Mand and Killadar.

12. *Census.*—No census of the colony is taken in the year under report.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—There are no towns and markets in the colony yet, but arrangements are being made to establish a market at Bahauddin.

14. *Communication.*—No new roads were laid out or old roads metalled during the year under report. This subject is receiving attention now.

Rupees 50,000 were made over to the District Board, Gujrat, for expenditure on roads in 1915-16 and there certainly should have been some beginning of laying out roads before now. The subject was first broached in 1913 and a general scheme then delineated.

H. J. MAYNARD.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Nothing to remark.

16. *Extensions.*—Nothing to remark.

17. *Establishment*—

(*a*) *Officers*—

(1) Extra Assistant Colonisation Officer—Chaudhari Kesar Ram, 3rd April to end of the year.

(2) Naib-Tahsildar—Lala Mitha Mal, 1st February 1916 to end of March 1916.

(3) Naib Tahsildar—B. Arjan Singh, 1st April 1916 to end of the year.

(*b*) *Superior Field Establishment*—

Field Kanungo—Siraj Din, 14th December 1915 to end of the year.

(*c*) *Field Establishment.*

Patwaris—Ranging from 3 to 19. Six at the end of the year.

(*d*) *Head-quarters Office*—

(1) One Colony Reader to the Extra Assistant Colonisation Officer.

(2) One Muharrir.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Gujrat Branch	45,752	41,349*	43,166†	28,273	Commanded...11,094 Uncommanded 1,982 Total ... 13,076

*Made up after deducting 4,403 acres, from column No. 3, on account of allotment to old lessees or on account of that area for which Government have not yet decided and which is still in the possession of old lessees.

	Acres.
†Total area	45,752
Deduct uncommanded	1,982
Deduct unculturable	604
Total ...	2,586
Balance shown in this column ...	43,166

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT.

Period.	Gujrat Branch.
	Acres.
To end of September 1916	28,273

Statements III to VI.—Are blank.

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1917.

Revised List of Agents for the sale of Punjab Government Publications.

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Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

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V. Kalyanaram Iyer & Co., 189, Esplanade Row, Madras.

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Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1917.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1918.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Irrigation), No. 5589, dated 9th March 1918.

READ –

Letter No. 251—325-L.-16, dated 25th January 1918, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting, with the Financial Commissioners' remarks, the annual report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1917.

REMARKS.—The agricultural conditions of the year were on the whole fairly favourable in the Lower Jhelum Colony. The kharif harvest of 1916 was owing to an abundant monsoon much better than its predecessor, and though the winter rainfall of 1916-17 was deficient and the canal supply restricted, the area of rabi sowings exceeded 395,000 acres and only 5 per cent. of this failed. The outturn of grain and straw was not up to the average, but the deficiency was more than made good by the exceptionally high prices. As the conditions of tenure do not provide for the acquisition of proprietary rights, the administration of this colony has special features from which other colonies, are free, and throws a heavy burden of work on the district staff. The Financial Commissioner has recently revived the proposal for the grant of proprietary rights and has suggested that conditional grants under the Crown Grants Act should take the place of tenancies under the Colonies Act. The question is being examined by Government, but as a somewhat similar proposal was rejected after full consideration so recently as 1914, and in view of the facts that horse-breeding conditions do not materially affect the sale value of tenancies, that there were no confiscations during the year, and that fines amounted to only Rs. 1,350, a change in policy will require strong justification. In other directions steps are being taken to reduce colony work, and to bring the administration of the district into line with that of others. Final orders have not yet been passed on the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to abolish *zakhiradar* grants, but His Honour hopes that with the expert advice of the Forest Department it may be found possible to preserve existing coppices under improved management and to make the best use of this addition to the timber and fuel supply of the colony. It was found to be unnecessary to introduce legislation regarding the management of minors' horse-breeding grants, to which allusion was made in last year's review, and where there has been a breach of conditions insufficient to justify the total resumption of a tenancy under section 24 of the Colonies Act, it has been decided that the Collector has authority under the existing statutory terms to resume it temporarily or in part, and to lease it on terms that will secure the proper observance of horse-breeding conditions.

2. The development of the market towns in this colony is still somewhat slow, even when allowance is made for the fact that each serves a smaller agricultural tract than those of the Lower Chenab area, and that the old system, whereby a share of the sale-proceeds of sites was made available for local improvements has been replaced by grants of a definite amount for the same purpose. The chief problem in all these towns is that of the water-supply; while it is a matter for satisfaction that comprehensive water work schemes are in contemplation, every encouragement should be given to the sinking of wells as an independent source of supply. But water-supply and drainage schemes impose heavy recurring charges on the local body and often necessitate fresh taxation. The terminal tax has now been generally recognised as the most appropriate for colony towns, it is already in force in Sargodha and has recently been sanctioned for Sillanwali, and it may be hoped that its general adoption will greatly facilitate the development of the market towns.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the subject of communications in the colony is one to which insufficient attention has been given and hopes that with the help of the increased grants now provided by Government for the purpose it will be possible to put them in a satisfactory condition. He also endorses the Financial Commissioner's remarks on railway facilities, which apply not only to the Lower Jhelum,

but also to the other canal colonies. The Lieutenant-Governor on his recent tour to the Lyallpur market towns heard many complaints of the failure of the Railway authorities to give notice of the withdrawal or modification of transport facilities, and of the inadequate provision of sheds or other protection for goods at most of the large exporting stations. In view of the large revenues accruing to the railway from the agricultural produce booked from these stations, some of which export a larger tonnage of wheat than any other place in the Empire, it is discreditable to the administration that huge quantities of grain, *bhusa* and cotton have to remain exposed to the weather often for weeks, and that the holders of large grants, *e.g.*, Major Vanrenen, should have to erect sheds at their own expense. Military requirements doubtless make the subject one of peculiar difficulty at present, but the attention of the Railway authorities has been drawn to it, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer earnestly hopes that a more liberal policy will be adopted at the earliest possible opportunity.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the remarks in Mr. Gibson's interesting report regarding the close co-operation between Revenue and Irrigation Officers in all matters affecting the interests of the colonists, and believes that in other colonies the relations of the two great departments are equally cordial. Government has acknowledged elsewhere the splendid response that the Shahpur colony has made to the call for recruits for the army; in this respect it has shown itself a greater source of strength to Government than its more prosperous neighbour Lyallpur, and the difference is in a large measure due to the inspiring influence and example of the Tiwana Chiefs, as well as of the many retired Indian officers settled in the colony.

5. In the Lower Bari Doab colony the situation has been so greatly altered by the recent soil survey that the figures in Statement I attached to the Colonization Officer's report are now misleading and the form should certainly be altered next year as suggested by Mr. Thomson. The shortage of over 300,000 acres in the culturable area disclosed by the survey has necessitated considerable modifications of the colonization scheme, and special importance therefore attaches to proposals designed to provide land elsewhere, or to bring additional areas under cultivation. The remaining unallotted area on the Lower Jhelum canal should be useful in this connection and the proposal to transfer the Rawalpindi Divisional grantees to it is a good one. But the main hope of making good the deficiency rests on the hydro-electric project and on the late Mr. Barnes' comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of "bara" land: this has now been forwarded to the Government of India and if it is sanctioned it is hoped that a beginning may be made at an early date. Meanwhile, the development of culturable and commanded land has been to some extent hampered by the delay in allotting the large areas reserved for military reward grants and "official" rectangles: financial and engineering considerations make it highly desirable that allotment should proceed as soon as possible, and the Government of India have now sanctioned proposals for the extension of temporary cultivation to these areas. Information has recently been received that a start is about to be made in the allotment of military grants.

6. The result of sales during the year was distinctly satisfactory: 8,570 acres have been sold by auction and 6,172 by private treaty at an average price of Rs. 229 and Rs. 219 per acre, respectively. The auction price is an advance of Rs. 50 per acre on that realised in 1915 and 1916, though it still falls short of the somewhat inflated prices of the first auction in 1914. It will be interesting to see if this high level is maintained at the forthcoming auctions of the present month (March 1918) in spite of the large investments made by capitalists in the war loan.

Apart from the area sold, allotment during the year was practically confined to the recipients of landed gentry grants. Many of these grantees are hard to please and give considerable trouble even after being put in possession, but it must be remembered that the obligation to assist in recruitment renders it difficult for most of them to leave their native districts and to give personal attention to their colony grants. As a class the landed gentry have rendered signal aid to Government during the recent years of stress, and His Honour agrees with Mr. Maynard that it is not necessary rigidly to insist at present on the appointment of a relative as resident manager.

Mr. Thomson's statement that there has been an improvement in the observance of conditions generally is encouraging, and it is satisfactory to see that the total number of peasant rectangles resumed for default was only 158, as compared with 581 in the previous year. A further reduction may be expected in future as the new villages become firmly established and agricultural conditions improve and when the worst grantees have been finally weeded out, there should be no great trouble on this score.

7. The agricultural year in the Lower Bari Doab as elsewhere was a somewhat chequered one. In the kharif of 1916 the percentage of area failed on permanently allotted lands was only 7·2 as against 13·5 in the previous year, and the increase in the cultivation of American cotton is encouraging. The popularity of this crop continues to grow and the figures for kharif 1917—American cotton 81,440 acres and Indian cotton 53,380 acres—are most striking. Though both varieties were damaged by the heavy and untimely rainfall at the end of September, the American cotton came much better out of the ordeal than the Indian. The rabi of 1917 was unfortunately less favourable, the percentage of failure being 13 as against 11·6 in the previous year, as the supply in the canal was insufficient to redress the failure of the winter rains. The growing popularity of Punjab-11 wheat is a hopeful sign and the distribution of 9,000 maunds for the sowing of the coming rabi does credit to the efforts of the Agricultural Department and the good sense of the colonists.

8. The new market towns in the colony promise well : the number of sites of different kinds sold in each of these during the year and the high prices realised indicate the confidence of the public in the prosperity of the colony. Competition was keenest at Mian Channun, where an average of Rs. 2,020 was realised for a bazar site and Rs. 1,741 for a mandi shop. Only Jahanian seems to be at a standstill, but this place will doubtless develop as the cultivation of the southern portion of the colony advances. Khanewal should also increase in importance now that the Government buildings are practically complete. The constitution of the new tahsil is about to be notified.

The new ginning factories at Mian Channun and Okara have been built in accordance with plans approved by the Agricultural Department; in future it will be a condition of the sale of factory sites that the plans must be submitted to the Director of Agriculture for approval; this should be of great value in preventing the mixture of different varieties and so securing better prices for the cotton of the colony.

9. The provision of roads appears to be hardly keeping pace with the general development of the colony, especially in the Montgomery District. It is to be hoped that the substantial grants sanctioned by Government for the purpose will result in considerable improvement during the next financial year. Special grants have been made for the metalling of the Dipalpur-Okara and Pakpattan-Montgomery roads, which give access to the country formerly served by the now dismantled Sutlej Valley Railway.

As remarked in last year's review, roadside arboriculture demands more attention throughout the colony, and Government will be prepared to consider favourably any proposals that may be submitted for the appointment of expert arboricultural assistants to the colonization officer.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the observations in Mr. Maynard's excellent review regarding financial difficulties connected with the development of the colony : the suggestion that a regular colonies budget embracing all expenditure on communications, arboriculture, town works, schools, hospitals, etc., should be prepared by the Financial Commissioner will be carefully examined if detailed proposals are submitted. *Primâ facie* it should facilitate a systematic and comprehensive financial policy and should put an end to the present inconvenient system of piecemeal proposals. His Honour also concurs in the view that other departments, such as the police, the post office and the railway, ought to make more systematic provision for the rapidly increasing demands of the colonies ; there can be no doubt that too little trouble has been taken to foresee them in the past, and the proposal that at an early stage of operations representatives of the chief departments should meet and consider the lines on which development is likely, is

one which should not be overlooked when the next colony scheme is being elaborated.

Mr. Thomson's report is full of interest and His Honour fully endorses the appreciative remarks of the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner upon his work.

11. In last year's review the Upper Chenab was styled the Cinderella of the canal colonies. It had been handicapped by initial mistakes and irrigation difficulties, but it is hoped that the revised conditions regarding grants of kharif-irrigated land have now put matters on a sound basis. It is understood that the size of these grants has now in all cases been increased to at least two rectangles. This change appears to have been carried out by Mr. Salusbury with the minimum of friction, though his report does not make it clear how many grants were resumed for failure to reside. The colony is still defective in village sites and communications and the excessive rains last autumn retarded improvements in these and other respects.

Some 20,000 acres are still unallotted in the Sharakpur tahsil and it is evident that this part of the colony must receive special attention for some time. In the Jaranwala tahsil allotment has been practically completed by the distribution of 1,695 acres in compensatory grants to Ravi zamindars, and the southern portion of the colony may be expected to settle down rapidly. Conditions will not however be quite satisfactory till the colony, which is now spread over two districts, is brought into the new Sheikhupura district the proposals for which are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shortage of water is reported to be responsible for the failure of the rabi crop—nearly half is entered as failed in permanently allotted areas in the Sharakpur tahsil—but efforts are being made to extend perennial irrigation and an important kharif distributary has been adapted to a rabi supply. In the kharif rice, for which the soil is well suited, is by far the most important crop; and the contemplated establishment of an experimental farm at Kala Shah Kaku should stimulate its cultivation and improve its quality. The stiffness of the Sharakpur soil is again noticed, and the Irrigation authorities should give due consideration to this in determining the distribution of canal water between the canals fed by the triple project. The question of the cold weather distribution of the supply of the triple canal system is mainly a technical one, but it is one of such importance that the Financial Commissioners should be consulted by the Chief Engineer before a decision is come to.

12. In the small Upper Jhelum colony some 32,000 acres out of the total area of 43,000 available have been allotted, and of the balance only 7,000 acres are commanded by flow. But less than a quarter of the allotted area has so far come under cultivation, as irrigation arrangements had not been completed. The delay is regrettable and some further explanation might well have been given in the report. The remarks of the Financial Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of Police arrangements suggest that an excessive regard for departmental routine has retarded the settlement of this important question. The improvement of communications too seems to have been unduly delayed, and special efforts should be made to make up for lost time. The construction of a market at Baha-ud-Din would appear to be an urgent necessity, and in spite of the non-observance of clear regulations Government will do what is possible to provide the necessary funds when a formal application is received.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report: also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, the Agent, North-Western Railway, the Inspector-General of Police, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2394 CS-86—9-3-18—S3PP Lahore.

No. 251—325-L-16.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, 25th January 1918.

FROM

NAWAB MALIK TALIB MEHDI KHAN,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the annual reports on colonisation operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1917, with a note by the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

TALIB MEHDI KHAN,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Financial Commissioner's note on the reports of the Punjab Colonies for the year ending the 30th September 1917.

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

1. Proposals have recently been submitted for reducing the amount of work which devolves upon the district staff in this Colony, by assimilating its administration so far as possible to the administration of an ordinary district. The Colony has now reached the stage at which, on the principles accepted by Government as the result of the report of the Colonies Committee of 1908, proprietary right would in ordinary course be conceded to the colonists. It has hitherto, however, been accepted as impossible to take steps in this direction, because a large proportion of the area is held upon horse-breeding terms with a condition of descent by primogeniture, and because it was regarded as invidious to concede to non-horse-breeders what could not be given to those bound by the horse-breeding condition. The Legal Remembrancer has recently drawn attention to the possibility of making use of the Crown Grants Act to enforce appropriate conditions after the concession of proprietary rights, and the Financial Commissioner has proposed to adopt this method of combining the two objects, the maintenance of horse-breeding terms and the gratification of the natural desire of the colonists to attain the proprietary status, which is valued for social and sentimental as well as for purely economic reasons.

2. The towns of the Lower Jhelum Colony are noticeably less well-equipped than those of the Lower Chenab, probably because financial restrictions, particularly in the matter of the sale-proceeds of land, have been less easily interpreted than in the earlier colony. The water-supply is, generally speaking, less satisfactory than in the Lower Chenab Colony towns. Bhalwal and Sillanwali both get their drinking water from the canal, without filteration, by means of very imperfectly protected tanks, supplemented by wells, which, at Bhalwal, are very brackish. Sargodha has a filtered supply for the doubling of which funds have now been provided by a Government loan and a grant from the Sanitary Board, but the Municipal Committee is understood to propose the postponement of the greater part of the scheme till prices become normal: a plan which, the Financial Commissioner fears, involves a somewhat prolonged delay. The drainage of Bhalwal is not very satisfactory and its storm water-channel is very badly silted-up. This town is exceptional in lacking masonry platforms for the deposit of grain in the Mandi. A drainage scheme has been drawn up for Sillanwali, and funds provided for it partly by a grant from the Sanitary Board and partly from the town's own resources. The proposals which have been submitted for the introduction of terminal taxes, on the model already accepted for Sargodha, into these towns will, if accepted, facilitate the improvement of their conditions.

3. The condition of the roads of the colony has received the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, and proposals made with a view to obtaining financial assistance to get them into proper condition. It may appear to be a platitude to say that the value of agricultural produce depends in great measure upon the means of marketing it, in the way of roads, properly-equipped market towns, and adequate railway facilities, but this consideration has not always received the full prominence which it deserves. The partial failure of the town of Nikdur, because the Railway administration does not provide telegraphic communication at a mere flag station, is an illustration. A good market town at Nikdur would presumably bring trade to the Railway, and it is *primâ facie* in the interests of that administration to give facilities. If, however, the Railway administration is satisfied that the trade which might come to the Nikdur Station already reaches the rail at some other station, in a volume not less than that which might reach Nikdur, it was plainly a case in which the establishment of a town at that place was unnecessary and undesirable. The need of inter-communication between all departments of the administration, and the desirability of an enlightened railway policy to encourage trade by offering facilities for it, are emphasized. The Financial Commissioner recently enquired at a number of stations in the colonies whether notice

of impending, stoppage of bookings, and of certain other matters (such as the acceptance of the small consignments known as "smalls"), was being regularly given. Generally speaking it appeared that no attempt was made to give notice, though information might be obtained by some traders from a friendly Station Master : and that the very existence of a special concession for "smalls" was ignored.

This matter is, of course, not one in which the colonies alone are concerned : but it is in the most newly-developed tracts that deficiencies of accommodation and protection for goods, and of an effective attempt to keep in touch with the requirement of local trade, are most conspicuous. The Financial Commissioner realises the difficulties which war conditions have created : but some of these are matters which call rather for organisation, and the right orientation of policy, than for expenditure.

4. The decision of Government that the existing law allows the Deputy Commissioner to resume a horse-breeding grant temporarily in whole or in part, and, therefore, of the temporary leasing out of the grant of careless or minor grantees, will permit the authorities in the Lower Jhelum Colony to take effective action in a number of cases which have hitherto presented difficulties : and should result in an improvement in the fulfilment of horse-breeding conditions.

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

5. Statement No. I attached to this Report is to this extent misleading that it makes no deduction from allottable area on account of the very large area in which it has been necessary to suspend the fulfilment of the Colonization Scheme by reason of the badness of the soil. The allottable area which still remains unallotted is little, if at all, more than half of the $6\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of acres which figure in the final column : and 70 per cent. of that fraction is accounted for by the military reward grants in respect to which final orders have not yet been passed and by the so-called "official rectangles" which are still largely in abeyance, apparently under the orders of the Army Remount Department. The Financial Commissioner feels very doubtful whether the mischiefs and inconveniences of delay in these two matters are fully understood. It is not only that there is a very substantial financial loss affecting alike Imperial and Provincial resources and adding to the interest charges on the Triple Canal Project by postponing recovery of capital. There are also grave engineering difficulties caused by the necessity of carrying water for long leads through country which cannot take it for irrigation purposes, to the scattered spots where it is needed. Channels cannot be run half or a quarter full because a country is incompletely developed. Finally, the incompleteness of arrangements generally, and the gaps in villages and between villages, postpone and make difficult the proper settlement of the colonists who have arrived, the apparently large choice of remaining land makes these colonists fastidious and restless and these conditions increase substantially the difficulties of the colonisation staff while prolonging the period of their expensive employment. The Financial Commissioner feels that if these considerations could be brought to the notice of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the chances of obtaining an early sanction, or an early rejection, of the Military Reward Grant Scheme would be greatly improved : and that the Army Remount Department might quite properly be asked to justify the continuance of delay in the selection of a substantial fraction of the grantees of "official horse-breeding rectangles." The trouble cannot be removed by any marked acceleration in the auction programme, for the quantity of land which the market can absorb annually, without sacrificing part of the value, is strictly limited.

6. In the meanwhile the question whether the situation can be relieved by the stimulation of temporary cultivation, has the Financial Commissioner's attention : and, as the result of recent discussion with the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer, he has asked Government to agree to the temporary cultivation of a stated maximum area for terms larger than a single harvest. As regards the reclamation of bad lands, no very speedy results are

to be anticipated. The temporary leases of high land to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram to which reference is made in the report have had the effect of bringing under immediate cultivation a large area (some 40,000 acres in all including an adjoining area leased on similar terms to Major Vanrenen) which would otherwise have lain waste till the Canal Department was able to carry out Mr. Blaker's hydro-electric scheme: and are thus in direct furtherance of what appears to be the desirable policy of extending irrigation and cultivation as rapidly as possible.

7. The most interesting fact in the agriculture of the colony is the great development of American cotton, mainly or entirely of the 4 F. variety which is favoured by the Agricultural Department. The high prices obtained for American cotton in its purer forms (Rs. 18-8-0 per maund has been paid for it during November at one of the Agricultural Department's auctions), and its good fortune in escaping from the excessive damage inflicted by heavy rain on the country varieties, have now established its popularity on a firm basis. Ginning factories are now in existence at Jahanian, Mian Channun, and Chichawatni, as well as at Montgomery and Okara, and both at Mian Channun and Okara factories have been built in accordance with the plans approved by the Agricultural Department with the object of providing against the mixture of short and long staple. The conditions and plans of these factories are provisional, and may be modified hereafter in accordance with the recommendations of the cotton committee: but it was necessary to provide for ginning of the produce of the new colony without awaiting the latter It is noted in the report that arrangements have been made for the distribution in the colony of 9,000 maunds of pure Punjab 11 wheat.

8. Roads, though less advanced perhaps in parts of the Montgomery District than could be desired, are making on the whole satisfactory progress. The controversy as to the desirability of raising unmetalled roads at the centre, or leaving them as mere tracks cleared through the jungle and provided only with occasional culverts, appears to be settling itself for the present in favour of the latter contention. But experience elswhere appears to show that if a road is not raised, at all events along the much frequented lengths, it soon tends to become a depression: and ultimate raising will be necessary, though the rapid completion of alignment and clearance may for the moment be the more urgent need.

9. Though Jahanian is in much the same state as at this time last year (partly by reason of the suspicion that the Khanewal-Lodhran line, like the Sutlej Valley line, was to be deprived of its rails) the market towns generally have made good progress. The Public Works Department supervisor, Mr. Gilbert, has done valuable work in adapting the general principles laid down by the Town Planning Committee of 1914 to the actual requirements of Khanewal, Mian Channun and Chichawatni. The plans provided for towns of 5,000 inhabitants, and the difficulty of paving, metalling and draining large areas of street has brought home to the Financial Commissioner the importance of designing towns on a not too ambitious scale. It would perhaps be better in future to make a plan for a population of half the number, and to keep a reserve area for the duplication of the first plan as soon as the conditions appeared to call for this further development. It is an interesting feature of these towns, as actually developed, that the party of more advanced sanitation which advocated 10 foot conservancy lanes at the back of each row of residential houses, with back doors opening on to the lanes for the removal of rubbish and night-soil, has been proved to be well ahead of popular feeling in the matter. The 10 foot lanes exist, but the people have built their houses without back door opening upon them. They prefer to be more snug and more secure, even at the cost of having their waste matters removed by the front door. Similarly the advocates of latrines adjoining the back doors (to take the place of the roofs) have not in practice found adherents to the cause of reform. Mr Maynard who presided at the Town Planning Conference recollects that these two were matters upon which the Indian representatives, as well as the Englishmen, were divided in opinion.

10. The markets are making good progress, but the delay in obtaining the allotment of 1¼ lakhs for expenditure during 1917-18, to which reference is made on the margin of the report, has left some of them without brick platforms for the reception of cotton and grain, without metalled roads and without wells. In its origin, this was the result of neglect to budget for town works in September 1916. The omission of the works from the statements of new expenditure then submitted made it necessary subsequently to obtain the money by deduction from the allotment for colony roads. There was very great delay even then in communicating the allotment for town works, and this delay was followed by some misunderstanding as to the proper procedure for placing the fund at the disposal of the officers who are to expend it, and up to November last nothing had been done, though efforts will no doubt now be made to utilise the money. If Mr. Maynard correctly understands the position, it will lapse at the end of March, and if so there may yet be a further phase in the fiasco to be chronicled. The Financial Commissioner would not dwell upon this mere series of office muddles, if he did not desire to make them a text for the suggestion of a simplified procedure. Government has recently decided that the Financial Commissioner shall submit in November of each year an application for funds for colony roads required in the following year. This plan, as it appears to Mr. Maynard, ought to be extended to all miscellaneous colony requirements for which either the Colonisation Officer, or the District Board, or the Deputy Commissioner acting on behalf of a Municipality or a Notified Area, which is being developed to meet colony requirements, is at present responsible. Mr. Maynard would have a colonies budget, for preparation of which the Financial Commissioner would be responsible, and in this he would include subsidies for roads, for arboriculture, for town works, whether the towns be Municipal or Notified or neither the one nor the other, for new Dispensaries, for new Schools, for new Veterinary Hospitals: and from the sums allotted under these heads the Financial Commissioner would make grants. If anything went wrong under this system, it would at least be possible to say who was to blame.

11. The cases of Railway facilities (sidings, goods-sheds and the like), Postal and Telegraph facilities, extra Police, stand upon a different footing. As the Financial Commissioner has remarked on the margin of the Lower Bari Doab Canal report, what is wrong is that great departments such as the Railway and the Post Office appear to assume that the treatment which is appropriate to the normal and gradual growth of an ordinary settled district is also appropriate to a tract which may pass, as soon as settlement begins, from a desert to a thriving source of trade and business almost within the term of a single crop. There ought to be special provision made for these special and sudden needs, and the best way of making sure that such provision should be made would be, at a very early stage of the operations, to hold a meeting of representatives of the great departments concerned and press the facts upon them. This should be done when the next colony is about to be established. In the meanwhile, and as regards the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony in particular, Mr. Maynard thinks it necessary to say that though the North-Western Railway and the Post Office have, no doubt, a great difficulty to contend with in the existence of war conditions and war economies, the needs of the colony ought to have been better foreseen and better provided for and enough is not at present being done. The Financial Commissioner has mentioned the Police at the beginning of this paragraph, but he wishes to make it plain that he has no complaint to make in this respect in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. Additions to the strength of the Police here were made at a sufficiently early stage, and there has been no such epidemic of crime and of persecution of new colonists as that which characterised the early annals of the Lower Chenab Colony. Hospital arrangements have admittedly not been adequate, and for these, as for Railway, Postal, and Police arrangements, plans should always in future be drawn up in the earliest stage of the preparations for colonisation.

12. Mr. R. D. Thomson has continued, with zeal and success the, work of which Mr. Joseph was relieved on May 1st, 1917, and has written a very interesting report on it.

Upper Chenab Colony.

13. Mr. Salusbury was employed from June 28th, 1917, to give effect to a revision of conditions in those areas of Crown land on the Upper Chenab Canal in the Gujranwala District which are irrigable in one harvest only. The two main objects of this revision were to provide a motive for the sinking of wells for winter irrigation by a reduction in the price to be paid for proprietary right by grantees who have sunk wells, and to bring the area of each grant as near to two rectangles (50 acres) as possible. The process of reallotment is now nearly complete except in twelve estates. It is not yet reported to what extent holdings have been increased, but it is understood that the increase is substantial and that the average of two rectangles apiece is nearly or very nearly reached. Opinions differ somewhat widely as to the prospects of success in well-sinking, and only time can clear up the question whether a large proportion of the area is or is not susceptible of successful spring cultivation.

14. Government has sanctioned the proposal to locate an experimental farm for rice cultivation in the neighbourhood of the Kala Shah Kaku Railway Station. A portion of the tract is famous for a very good quality of rice, and the prospects of development in this direction are hopeful.

15. Adequate plans for the improvement of communications in this colony are now under consideration, and an allotment of part of the necessary funds has been made during the current financial year, and more will be provided next year.

16. The orders which now regulate the intensity of irrigation in different zones of the Upper Chenab Canal irrigation and prohibit the irrigation of well areas were drawn up under the domination of a theory, since modified, that water-logging is the result of local over-irrigation. It is now proposed to reconsider these rules, and the Financial Commissioners hope to confer shortly with the Chief Engineers of the Irrigation Department for the settlement of this question.

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

17. Some unnecessary delay appears to have taken place over the rearrangement of police station boundaries, and the entertainment of additional police in the tract affected by the Upper Jhelum Canal, and the complaints of cattle lifting, to which reference is made in the report, are the natural result of the inadequacy of the police arrangements in the changed conditions of the tract. The Financial Commissioner thinks that a matter of this sort should have taken precedence of routine work, because the proper settlement of the question would obviously conduce to the reduction of work by the reduction of crime. The explanation which has been given by the Deputy Commissioner on the subject appears to show that there has been a good deal of bandying to and fro of papers and maps between the District, Tahsil and Police officers, and a meeting of all the officers concerned would probably expedite a decision.

18. Rupees 20,000 were sanctioned for expenditure on roads in the Upper Jhelum Canal Colony during 1917-18, and a programme has been approved, but no actual beginning of work has yet been made, and here again the Financial Commissioner thinks that it should be possible to expedite matters somewhat.

19. The Financial Commissioner has accepted the general design for the market at Bahauddin, which should take a considerable portion of the produce of the newly cultivated tract. No beginning has been made on work here, and the Financial Commissioner fears that the need of entering proposed works at this place in the budget proposals in September last, so as to permit of the provision of funds for their execution in 1918-19, was overlooked by the local authorities. He understands that a lump provision for colony town works is being made by Government in the budget, and he hopes that it will be possible to find something for the requirements of Bahauddin from this source. It has hitherto been difficult to make the officers in charge of colony

areas realise that if money is to be spent upon town improvements in a particular year, arrangements to obtain funds have to be made in the September of the year preceding; and that the fact that money is realised by the sale of town lands in no way helps the situation unless budget provision for such expenditure has been made. So far as municipalities and notified areas are concerned, very clear and full instructions about the procedure have recently been given by Government in Circular No. 14031 (Financial), dated 28th June 1917. For towns which are neither municipalities nor notified areas, there are equally clear instructions in Correction Slip No. 201-S. O. (New Series), dated 9th December 1915, to paragraph 6 of Financial Commissioner's Standing Order No. 48.

20. The Financial Commissioner endorses the commendation of the work of C. Kesar Ram in settling in the new colonists.

H. J. MAYNARD,

The 24th January 1918. *Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out during the year under report.

2.—*Conditions.*—Occupancy rights were sold in 72 squares as follows :—

Eight squares of Civil grantees for Rs. 40,700 at an average sale price of Rs. 5,087 per square. Sixty-four squares of grants on horse-breeding conditions, including mares and Ahatas for Rs. 2,79,670 at an average sale price of Rs. 4,370 per square. Out of the above 64 squares 4½ squares at Rs. 17,325 were sold by one Sufedposh Ghoripal. The difference in price is not due to the burden of horse-breeding conditions but to the quality of the soil or to the irrigation facilities.

'Money talks'—and so long as horse-breeding conditions do not materially affect the sale price of holdings to which these are attached, we are justified in holding that these conditions are not really burdensome.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

2. Horse-breeders generally sell their grants in order to purchase with the sale price lands in their original homes, which are free from primogeniture rules. In a few cases the grantees being bad horse-breeders and bad cultivators are burdened with debt and they sell their grants to pay off their debt, and also to get rid of grants held on conditions, which they are unable to fulfil properly.

3. Seven hundred and fifty-five squares were leased during the year under report as against 572 squares in the last year which shows that temporary alienations, which are permissible under section 19 of the Act, are increasing. These are actually made for the liquidation of debts and are, therefore, really mortgages. When a horse-breeding grantee takes advantage of the lease, he is apparently still responsible for the maintenance of the mare, although he may have in practice made it over to the lessee, and the lessee does not look after the mare well. It would be in the interests of horse-breeding if leases for less than 7 years were made inapplicable to horse-breeding grantees, or if the lessee were held responsible for the mare for the period of the lease.

If these leases for less than 7 years become very common, and serious neglect of mares results on a large scale, we may have to take action.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

4. Some Sufedposh horse-breeders have applied that on their death the rule of primogeniture be not observed and the grant be divided between their sons. The Superintendent, Army Remount Department's opinion is that, as Sufedposhes are generally not successful horse-breeders, it would be well if such requests be granted. A separate reference on the subject has been made to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

The unit per mare in the case of Sufedposh horse-breeding grantees is 1½ squares. In the case of horse-breeding zamindars 2 squares. If we allow partition we shall have horse-breeding grants of 1½ squares. A point to be considered.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

5. The question of how to deal with the minors or other grantees who do not fulfil horse-breeding conditions was referred to Government with the request that an amendment of the Colonization Act of 1912 be made so as to empower the Collector to lease a portion not exceeding one-half of a Government tenancy held on horse-breeding conditions during the minority of the tenant to a tenant who will undertake to make satisfactory arrangement for horse-breeding. It has been finally decided under the orders conveyed in letter No. 11525-R., dated the 7th May 1917, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, that, as the Collector has already power to resume the tenancy under section 24 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act (V of 1912), this includes the lesser power to resume the tenancy temporarily or in part and there is, therefore, no necessity to amend the Act.

Under the above orders conditions have been framed for effecting such temporary leases and action will be taken as soon as the Superintendent, Army Remount Department's report against any horse-breeder is received.

This arrangement will be applicable to all unsatisfactory horse-breeding grantees (Stud farms, Sufedposhes and Abadkars), whether adult or minor. A small establishment for the extra work has been applied for.

6. Detailed information as to observation of horse-breeding conditions is contained in Superintendent, Army Remount Department's Annual Report. The following table shows the progress of horse-breeding during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

Year.	Number of mares covered.	Number of foals born.	Percentage of foals born in 1915 to mares covered.	Number purchased.
1915-16	3,501	1,918	54·78	294
1916-17	3,458	1,846	53·27	238

The falling off in the number of young stocks purchased this year is due to the very unfavourable climatic conditions, and unprecedently low river and restricted supplies of canal water combined with a complete failure of the winter rains. This resulted in a scarcity of fodder for mares and foals. On account of the increase of the area of Cavalry Stud farms from 750 to 1,500 acres, 141 horse-breeders have been transferred to the Gujrat District.

7. During the year under report, the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, reported the following unsatisfactory horse-breeders for action or warning :—

Class of grantee.	*For action.*	*For warning.*
Sufedposh	22	19
Abadkar	16	45

Fines amounting to Rs. 1,350 were inflicted in a few cases but in the majority of cases, as the best method of dealing with these horse-breeders was still under consideration, they were given one year within which to comply with their horse-breeding conditions on penalty of action under section 24 of the Colony Act. After the expiry of the above period the preventive measures referred to in paragraph 5 will be rigorously applied where no improvement has been made.

8. The grants of six Zakhiradars were confiscated during the year under report and fines of Rs. 145 were inflicted on a few Zakhiradars and Darakhtpals.

The purpose for which these grants were made, *viz.*, the provision of young trees for planting in the Abadkars' squares, has long ceased to exist and it is impossible to exercise proper supervision over such a large number of scattered plots and the nurseries where not neglected altogether have grown into thick plantation of saplings. The Zakhiradars have generally neglected the plantation and in some cases the grants have been and in others could be at once resumed. A separate recommendation has been made for the confiscation of all neglected grants and for the resumption of the remainder by giving the Zakhiradars 3½ killas on occupancy rights. The land so resumed should be allotted to those who have assisted recruiting.

I have supported Deputy Commissioner's proposals in this connection.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

Darakhtpals are also unsatisfactory and all grants which cannot be confiscated at once should aso be resumed, occupancy rights in 10 killas being given to the Darakhtpals and the remaining 15 killas being given to the District Board, which is responsible for the trees on roadsides.

3. *Allotment.*—The following Chaks and areas were vacated for the extension of Cavalry Horse Runs :—

Statements Nos. I and II.

		Acres.
1.	Chak No. 42, N. B.	610
2.	Chak No. 111, S. B.	1,015
3.	Chak No. 119, S. B.	12
4.	Chak No. 115, S. B.	167
	Total ...	1,804

The area allotted was as follows :—

		Acres.
1.	8th Cavalry, Chak No. 71, N. B.	531
	„ „ „ „ 70, N. B.	10
2.	9th Hodson's Horse, Chak No. 48, S. B.	450
	„ „ „ „ No. 115, S. B.	167
3.	13th Cavalry, Chak No. 113, S. B.	698
4.	S. Abdul Rahman Khan,—*vide* Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 301—1176-K. W. 4-2, dated 29th January 1917,—Chak No. 31, N. B.	197
5.	Sale by auction, Chak No. 48, N. B.	16
6.	One Ghoripal Abadkar, Chak No. 153, N. B.	22
7.	Allotment to one Zakhiradar, Chak No. 133, S. B. ...	8
8.	One Civil grantee, Chak No. 42, N. B.	111
	Total ...	2,210

The total allotted area in the Colony is now as follows :—

		Acres.
1.	Cavalry Abadkar Ghoripal	28,933
2.	Abadkar Ghoripal	158,090
3.	Cavalry Sufedposh Ghoripal	6,925
4.	Sufedposh Ghoripal	14,885
5.	Private Stud Farm grantees	6,754
6.	Infantry grantees	29,191
7.	Civil grantees	23,305
8.	Janglis	59,816
9.	Miscellaneous	64,114
10.	Army Remount	20,068
11.	Regimental Stud Farms	15,167
12.	Seed Farm	170
13.	Proprietary...	6,625
14.	Towns	473
15.	Landed gentry grant,—*vide* Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 301—1176-K. W. 4—2, dated 29th January 1917	197
	Total ...	434,713

The detail of heading No. 9 (Miscellaneous) is as follows:—

		Acres.
1.	Lambardari	7,099
2.	Kamins	10,744
3.	Zakhiradars	2,143
4.	Government Zakhiras	1,060
5.	Darakhtpals	1,196
6.	Army Remount stables	953
7.	Village sites	9,432
8.	Graveyards	1,535
9.	Village roads	5,829
10.	Trunk roads	3,713
11.	Water-courses	7,276
12.	Canals	13,134
	Total ...	64,114

As a special case exchanges in the Sobhaga circle were permitted among horse-breeders with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner in 73 cases comprising an area of 717 acres.

Mutual exchanges were permitted in 14 cases. Owing to the land vacated for the extension of the Cavalry stud farms there are now about 1,794 acres of land available for allotment to Upper Jhelum grantees.

Under the orders of the Financial Commissioner an enquiry was made as to the area of commanded *bakaia* in the Colony. The total area of such *bakaia* in excess of 10 per cent. amounts to 37,821 acres, but the Irrigation Department cannot say how much of this will be commanded until the remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal is completed. Most of the area is of course of inferior quality.

The sooner we can dispose of all irrigable balances the better.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

I hope to be able to utilise a part, at all events of this land, to relieve the shortage on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

H. J. MAYNARD.
Financial Commissioner.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The following table compares the area sown and matured during the year under report and in the previous year:—

Statement No. III.

	Kharif 1915.	*Kharif* 1916.	*Rabi* 1916.	*Rabi* 1917.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1916-17.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area sown	90,786	92,392	299,201	293,309	389,987	385,701
Area matured	63,271	86,472	281,917	280,259	345,188	366,731

The details of important crops sown are as compared with the last year:—

	Kharif 1915.	*Kharif* 1916.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	36,909	33,323
Sugarcane	4,188	6,307
Maize	10,785	9,740
	Rabi 1916.	*Rabi* 1917.
	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	183,777	131,060
Toria	51,803	57,441

The decrease in cotton is due to the fact that in the year 1915 boll-worm affected the crop seriously and the people were discouraged.

The increase in sugarcane is due to the high price of sugar.

The cessation of winter rains and low level of the river Jhelum are the causes of decrease in wheat. The increase of *toria* was due to the much favourable rainfall at sowing time in 1916 compared with 1915.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Sixty-four squares of land vacated by horse-breeders transferred to the Gujrat District were given for temporary cultivation on double the rates of land revenue to persons who had rendered services in recruiting.

To increase the cultivation of food stuffs general permission in all colony villages was given to the share-holders on an outlet to cultivate *bakaia* on their outlet with the existing water-supply. The results* have been disappointing owing to the fright caused by last year's shortage of water. The result of the scheme will be discussed in the next year's report.

* These results contrast markedly with those obtained in the Lyallpur District, where, it is understood, something like 60,000 acres have been added to the spring cultivation of food crops by the permission to break up "charagah."

H. J. MAYNARD.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—As statement No. 4 shows there are a few items of nazrana to be recovered.

Statement No. IV.

Rupees 39,381 have been received from peasant grantees holding one square or less on account of grant of occupancy rights at Rs. 2 per acre. This includes the demand reported last year. In two villages with inferior soil, the Abadkars owing to the partial failure of their rabi crop have not paid the nazrana, though occupancy rights have been granted.

During the year under report the following land was sold either at a fixed price or by auction :—

	Area.	Price.	Price per acre.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Bhulwal Block No. 4, 31 residential sites	1·25964	10,160 0 0	8,303
Hundewali, 19 shop and house sites combined	·69789	10,085 0 0	14,450
*Hundewali, one shop	·03673	200 0 0	5,445
Nikdar, 4 shop sites	·09375	275 0 0	2,933
Sargodha, 10 Bungalow sites	24·35625	21,500 0 0	878
*Sargodha	·125	125 0 0	1,000
Chak No 48, N. B., agricultural land	15·90625	3,976 9 0	250
Total ...	...	46,621 9 0	...

* Sales at a fixed price.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquired during the year, except by the auction purchaser in 48, N. B. Horse-breeders were given occupancy rights in 7 khatas.

Other grantees were given occupancy rights in 272 khatas. Nearly all Janglis, Civil and Infantry grantees of one square and non-horse breeding peasant grantees, who have fulfilled the conditions of their grants, have now acquired occupancy rights.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 1,472, including 181 inheritance cases.

Seven mutations were sanctioned in favour of widows.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—No settlement operations are in progress, but the term of the assessment of the colony town sites having expired, proposals for their re-assessment were submitted in July last. Orders are still awaited.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year under report 54 'pakka' buildings (28 houses and 26 shops) were constructed.

Ninety-eight residential sites and 36 shops were allotted during the year. Five houses and 8 shops were confiscated.

In fully allotted Chaks in which the Abadkars have acquired occupancy rights, the village sites can be made over to the village community and occupancy rights given to all the occupancy tenants and it would be advisable if a record of rights were prepared for them.

This sounds simple—and no doubt we shall have to 'progress' on these lines. But I doubt if work will be lessened, for we all know what communal management means.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No census took place during the year.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The Colony towns, namely Phularwan, Bhulwal, Sillanwali (Notified Areas) and Sargodha (Municipality) continued to prosper.

Phularwan in Bhera Tahsil.—In the year under report the new town hall was completed and brought into use. One *Tumtam Adda* is under construction. The metalled roads in the grain market are in course of construction. Drainage works have not yet been commenced as it is not at present certain that elaborate drainage arrangements are required. New drinking and cattle tanks have been constructed and are satisfactory. The health of the town has been good during the year except in the malarial season.

Bhulwal.—Under the orders of the Punjab Government the headquarters of the tahsil were moved to Bhulwal in May. As there are no waterworks the people experienced much difficulty in obtaining drinking water during canal closures. The drinking water tank being in a low place could not be cleaned easily. The tank was emptied and cleaned and a drain was made to run the new canal water in the tank day and night. There is a proposal to build two hand pumps on the side of the tank, by which the people will take water and will not be allowed to dip their utensils in the tank. The wells in town of which the water is brackish were not used formerly, but now it is proposed to fill them with canal water occasionally and use them. No more elaborate arrangements for a water-supply can be made until the funds of the notified area committee increase. The committee has submitted a proposal for permission to introduce a terminal tax.

The sanction of Government to the sale of 72 house sites was obtained, but out of 72 only 31 sites were sold by public auction for Rs. 10,460 at an average price of Rs. 8,303 per acre. The demand for sites was evidently less than was anticipated. The factories worked satisfactorily during the winter. In the hot weather the presses were used for pressing Bhusa for military requirements.

The health of the people was good during the year except in September and October when malaria was raging. There was no other epidemic disease of any kind. The Tahsil treasury is now under construction.

As land was required for the extension of Bhulwal Notified Area owing to the development of the town which will be accelerated by the transfer of the tahsil head-quarters, an application for the addition of 46 acres was made. It has been sanctioned on the condition that it shall remain Government property, the Committee being permitted to enjoy the use and profit of it until required by Government. The arrangements have been completed and will take effect from the date when the lands become free from crops.

Nikdur.—As reported last year the sanction for sale of 10 shops was obtained (*vide* letter No. 348 (Revenue), dated 19th May 1916, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab). The auction was held this year, but the demand was poor, only 4 shops being purchased for Rs. 275 giving an average price of Rs. 2,933 per acre, out of which one sale was cancelled on account of the auction price not being paid within the prescribed time. The shops now built have not proved so successful as was hoped, the main reason being that the Railway Station, being a Flag Station only, has no telegraphic connection and the traders cannot know the fluctuations of the prices in time.

It would probably pay the Railway administration to give telegraphic connection and their attention should be invited to the question.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Hundewali.—Owing to the existence of the stone quarries at Hundewali, which is about 10 miles from Sargodha and Sillanwali a few temporary shops were built on the east side of the railway station some years ago. The shop-keepers paid a small rent for the site on the express condition that at any time it would be open to the Deputy Commissioner to resume the land without payment of any compensation. Owing to a local demand for permanent shops, the sale of 20 sites was recommended on the west side of the railway on condition that they are used for the sale of the ordinary necessaries of life and not as a grain mart, as it was not advisable to detract from the existing marts at Sargodha and Sillanwali. The sanction of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, having been obtained (*vide* letter No. 311-132-2, datad 23rd June 1917, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi), the auction was held on 5th August 1917, and the demand was great, all the sites being sold for Rs. 10,085 at an average price of Rs. 14,450 per acre. The place is in the heart of the colony and the shops are expected to flourish.

Sargodha.—Twenty-eight houses and 27 shops, of which the sites were sold last year, have been built and are complete. The land allotted for a sarai has not been taken up and has therefore been resumed. The plot given for a *Musafar Khana* is still without a building but the well is complete. Notice has been given to the purchaser to complete the building at once. It is proposed to pump water from the *chowk* well by means of a 2½-horse power engine and use the water for watering the roads, as the present canal supply is very insufficient. Incidentally the *chowk* will be grassed and this will much improve the appearance of the town. Since the transfer of the head-quarters of the district the drinking water supply is insufficient An extension scheme costing Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for which a loan of Rs. 70,000 and a grant of Rs. 50,000 have been received from Government, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials it is proposed to take up the scheme piecemeal and meanwhile one lakh of the funds has been invested in the war loan. An engine has been installed at the sewage farm and will soon be in working order. This will be a great improvement over the existing Jhalar arrangement. As there was a demand for bungalow sites in the Civil Station, the auction of the 10 sites was sanctioned (*vide* letter No. 417 (Revenue), dated 5th July 1916, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab). The auction was held in October 1916 and the sites fetched Rs. 21,500 or an average price of Rs. 878 per acre. The purchasers have not yet begun construction on account of the dearth of building materials. It was proposed to sell 3 sites for factories, but the sale was postponed until the conditions under which sites for ginning factories will be auctioned are finally decided. The factories worked well during the year. Two factories also pressed bhusa for the Army Department during the hot season also.

The less said about such investments, perhaps the better: as the money is borrowed from Government at one rate of interest (or granted by Government free) and reinvested with Government at a higher rate.

H. J. MAYNARD.

A few drinking wells which have been sunk in the city have yielded sweet water and the people are thinking of sinking more wells. The Mandi people have asked for a plot in the Mandi for this purpose.

Sargodha is making progress very rapidly but the expense of living is very high.

The health of the town was good throughout the year until the malarial season set in. Fever was very serious but not so bad as in the villages where no attempt at sanitation is made.

Sillanwali.—A tank for drinking water was completed during the year under report but has not proved a success. When the canal was closed, the supply in the tank runs out and moreover the water in the cattle tank which is connected with the drinking water tank runs back into the latter. The Mandi people have subscribed Rs. 500 and intend to bring the well into use with the aid of canal water. One well for drinking purposes has been sunk in a Dharamsala by the Hindu public and one is being proposed by the Sikh community. Another is being sunk near the Railway Station by a Hindu resident for public use. These wells will reduce the inconvenience previously felt.

The new dispensary has been completed and working since January 1917. There is at present no accommodation for in-door patients.

The new drainage scheme which is to cost Rs. 58,820 is complete and towards the cost of it Government has allotted Rs. 29,419. The Sanitary Engineer is now making proposals for carrying through the work. To maintain the scheme and to further develop the town sanction to introduce a terminal tax has been applied for.

14. *Communications.*— In the Colony 455 miles of roads exist, out of which 65 miles are metalled as against 60 miles in the last year. The increase as stated in last year's report is due to the metalling of a portion of the Sillanwali-Sahiwal Road at a cost of Rs. 42,000. Only Rs. 2,335 were spent on the repairs of unmetalled roads. As noted last year the unmetalled roads are in bad order, and this was also the opinion of the Financial Commissioner who visited the Colony in October. The District Board has drawn up a quinquennial programme for repairs to unmetalled roads at a cost of Rs. 34,933, giving an average annual expense of Rs. 6,987, Further the Board has applied for a grant of Rs. 16,000 from the Government for improving Colony unmetalled roads.

This application has not passed through the hands of the Financial Commissioner. I trust that the steps now taken will result in the roads being put into proper condition.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Regarding metalling new roads, the District Board propose to complete the metalling of the Sillanwali-Sahiwal Road (12 more miles) and to metal the Bhera-Bhulwal Road (12 miles) at a total cost of Rs. 1,60,000 if Government give the necessary grant from the Colony Improvement Fund.

15. *Extensions.*—The remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal is in the project stage. The total *bakaia* amounts to 42,425 acres out of which 6,517 are so far reported as likely to be commanded. The remaining area will be reported on by the Irrigation Department as the project progresses. Irrigation will of course not be available until the remodelling has been completed. The quality of the *bakaia* has been referred to in paragraph 3.

The main feature of the remodelling will, it is understood, be the raising of the bed of the main canal: which will improve command everywhere and also bring some additional areas within command.

It is also intended to give effect to the new plan of allowing 75 per cent. of irrigation in the Bar and in new villages in the Khadir, and 40 per cent. in old villages in the Khadir, in supersession of the abandoned system of zones with a percentage of irrigation varying according to the height of the water table. Considerable improvement in irrigation conditions should result from these changes.

H. J. MAYNARD.

16. *Establishment.*—Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the Colony till 29th April 1917, when he was relieved by Lala Girdhari Lal, General Assistant, who was invested with the powers of Collector under certain sections of the Colony Act. He is experienced in Colony work on this canal, and his work has been completely satisfactory.

Owing to pressure of work due to recruiting, the Colony work has been divided up between the Tahsil Officers instead of being done entirely by a special Colony Naib-Tahsildar. This is advantageous as it is a step in the direction of assimilating Colony to ordinary district work. Munshi Yakub Ali, the Colony Naib-Tahsildar, worked with his usual integrity, impartiality and thoroughness.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—(1). *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Co-operative movement has made good progress. One new bank was opened during the year. On account of the extension of horse runs area referred to in paragraph III, the Abadkars of three villages were transferred to the Gujrat District in a body and their banks were transferred with them. In the Colony area there are altogether 129 banks including one Central Bank of Sargodha. Their financial condition is as below :—

	Rs.
Total funds	8,84,560
Loans due by members	5,51,936
Share capital	2,42,277
Deposits	1,19,222

(2) *Schools.*—There are 2 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools at Sargodha : one belonging to the District Board and the other to the Sikh community. There is one Government Normal School for the teachers. There are two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools : one at Bhulwal and the other at Bhagtanwala. The buildings in both cases are inadequate. It is hoped to improve them by local contributions. There is one Vernacular Middle School at Chak No. 101, S. B., and 57 Primary Schools belonging to the District Board, and 15 Vernacular Upper Primary under private management. There is one District Board Primary Girls' School and 3 under private management. The increase in schools shows the keen demand for education in the Colony.

(3) *Illicit cultivation.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 1,057 was realised on account of fines for illicit cultivation as against Rs. 2,257 in the last year.

Illicit cultivation will continue to decrease and as it has been separately reported on it, need not be further referred to here.

In paragraph 17 of last year's report it was noted that the principal problems connected with the Colony were :—

(1) Unsatisfactory horse-breeders.

(2) Sobhaga horse-breeders.

(3) The reduction of the canal water-supply owing to the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal.

A long way towards the solution of the first has been travelled by the measures referred to in paragraph (3). Experience will show how far they are successful.

As regards (2), the Sobhaga horse-breeders have now settled down, as they understand that they will neither get a transfer nor exemption from horse-breeding conditions. The Director of Agriculture and Industries proposes to sink a tube-well in this area out of the wheat profits and if only the colonists will themselves sink some wells, their conditions would be much ameliorated.

The abandonment of the proposal to make a large and immediate reduction in the percentage of irrigated area in this tract has also something to do with this result.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The reduction of canal water combined with an abnormally low river and the total failure of winter rains caused a good deal of discontent and loss last winter, but this autumn there is an abundance of water in the river and every branch of the canal has been running to its utmost capacity. The inconvenience felt last cold weather by the cultivators owing to the absence of any information as to the dates of warabandi has been removed by the publication

of the dates on which each branch will be closed, if closure is necessary. I desire to record my appreciation of the cordial manner in which Mr. Sangster and his Executive Engineers have co-operated with the Revenue officers in all irrigation matters affecting the interests of the colonists. A separate report has been submitted to the Financial Commissioner on the possibility of reducing Colony work, but so long as there is no possibility of granting proprietary rights, little can be done in this direction.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the magnificent response made by the colonists to the call for recruits. The Colony during July, August and September produced more recruits than any other part of the district, and the position which the district gained in the division is principally due to their loyal effort.

I hope the effort will be maintained.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—18-12-17.

STATEMENT No. I.—Allotment, 1916-17.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur	Main Line	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,392 (A) 25,089 (B) 1,303	2,608
	Northern Branch	278,261	230,000	228,815	210,859 (A) 189,770 (B) 21,089	19,141
	Southern Branch	236,831	220,000	199,077	197,462 (A) 176,587 (B) 20,875	22,538
	Total	548,756	479,000	450,066	434,713	44,287
Jhang	Khadar	2,912	2,286	2,692	708	1,528
	Massan	24,284	18,946	22,903	8,307	10,639
	Total	27,196	21,182	25,595	9,015	12,167
	Grand Total	575,952	500,182	475,661	443,728	56,454

(A) For agriculture.
(B) For *gair mumkin*, etc.

STATEMENT No. II—Progress of allotment, 1916-17.

Period.	Area allotted to Branches, in acres.					
	Branch Main Line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Khadar Branch.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902	3,846	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Do. do. 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524
Do. do. 1915	25,089	190,727	177,171	825	8,656	402,468
Do. do. 1916	25,089	189,525	176,943	708	8,307	400,572
Do. do. 1917	25,089	189,770	176,587	708	8,307	400,46

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1916-17.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur	Main line	*Kharif* 1916.	2,550	4	...	...
		Rabi 1917	6,331	4	...	...
		Total	8,881	4	...	...
	Northern Branch	*Kharif* 1916	42,585	7	...	...
		Rabi 1917	132,216	5	...	...
		Total	174,801	5	...	...
	Southern Branch	*Kharif* 1916	47,257	6	...	...
		Rabi 1917	154,762	4	...	...
		Total	202,019	4	...	...
Jhang	Khadar	*Kharif* 1916	284	0·19	...	...
		Rabi 1917	470	...	...	...
		Total	754	0·07	...	...
	Massan	*Kharif* 1916	3,236	...	...	...
		Rabi 1917	5,944	0·15	...	...
		Total	9,180	0·09	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	*Kharif* 1916	95,912	6	...	...
		Rabi 1917	299,723	4	...	...
		Total	395,635	4	...	...
DISTRICT TOTAL	Shahpur	...	385,701	5	...	...
	Jhang	...	9,934	0·46	...	...
		Total	395,635	5	...	...

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur	Last year's outstanding	3,256	5,581	462	...	9,299	3,256	2,845	462	...	6,563	...	2,736	...	...	2,736*	
	Present year	46,297	925	60,145	1,616	108,983	43,017	925	41,507	1,616	87,065	3,280	...	18,638	...	21,918	
	Future demand	200	2,400	7,458	...	10,058	...	...	3,653	...	3,653	200	2,400	3,805	...	6,405	
	Total	49,753	8,906	68,065	1,616	128,340	46,273	3,770	45,622	...	97,281	3,480	5,136	22,443	...	31,059	
Jhang	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Present year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Grand Total	49,753	8,906	68,065	6,107	1,32,831	46,273	3,770	45,622	1,616	97,281	3,480	5,136	22,443	4,491	35,550	

*Will be recovered on 1st July 1918,—*vide* Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab's letter No. 144 S. R.—(Rev. and Agri.—Genl.), dated 18th May 1917.

No. R-163-11—11-2, dated Multan, 29th November 1917.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. POWNEY THOMPSON, I. A., Commissioner, Multan Division,
To—The Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter No. R 163-11—11-1, dated 9th November 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith annual colony report and returns of the Upper Chenab Canal in Lyallpur District and Lower Bari Doab Canal in Montgomery District for the year ending 30th September 1917, with my remarks recorded in margin thereof.

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—The soil survey of the whole of the colony area is now practically completed, and the results are being collected in a new register or record, which will show for each distributary and village on the distributary the amount and apparent quality of the land still unallotted or not yet earmarked for some definite object. I use the adjective apparent with intention because it is often impossible to classify with accuracy a given patch of land until it has been irrigated and cultivated. In this connection it may be noted that the figures shown in columns 3, 4 and 5 of statement I are taken from the Irrigation Branch's "Statement showing Crown lands in the area traversed by the Lower Bari Doab Canal" which is dated 26th February 1913, and that next year when the register mentioned above is completed it may be instructive to insert an extra column 5 (*a*) showing the culturable and irrigable portion as determined by the new soil survey.

I think this should be done.
C. Pownby Thompson.

The investigation into the possible reclamation of *kara* and other inferior soils which was mentioned in paragraph 1 of last year's report has been completed and a report has been made to Government whose final orders are awaited. Meantime the small trial made with some of the Narwala tackle in village 96/6 R has not resulted in any improvement of the soil which was the subject of the experiment*: indeed such was hardly to be expected after a single harvest and such work as was done was more in the nature of an experimental enquiry than of a demonstration of approved methods. *Killabandi* was carried out on 1 L 2 L part of 9 L and parts of 12 L, 10 R and 8 AR distributaries: 166,445 *killas* were laid and 60 more villages were formed, bringing the total number of new villages up to 814. In proprietary villages *killabandi* operations were naturally not so extensive: in 3 villages work was finally completed, and the construction of 8 R distributary having been taken up the work was revived in the Multan villages towards the Ravi, and in them the *girdawari* of October 1917 is to be carried out *killawar*.

*This sentence seems likely to mislead. There never was any such expectation. As explained in the proceedings which have been forwarded to Government the only object was to prove the possibility of germination in Bara soil. This was demonstrated.
R. J. Maynard.

Sixty-seven *jamabandis* were prepared in the year under report, and the leeway in this direction is not now so marked as it was.

2. *Conditions.*—The chief change this year has been the issue of a revised set of peasant conditions under Notification No. 132, dated 11th December 1916, in which two new clauses 15 A and 17 A appear. The former may perhaps be described as precautionary and the latter as the offspring of local necessities.

A few retired Indian officers have received temporary possession of grants, the conditions attaching to which have yet to be announced.

As observed last year the work of enforcing fulfilment of the conditions has continued, and is as distasteful as it is necessary. In a few cases the grants of persons convicted in criminal courts and sentenced to a year or more's imprisonment have been confiscated, and these confiscations which show that condition 15 is not a dead letter have undoubtedly had a good effect; and have helped incidentally to reduce cattle theft considerably, though it is whispered that the fact that a prisoner may find himself in Mesopotamia instead of Montgomery Jail has proved a still more conclusive argument to the "local" cattle-lifter.

Once again the enforcing of personal residence has been the chief difficulty; and again the grantees of the Rawalpindi Division are those who have been chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Without doubt there are

excuses for them; extensive recruitment in the home districts has sometimes resulted in the only able-bodied young man left to the family being the grantee in this colony, and in such cases the latter discovers countless calls upon him necessitating his residence in the old home. But even when all allowance is made it is curious to observe how seasonal these calls are; they attain their period of greatest frequency and urgency in the hottest months* of the year, while the number of births, deaths and marriages which occur among the grantees' near and distant relatives between April and October is noticeable. The system, mentioned in last year's report, of recording dates of arrival and departure has not been an unqualified success, and though I should prefer to have abandoned it I find myself instead obliged to amend it and maintain it. I may quote in support the instance of a village of Rawalpindi grantees in which on two separate occasions in September the only grantee to be found in the estate was a solitary lambardar. Most of the weaker brethren from among the younger sons of Lower Jhelum Canal horse-breeders have now been weeded out, but probably a few more resumptions will be needed to complete the tale. The figures for this year are as follows:—

*The Rawalpindi Division grantees are very susceptible to the heat of the Lower Bari Doab Colony and steps are now being taken to ascertain whether military reward grantees of this division would not by preference select a larger unit grant of unirrigated land in the Khushab and Mianwali Rakhs. The object being to have contented and willing settlers (so far as this is possible) I am also prepared to encourage the transference of Rawalpindi Division grantees to lands on the Lower Jhelum Canal to such small extent as the existence of surplus lands in that tract makes the remedy applicable.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Rawalpindi Division.	Rectangles resumed.	*Jullundur Division.*	Rectangles resumed.	*Lahore Division.*	Rectangles resumed.
Shahpur ...	34	Jullundur ...	1	Lahore ...	54
Attock ...	2	Ferozepore ...	1	Amritsar ...	1½
Mianwuli ...	2	Hoshiarpur ...	8½	Gurdaspur ...	3
Gujrat ...	4			Sialkot ...	6½
Rawalpindi ...	11	Total ...	10½		
Jhelum ...	30			Total ...	65
Total ...	83				

In addition some rectangles have been resumed from grantees of the home districts, chiefly from persons who have never yet troubled to take up and reside on their grants. For the comparatively large total shown against the Lahore District the same explanation applies as was given in last year's report; while in the case of the Rawalpindi Division enquiry leads me to believe that many grantees have from the first intended to "scrape through" the preliminary 5 years of tenancy and then having acquired occupancy rights to retire to the north and visit the colony once or twice a year to collect rents. I have accordingly always explained to them that the acquisition of occupancy rights is dependent upon a previous good record, and that to occupy a house in the colony for as short a time as possible each year while the wife and family remain at home is not a healthy habit. On taking, however, a general view I am, I think, justified in stating that there has been a decided improvement, and that the majority of grantees honestly intend to fulfil the conditions.

3. *Allotment.*—The pause has been even more marked than it was last year. The report on the shortage of land was submitted in the summer of 1916, and final orders thereon are still awaited. So too it has been impossible to make any beginning of allotment to the military nominees, and efforts have been confined largely to consolidation and revision and also to the extension of the area under temporary cultivation. The total area definitely allotted amounts to 51,347 acres distributed under the following heads:— Statement Nos. I and II.

(*a*) Sales by auction and private treaty 8,570+6,172=14,742 acres.

(*b*) Dairy farm, 500 acres.

(*c*) Landed gentry and peasant grantees, 36,105 acres.

The lease for three years to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, M.V.O., C.I.E., of 23,000 acres on distributary 1 L and the prospective lease for a similar period of another large block of 14,000 acres to the same beneficiary will be mentioned in a later paragraph.

An auction was held on 1st March 1917, and very fair prices were realized, as the following table shows, especially as some at least of the land sold was inferior to that offered in 1914 and 1915—

Year.	*Average price.* Rs.
1914	275 per acre.
1915	180 ditto.
1916	179 ditto.
1917	229 ditto.

The bidding was well sustained, and in one case reached a maximum of Rs. 412 per acre. To some extent the reduction of the area put upon the market undoubtedly helped to raise the bids made, and possibly the improved prices obtained for American cotton grown in the colony assisted in the same direction.

Resumptions during the year under report only totalled 1,302 acres; all from lands sold in 1914, 1915 and 1916; from those sold this year no areas were resumed, of the areas resumed 625 acres were released again when the tenants produced the instalments due; and 1,323 acres of resumed lands were re-sold to others without diminution in the original prices in thirteen cases, while in four cases the new prices were a little lower. The total price due on the area sold this year amounts to Rs. 20,27,193, while the money paid in on the day of the auction was Rs. 2,71,945.

The area disposed of by private sale this year is shown to be 6,172 acres, but 2,497 acres of this total represents land to be sold under the special conditions applicable to Indian Christians; while 2,090 acres represent the area sold, also under special conditions, to the Salvation Army; the remaining area being composed of different lots sold to individuals.

The price payable for this area of 6,172 acres is Rs. 13,54,030, of which the sum received in advance amounted to Rs. 41,628.

In 4,335 acres of the area sold at previous auctions and in 53 acres sold by private treaty proprietary rights have now been definitely assigned.

(*b*) The area of 500 acres near to Montgomery which had been held on temporary cultivation by Bishan Das were formally allotted this year to him as a dairy farm on a 20 years' lease. The lessee has made a beginning by selling a modest amount of milk in Montgomery town and I hope that this interesting experiment will be entirely successful.

(*c*) The bulk of the allotment under this head was made in the closing months of 1916 to landed gentry grantees; and most of those whose names have been communicated have received land. I say received, for in more than one case the grantee is dissatisfied with the land allotted to him, and does not take up possession. At first a large list of available lands was prepared and grantees were invited to make their selections from among the villages named; up to a point this system worked, but as the list of available villages grew smaller, greater and greater delays ensued; as a result grantees were subsequently informed that they had been allotted a certain definite area in a certain definite village. This procedure, while hardly popular with the grantees, was the only one to adopt in order to avoid endless delay and even now there are sundry grants untouched, or grantees who have found it impossible to attend. Steps are being taken to summon for the last time all those who have hitherto remained absent and the results will be separately reported. It is absolutely impossible to give to more than a very few just exactly that which they desire; excellent land, lying near a railway station and post office and well commanded is available in very small quantity, and most of such land as now remains all lies in tracts which are earmarked for

the military nominees who are yet to come. I am prepared to admit that some of the grants which have been made contain land which might be better; but no grant contains really bad land (unless perhaps a patch of an acre or two); only that which is considered workable and which is commanded has been allotted, and in each case where it seemed to be essential an exchange has been or will be given.

Again, as was perhaps to be expected, the resident *sarbarah*, who is actually a relative more or less distant of the grantee, is becoming rarer and rarer. One by one the relatives who are resident *sarbarahs* fall sick, or are urgently needed to assist in recruiting and for one reason or another disappear. Each such case entails correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of the grantee's home district, and discussion with the grantee, and I venture to doubt whether at this stage of colonization it is altogether desirable to endeavour to insist upon the installation of a relative as *sarbarah*.

This is a difficult question. I think in ordinary cases we may trust grantees in their own interests to put in capable managers. Comparatively few of the grantees have as yet got sons capable of managing and for obvious reasons they do not want to put in distant relations who have no direct interest in the estate and prefer to put in tried servants.

C. Powney Thompson.

It appears to me useless to attempt to insist that the *sarbarah* shall be a relative of the grantee. We must face the fact that the grantees of these hereditary landed gentry grants will be absentees employing paid servants as managers.

H. J. Maynard.

No progress has yet been made with the allotment of the horse-breeding rectangles on horse-breeding terms. Nearly all such rectangles are for the time being allotted on temporary cultivation, usually to the existing grantees of the village in which they lie, but no orders and no scheme for their proper allotment or leasing out on horse-breeding terms have yet been received. And I understand that the Director-General, Army Remount Department, is now not so convinced of the desirability of making an early start on a large scale.

This postponement while it involves no loss in revenue and occupiers' rates and is probably welcome to some grantees who, thanks to it, enjoy temporary cultivation in half or more of a horse-breeding rectangle, is perhaps not so much appreciated by others, mostly the more substantial yeomen who had been expecting to get an extra rectangle on horse-breeding terms.

In which connection I may note that this summer the mule-breeding scheme was definitely struck out of the programme; and the holding of the *lambardar, quá-lambardar*, which was to have been one rectangle on mule-breeding terms, has been reduced to one half rectangle free of mule-breeding conditions. In addition each lambardar is, so far as it is possible, to receive the chance of taking up a horse-breeding rectangle on horse-breeding terms. These orders have necessitated a revision of the lambardari rectangles throughout the colony which is still in progress; not only have the necessary lambardari half rectangles to be determined, but in villages where no horse-breeding rectangles exist at least one if not two horse-breeding rectangles have whenever possible to be found and earmarked, and the process is not easy in villages which are fully allotted or in which the soil is poorer. While writing of allotment it is perhaps allowable to express a hope that the revised orders to be issued upon the shortage report will not overlook the fact that, special schemes apart, the backbone of a colony is usually the hereditary agriculturist* from the Central Punjab; he is usually ready to reside and to work with his own hand, and proves as useful a subject to the State as he is an example to others whose agricultural skill is smaller.

* I attach very great importance to this point. The practice of good agricultural methods spreads from these Central Punjabis to their neighbours, as daily observation on the Lower Chenab Canal very clearly demonstrates. They are the leaven which tends to leaven the whole lump.

H. J. Maynard.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—A comparison of statement III with the similar statement of last year (the figures are supplied by the Irrigation Branch) reveals a considerable increase in the area *sown*, alike on permanently allotted and on temporarily allotted lands; while the *kharaba* percentage on the former has decreased and that on the latter remains at

Statement No. III.

about the same figure. At first sight some surprise may be occasioned by this result, for the *rabi* of 1916-17 was in many areas a distinctly poorer crop than had been expected, and suffered owing to closures at inopportune times; a reference to the failed area in *each harvest*, however, shows that, while last year the *kharif* and *rabi* percentages were respectively 13·5 and 11·6 on permanently allotted lands, this year the corresponding figures are 7·2 and 13 respectively. It is rather unfortunate that the *rabi* should have been disappointing, for the *rabi* is in a sense *the* crop of the Punjab year, and there is a tendency in the countryside to suggest politely that though *kharif* in the Lower Bari Doab Colony is not so bad there never has been and never will be a really good *rabi* crop. Cultivators, however, had derived some benefit from the *kharif*, which was, though partially damaged, a very fair crop; and those who had good American cotton and were able to dispose of it at one of the Agricultural Department's auctions received remunerative prices, some of which were as high as Rs. 17 per maund.

The result has been a most gratifying increase in the cultivation of American cotton; indeed it is perhaps fair to state that practically no indigenous cotton would be grown now, were enough American cotton seed available; and I may quote the figures for the present *kharif* (1917) by way of illustration, which are:—under American cotton 81,440 acres, under Indian cotton 53,380 acres. Further the recent deluge of September 22nd-23rd (when the rainfall of an average year was received in about 30 hours) while doing much damage to Indian cotton seems to have done much less harm to the American plants in most areas.

It is commonly stated in the Colony, by men who say that the country cotton is only a 4-anna or an 8-anna crop, that the American cotton is 12 annas.

H. J. MAYNARD.

And though this rain has turned what could have been a bumper crop of American cotton into an ordinary one, yet the fact that the American has fared better than the indigenous should tend still further to popularize the former.

So too Punjab 11 wheat is making way, and though the figures of areas sown with this seed are not available yet during August and September of this year arrangements were made for the distribution of some 9,000 maunds of it, for the sowing of the coming *rabi*, at a price of Rs. 4-4-0 per maund; and I have every reason to hope that despite the immediate dearth of labour caused by an exceptionally widespread wave of malarial fever, the area under Punjab 11 wheat should be extensive.

The Agricultural Assistant at Montgomery has been energetic in demonstrating the most improved methods of sowing cotton in lines and using improved harrows and implements, and the more intelligent colonists are recognizing that there is "something in it." And in April 1917 a party of the more enterprising was taken to the Lyallpur farm by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, and the Extra Assistant Colonization Officer and shown the most approved methods and instruments in actual operation. If only, however, it were possible to have some of the simpler instruments made locally in the bigger villages by the better class village *mistri*, their popularity would, I think, be even more assured; though no doubt at present the high prices of superior quality iron tend to make such local manufacture impossible.

The Lyallpur Government Farm authorities are now trying to devise improved agricultural implements capable of being manufactured by indigenous *mistris*. If the Montgomery District Board would purchase some of these and place them on show and for trial at centres in the district, I believe the people will soon take to them. I do not think the price of iron affects the question. The people must have implements and the improved styles do not take appreciably more iron than the old styles.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

Various instances were quoted in last year's report of high rentals, and it will suffice this year to mention two cases. Land near to the market of Mian Channun was let out on temporary cultivation for one agricultural year for Rs. 475 per rectangle per annum, the lessee paying all Government demands; while a Shahpur grantee when applying for leave to go home for 3 or 4 months informed me with apparent content that he had leased out his rectangle to a tenant for Rs. 120 per annum.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—Temporary cultivation increased chiefly owing to the fact that, as explained above, there was a pause in permanent

allotment and that it was essential to make use of land and water as much as possible. The three chief classes of temporary cultivation were explained in last year's report and no special remarks are called for this year. But it may be noted that every effort has been made to secure extensive cultivation of food grains in the coming *rabi*, both by cultivation of such *chiragah* as is irrigable and culturable in allotted villages and by large allotments on the new distributaries 8 A.R. and 2 L. It remains to be seen whether the lessees will bring under cultivation all the area which they have taken up for at the moment of writing widespread fever, and beneficial floods on some of the Ravi *sailab* areas have tended to keep some of the lessees at home.

Temporary cultivation of inferior or of *bara* lands on 2 years' or 5 years' leases has not as a rule proved successful. As pointed out last year it is difficult to ensure that inferior lands receive the extra water which they need, and most of them probably do not; and probably most of the lessees have other objects in view besides the improvement of the soil. And I am tempted to incline to the opinion that in so far as improvement of the soil is the object of the lease, it is not worth while allotting such areas to any save those who have capital to spend and the will to spend it, or those who, having little or no capital, can work in the assurance that they will eventually receive for themselves not less than half the land upon which they labour; at present neither class of lessee exist in the colony. I think, however, that if some of the inferior lands could be allotted to selected lessees on lease for 4 or 5 years (inferior soil cannot be really made good without long and constant attention) with the promise that if their efforts were successful they should receive at least half of the area in peasant tenancy under the ordinary conditions, some improvement might result. The area actually leased out at present on two year leases amounts to 16,651 acres; and the separate report which was to have been made on the subject this summer has been postponed for one year, in order that the further effects of another 12 months of irrigation and cultivation may be given time to appear. So too the *bara* lands will in due course form the subject of a separate report.

The Colonization Officer's proposal involves the creation of a new class of grantee. If it is applied only to land which is unfit for the classes to whom Government is already pledged, I support it, but it cannot be applied to other land until we are assured that the area available is sufficient to meet Government's liabilities.

C. Powney Thompson.

In addressing Government regarding Mr. Barnes' reclamation scheme, the Financial Commissioners said that they were asking the Colonisation Officer in consultation with the Agricultural Department to make proposals for getting *bara* land taken up more freely. This paragraph seems to overlook that reference I should be quite prepared to agree to a special promise of *abadkari* rights to the successful lessee of *bara* lands, so long as the total area to be dealt with in this way did not exceed a stated maximum: and I hope the Colonisation Officer will make his proposals.

H. J. Maynard.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Statement No. IV relates to agricultural lands only; and the figures which relate to sales of sites in towns are dealt with under head 13 below. Recoveries have been satisfactorily effected on the whole; of arrears from previous years Rs. 30,737 have been recovered and Rs. 13,627 are outstanding as irrecoverable owing to resumptions. Of the balance outstanding in the year under report (Rs. 60,535) Rs. 35,691 represent sums whose recovery has been postponed under the orders of Government until 15th July 1918, while Rs. 24,844 are owing to resumptions irrecoverable. Up to date since the commencement of operations 46,057 acres have been sold by auction at an average price of Rs. 220 and 6,564 acres by private treaty at an average price of Rs. 226 per acre.

Statement No. IV.

The sums shown under the head "future demand" include besides the total of instalments due on lands already sold, the total of the earnest money payable at Rs. 30 per acre at the time of the next auction on a probable area of about 8,000 acres, which will be offered for sale in the first quarter of 1918.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Proprietary rights were granted in an area of 4,335 acres, which had been sold at auction and fully paid for, and in 53 acres sold by private treaty.

In no other areas can proprietary or occupancy rights yet be conveyed.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—Mutation cases were almost entirely concerned with inheritance and 416 were decided.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village sites.*—Ninety more *abadis* were completed during the year, and practically all the *abadkars* now have their houses completed. I wish the same could be said for the wells, which in the majority of villages have still to be built. Some progress, however, is being made and special attention will be directed next year to well construction. But a well is not, though necessary, cheap to build, and the cost in the smaller villages where there are only 15 to 20 rectangles or even less allotted, or in those where people have not yet had time to accumulate any savings, may prove rather a burden.

Practically every village now has 2 or 3 " shops " in it, and it is noticeable that the applications for shops tend to be more numerous in those villages whose inhabitants have yet to learn what thrift means. The number also of " shopkeepers " who appear to hail from the district of Jhang is curious, and local gossip maintains that they have come here " to get their own back. " The amount of debt, as ascertained by casual enquiry, though not as a rule at all excessive in individual cases, must yet in the aggregate be considerable ; and I could wish that the principle of village co-operative banking spread faster than it seems at present to be doing. No doubt mutual confidence, which is essential to its success, must be a plant of slow growth in a new colony whose inhabitants are drawn from a multitude of separate villages and districts, but a small beginning has been made and there are now 18 village societies, mostly in those estates whose tenants hail from the Jullundur Division.*

*This is satisfactory because an example of this kind is not unlikely to spread.

H. J. MAYNARD.

It remains to be seen what like the *abadis* of the landed gentry will be; some of these grantees build each his own group of dwellings on his own grant and others prefer a common site. They submit plans showing what their intentions are, and as a rule are content with less generous accommodation than is provided in the standard colony village.

The villages on the oat hay farm† are at last to be improved, money having now been sanctioned for the construction of proper dwellings and wells.

†A lakh has been provided in the military budget, I understand.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Tree planting does not progress as fast as one could wish ; trees need water and water is valuable. However, there are many villages in which an advance has been made ; but very few indeed in which the inhabitants of their own free will plant and tend trees. The experiment is being tried in some villages of making one of the menials responsible for arboriculture inside the village, in return for which duty he is given an extra *killa* from the *kamin's* rectangle.

The recent heavy rains have caused damage more or less in nearly every village, and in a few cases practically every building has collapsed. In the places where damage has been really serious steps are being taken to afford some relief at an early date.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Eighty-three more *lambardars* were appointed this year, and nearly all the men hitherto appointed have worked satisfactorily.

The new *zaildari* arrangements as described in last year's report have on the whole stood the test of time, but one or two further changes will probably yet have to be made. The chief difficulties have arisen in connexion with recruiting, which is a duty distinctly alien to most of the " local " *zaildars* and *lambardars*. While in the colony as a whole special recruiting efforts have not been made—it is difficult to endeavour with one hand to bring in colonists and induce them to settle and with the other to try to raise recruits from among them, yet in all villages peopled by local men from the home districts special efforts have been made. It was felt to be hardly fair to try to recruit only those local men who had not received colony grants, and to pass over their brethren who had been lucky enough to receive some grant of land from Government. But the results hitherto have been practically nil, while some of the inner

workings which are occasionally revealed are curious, as for instance the raising of "subscriptions" armed with which the local zealot departs to raise men in other parts of the Punjab.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The towns of Montgomery and Okara are under the control and management of the Deputy Commissioner and need not be further discussed in this report, though it may be noted that plans are under consideration for the further treatment of the Oval round the Church in Montgomery Civil Station,* and that a new *dák* bungalow will soon be built. New lines are also being constructed for the 124th Baluchistan Infantry, now stationed here, in the area to the west of the club and north of the jail. The posting of an infantry regiment at Montgomery has revealed a great dearth of house accommodation in the civil station. Not only are the officers under canvas but the Executive Engineer of the 4th Division cannot find quarters for his office; and it is to be hoped that before the advent of the hot weather some solution of the problem will be found.

*The sanitary condition of Montgomery town and in a less degree that of the civil station also leave very much to be desired. Defects which could safely be ignored when the settlement was surrounded by desert and desiccated by sun, are now dangerous. The matter has recently been considered by a meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the spot and attended by the Local Civil and Medical officers.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The boundaries of the jail's property have also been extended, and cultivation is to be carried on in the new area on methods approved by the Agricultural Department.

The Colonization Officer's house has been handed over to the Deputy Commisioner.

On the 2nd November 1916 a second sale was held of shop and residential sites at Chichawatni Road; 9 Bazar, 33 Mandi shop sites, 57 residential, 2 factory and one flour mill sites were sold for Rs. 55,520. The prices averaged about Rs. $\frac{5}{7}\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{7}$ per Bazar-Mandi shop site and Rs. 281 per residential site, rates which compare with those prevailing at the first auction as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
42 Bazar shops	... Price. 38,960	Bazar shop	...	542	11	0	Average.
68 Residential sites	...	Residential site	...	237	12	0	„

On the 3rd November a similar sale at Mian Channun resulted in the disposal of $\frac{44 \text{ Bazar}}{48 \text{ Mandi}}$ shop sites and 68 residential sites,

	Rs.
Bazar shop sites sold for	88,900
Mandi „ „ „ „	83,580

while residential sites contributed Rs. 33,645. In addition 2 factory sites brought in Rs. 21,600 and the flour mill site sold for Rs. 5,700.

Sales were also held at Khanewal and at Jahanian with the following results:—

Khanewal.

	Rs.
23 Bazar shop sites sold for	16,620
46 Mandi „ „ „ „	56,825
137 Residential sites „ „	48,215
1 Flour mill site „ „	3,600

Jahanian.

	Rs.
17 Bazar shop sites sold for	4,525
15 Mandi „ „ „ „	7,011
2 Residential sites „ „	576
2 Factory sites „ „	12,000

In a rough way these figures represent prevailing conditions, for Mian Channun is the place which shows the greatest activity. This is due to its favourable situation, commanding a considerable '*hinterland*' both to the north and to the south; and also to the fact that it is a convenient outlet for the capital of Tulamba and its neighbourhood. Many of the traders and shopkeepers of the Ravi tract, who have also business across the river in the

Lyallpur District, competed for shops and houses in the new business centre which lay close to their own old houses. At Chichawatni there is a tendency to deplore the existence in the immediate neighbourhood of a large area of irrigated plantation which produces no "goods for market," while the severance between the *mandi* and the town proper caused by the canal minor is sometimes regarded as a drawback. I do not think that these facts constitute anything more than a temporary hindrance, and trust that if building becomes less expensive after the war a prompt revival will set in and that some more of the capital of Kamalia may be attracted to Chichawatni.

At Jahanian practically no progress has been made; for one reason it is in a rather remote corner of the colony, and though some of the land around it is well enough developed there are other tracts whose early cultivation is at last doubtful. There is too invested here a certain amount of Multan money, and the rumour which obtained considerable currency, that the Khanewal-Lodhran Railway was going to be taken up caused the investors to pause and to decide to suffer the loss of the money paid rather than to sink further funds in bricks and mortar. And though this rumour is no longer alive, and though the period within which building must be begun is nearly exhausted, yet there are few signs of movement here; purchasers are seemingly content to excavate and put in their foundations and "then wait and see."

At Khanewal too the signs of progress are not as yet very many. Here again the proximity of a large area of irrigated plantation, and the fact that it has been impossible pending the receipt of orders to sell any factory site have had a deterrent effect; which however should be only temporary.

Factories at fixed price per acre of site have been established at Okara and Channun, on the understanding that the concessionary will carry out the term ultimately approved by Government and have his building plan approved by the Deputy Director of Agriculture I am quite prepared to take the same course at Khanewal, but it will be too late for this year's ginning.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The Sub-Divisional Officer's house and court (to be shared by a Munsiff), the combined dâk bungalow and rest house and the combined *tahsil* and *thana* are all nearly finished and should soon be in use. The plans for the Irrigation Branch's buildings have also matured; while quarters for the clerks and office staff of the 4th Division will probably be built on a site in the new town

Money has now been found and during the next few months much needed wells for drinking in each of these towns (with the possible exception of Jahanian) will I hope be constructed. But the almost equally desirable *pakka* roads seem to be doomed to further postponement, for the Superintending Engineer has represented that it is practically impossible to secure trucks for the transport of stone metal.

Chichawatni Road is a notified area; but the other three towns have not yet been so constituted; nevertheless the Accountant-General has not seen fit* to sanction the opening of personal ledger accounts for them and the financial transactions connected with them are for the present recorded by the Nazir at head-quarters.

*I fear he is not at all likely to do so as the arrangement is not financially orthodox. There has been much confusion and delay over the financial procedure for these towns but I fear it is only to be attributed to the misunderstanding of the procedure in all the offices concerned the office of the Financial Commissioner himself being by no means innocent of blame in the matter. The grant was not communicated till very late in the year; and then there was a good deal of muddling as to the way to utilise it.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The following table shows the number of sites sold and those on which buildings are complete :—

Name of mandi.	Sold.				Buildings complete.			
	Shops.	Residences.	Factories.	Flour mills.	Shops.	Residences.	Factories.	Flour mills.
Chichawatni ...	84	125	2	1	83	16	...	...
Mian Channun ...	92	68	2	1	59	5	...	...
Khanewal ...	69	137	...	1	11	...	...	...
Jahanian ...	32	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

Most of the buildings completed are actually occupied, and at one time shop rents in the *mandi* proper were high, touching in Mian Channun *mandi* Rs. 52 per mensem but have now reached a lower level again. And there has been observable the beginning of a tendency to use as a shop a building erected on a residential site, although such a practice constitutes a distinct violation of the conditions of sale. At the present time some difficulty exists in procuring suitable materials, especially wood and coal, which together with high prices and the uncertainties of railway booking tends to make purchasers hesitate to build and to buy.

Accommodation for goods is also wanting at practically every railway station, and though the matter was brought to the notice of the railway in January, when it was pointed out that thousands of bales of cotton were lying unprotected,* the subject is, I believe, still under consideration; and Major Vanrenen has now applied for permission to build his own goods-shed for storage of grain and cotton on land just besides Renala Khurd Station.

*This is a really urgent need, and it is hoped the railway department will be able to construct the necessary goods-sheds.
C. Powney Thompson.

At present the North-Western Railway has the unanswerable reason of the difficulties and contraction of spending power produced by the war. But the root of the mistake lies deeper When a new colony is about to come into existence, the North-Western Railway—and other departments, which are at present disposed to plead *non-possumus*—ought surely to make a special lump provision for entirely new requirements. The practice appears to be to treat a new colony, in which the demand for new facilities of all kinds will, as we all know, suddenly leap into existence, just as though it were an old established district in which gradual provision may very properly be made for normal development. Such a system can never work.
H J. Maynard.

14. *Communications.*—Steady progress has been made with the roads, but the work is in many places not easy and the delay in the receipt of funds this year which were granted towards the end of September caused in some cases the dispersion of contractors' gangs; it is hoped however, in Multan District to work through during the remaining six months of the financial year most of the year's programme but in the Montgomery District there are more arrears to overtake; and in both districts there are tracts (8 R., 8 A. R. in Multan and 2 L. in Montgomery) where numerous new roads are needed the programmes for which are ready but will probably have to be taken up next financial year. Further the recent deluges, and the lack of metal which would have been spread on roads which radiate from centres of traffic such as Okara or Chichawatni, have made necessary a certain amount of repairs on which money must be spent.

In Montgomery District 31 miles of road were completed while the jungle was cleared off some 128 miles, 139 miles were aligned, and 5 miles were metalled while on 14 miles† arboriculture operations were carried out.

†The slowness of the progress of arboricultural operations is still a feature in the Lower Bari Doab Canal tract.
H. J. Maynard.

In the Multan District 65 miles were marked out, jungle clearance was effected on 119 miles, and earthwork was done on 124 miles while in and beside Khanewal metal was laid on 3½ miles.

Arboricultural operations in the Khanewal Sub-Division are financed by the District Board of Multan but actually carried out by *malis* and *beldars* working under the colony staff. Progress has been made and some 11 miles are now planted out. But the work needs both time and water and attention, and the experiment recently made of putting a head *Darogha** in charge has not proved very successful. In Montgomery the arboriculture work is carried out by the District Board which is endeavouring to overtake previous deficiencies; while some two miles beside Chichawatni town were planted out this summer by the colony staff.

*I understand that the reference here is to the employment of a Darogha on Rs. 80 per mensem. This plan was not successful, as a satisfactory man was not forthcoming. Probably the mistake lies in trying to do the thing too cheaply. There are hundreds of miles of trees to be planted in the two portions of the Colony, and I doubt whether the portion of its resources which a District Board can spare annually for this work will suffice to do it properly. A really competent arboricultural assistant working under the Colonization Officer in each district might achieve something.
H. J. Maynard.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Two schemes have been worked out during the year under report by Mr. Blaker, Executive Engineer, one for the reclamation of the *bara* and inferior lands and the other for a hydro-electric installation by means of which uncommanded lands are to receive irrigation. Both are in a sense the result of the report on the shortage of land which was made in the summer of 1916, and both have been submitted to Government for orders. Their scientific and engineering details I cannot pretend to criticize, but I venture to think that if all the money required cannot be found and all the machinery cannot be obtained for *both* schemes (both schemes call for engines and machinery) then the hydro-electric scheme seems to be the more profitable. For practically all the land with which it deals is good land which only wants water to produce crops, and the time required to complete the scheme is much less than that shown in the programme for the reclamation of the *bara* lands; in fact, whereas under the reclamation scheme 20 years *may* produce 50,000 acres of reclaimed soil, under the hydro-electric scheme 5 years should see 40,000 acres of good land all under flourishing crops. Again the position of the 40,000 acres is particularly favourable, as they lie in the extreme east of the colony on both sides of the railway line and close to the Lahore border; advantages which do not attach to the scattered blocks of *bara* and inferior lands. Further the reclamation of 50,000 acres of inferior lands cannot I imagine be effected without very liberal volumes of water, whether for washing and draining or for irrigation, whereas the 40,000 acres irrigated under the hydro-electric scheme would only require the ordinary ration of water. I am not attempting to criticise the scheme for the reclamation of *bara* lands, but merely wish to point out that if *both* the projects cannot be adopted then the hydro-electric scheme would appear to the lay mind to offer good and certain returns *quickly*. There is ample room, indeed there is need for both projects in the colony. While there is still "culturable" land unallotted a large proportion of it is such as no one will cultivate while better remains untouched elsewhere.

The one is to be a charge on the capital of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, I understand, while the plant for the other will (if the proposals of the Local Government be carried out) be provided out of the Wheat Profits Grant. The one deals with 52,000 acres (and prospectively with four times that area) while the hydro-electric scheme is limited to 40,000 acres. They are in no sense rival schemes, and I hope both will be carried out.

H. J. MAYNARD

I concur in Colonization Officer's view.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

Part of the area included in the hydro-electric scheme, *i. e.*, a block of 23,000 acres on 1 L. distributary has been leased for 3 years to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram who holds under a special lease,* and has installed pumping machinery to raise the liberal allowance of water which he has been granted. He is also in treaty for a further block of 14,000 acres which again it is proposed to lease to him for 3 years. At the end of these 3 year periods both these areas will no doubt prove eminently suitable for allotment to the Military nominees. Government whether by the hydro-electric or by some other scheme ensuring the necessary facilities for irrigation.

*One of the conditions is that all the plant and channels shall be surrendered to Government free of charge at the end of the three years' period. I concur in the hope that the Canal Department will take over the Lift arrangements at the end of the term, so that the land may be available for allotment under the colonization scheme.

H. J. MAYNARD.

During this year 134 more *chaukidars* have been appointed, 18 schools have been opened and 13 cattle pounds constructed; while 5 post offices have been established and 46 *patwarkhanas* have been built. A programme is being drawn up by the district board, Montgomery, for the opening each year of further schools, and the district board, Multan, is taking similar action. The number of post offices is still very small and among the more intelligent colonists there is a frequently expressed desire for further postal facilities, and I feel sure that the postal department would not lose money if they opened several more branch offices without demanding the usual guarantee of a certain minimum monthly income.

I referred the question of postal facilities to Government some time ago. I look upon them as essential for the development of the Colony.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

The colony newspaper, the *Serab*, has continued to appear, and will I trust take real root; but at present its foundations are not over strong, and as

was stated last year funds are needed. An Agricultural Association has been formed and has a membership of 25 excluding honorary members, it has twice met, once in the cold weather and once in July 1917 and useful discussions were held, agricultural implements were exhibited and orders for them booked, and a useful exchange of ideas and opinions and experiences ensued.

The Sub-Divisional Officer now has his head-quarters at Khanewal, and under him in the Sub-Division are three Naib-Tahsildars, the Tahsildar who had his head-quarters at Mian Channun having been transferred elsewhere. The constitution of a Sub-Division has brought a distinct relief to the Colonization Officer, who has been able to transfer a certain number of his records to Khanewal, and a marked benefit to the colonist who in 9 cases out of 10 finds that his business can be quickly disposed of without a pilgrimage to Montgomery or some other distant spot The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, has also generously recognised that the greater part of the Sub-Divisional Officer's day has to be devoted to colony rather than to district work; but even with this allowance the Sub-Divisional Officer's post is no light one.

There is very widespread malarial infection throughout the colony as I write, and steps have been taken to do what is possible in the way of distributing simple remedies free of charge, but it is difficult to distribute enough.* And in many places lands have not been properly prepared for the rabi sowings owing to the prevailing sickness.

*I understand that two additional peripatetic Hospital Assistants were provided: and there are of course new canal dispensaries which provide treatment to the general public. But these increased resources can hardly be said to have sufficed to cope with the very serious epidemic of fever which has followed on the excessive rainfall and agricultural operations have undoubtedly suffered a good deal. In March 1917 the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals drew the attention of the District Board to the inadequacy of its hospital arrrangements. But it is not possible for a Board suddenly to abandon existing commitments or suddenly to provide additional funds. What is necessary is that a scheme of improved hospital arrangements shall be planned alongside of the planning of a new colony.

H. J. MAYNARD.

In January 1917 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the colony and while at Montgomery held a Darbar in which he distributed rewards to certain members of the staff who had done good work in the Colony's early days.

16. *Extensions.*—Distributary 2 L of the main line is now practically completed and will it is hoped irrigate a considerable area during the coming *rabi* and the same remarks apply to 8 A R while its near neighbour 8 R should begin to irrigate with the advent of kharif 1918. The distributary 1 L has also been completed, the work being largely carried through by the lessee mentioned in paragraph 15 above.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishments.*—On 1st May 1917 Mr. Joseph made over charge of the office of Colonization Officer, and on 19th June 1917 Mr. Salusbury, the Assistant Colonization Officer, was relieved by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazal Karim.

As noted above the post of Tahsildar at Mian Channun ceased to exist, and there have been several changes among the Naib Tahsildars; a tenth Naib Tahsildar was appointed with effect from 7th May 1917 and posted to the Khanewal Sub-Division, an appointment which was the natural consequence of the abolition of the Tahsildar's post at Mian Channun. The frequent changes amongst kanungos continued and are apparently as inevitable as they are unfortunate.

R. D. THOMPSON,
Colonization Officer.

A very comprehensive and interesting report.
C. POWNEY THOMPSON—28-11-17.

STATEMENT No. I—ALLOTMENT, 1916-17.

1	2	3	4	5	6					7
					ALLOTTED.					
Serial No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land as shown by Irrigation Branch.	Allotable.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Auction.	Farms.	*Abadkari.*	Irrigated plantations.	Total.	Balance unallotted.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	1 R. and 1 R. B. distributary.	25,865	24,569	23,345	1,673	7,407	7,781	..	16,861	7,708
2	2 R. and 2 R. A. distributary.	12,990	12,864	11,752	...	7,399	406	...	7,805	4,559
3	3 R. distributary ...	22,358	19,560	18,586	3,355	...	3,033	...	6,388	13,172
4	4 L. do. ...	64,000	59,010	56,070	...	22,295	16,502	...	38,797	20,213
5	Gugera do. ...	76,511	70,598	67,089	8,491	4,509	30,677	...	43,677	26,921
6	Khokhar do. ...	5,414	5,140	4,885	...	...	1,151	...	1,151	3,989
7	4 R. do. ...	33,225	27,052	25,705	9,522	...	5,611	...	15,133	11,919
8	5 L. do. ...	60,265	56,066	53,275	7,425	3,034	19,670	...	30,129	25,937
9	5 R. do. ...	9,525	8,635	8,205		985	2,636	...	3,621	5,014
10	9 L. do. ...	182,357	146,196	138,818	3,997	4,797	36,914	...	45,708	100,488
11	6 R. do. ...	23,151	18,166	17,064	...	500	7,945	...	8,445	9,721
12	6 R. A. do. ...	5,234	4,300	4,087	..	...	1,368	...	1,368	2,932
13	7 R. do. ...	9,671	9,189	8,732	...	...	1,273	...	1,273	7,916
14	7 A. R. do. ...	5,117	4,824	4,584	...	...	2,096	...	2,096	2,728
15	7 B. R. do. ...	4,864	4,438	4,218	...	...	1,569	...	1,569	2,869
16	7 C. R. do. ...	2,717	2,417	2,299	...	...	200	...	200	2,217
17	7 D. R. do. ...	5,407	5,150	4,893	...	...	1,071	...	1,071	4,079
18	7 E. R. do. ...	4,440	4,197	3,987	...		1,294	...	1,294	2,903
19	9 A. L. do. ...	4,180	3,705	3,520	...	...	528	...	528	3,182
20	10 L. do. ...	8,576	6,333	6,019	...	...	1,066	...	1,066	5,267
21	11 L. do. ...	12,172	11,410	10,841	....	...	3,190	...	3,190	8,220
22	12 L. do. ...	169,092	146,693	139,380	5,461	3,970	49,132	...	58,563	88,130
23	13 L. and 13 A. L. distributary.	14,035	13,208	12,549	...	113	...	10,433	10,546	2,662
24	14 L. distributary ...	60,831	55,996	53,203	4,331	3,208	23,018	...	30,557	25,439
25	15 L. do. ...	185,835	144,883	137,637	4,064	1,588	34,967	...	40,619	104,264
26	16 L. do. ...	12,523	8,679	8,246	...		1,770	...	1,770	6,909
27	10 R. do. ...	251,075	216,109	205,311	4,029	12,510	40,041	...	56,580	159,529
28	Forest distributary ...	19,290	19,290	18,064	...	...	...	19,290	19,290	
29	9 R. do. ...	18,555	17,448	16,576	273	...	9,334	...	9,607	7,841
	TOTAL ...	1,309,220	1,125,625	1,068,940	52,621	72,315	304,238	29,723	458,897	666,728

The decreases from figures of 1915-16 to those of 1917 are due to confiscation of auction areas or adjustments in recalculations.

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1916-17.

Period.		Area allotted to Branches, in acres.															
		1 R. & 1 R. B.	2 R. & 2 R. A.	3 R.	4 L	Gugera Distributary.	Khokhar.	4 R.	5 L.	5 R.	9 L.	6 R.	6 A. R.	7 R.	7 A. R.	7 B. R.	7 C. R.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
To end of September 1914.	Auction	1,971	...	3,387	...	7,647	...	5,664	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,500	7,375	...	20,102	...	...	...	...	993	3,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	3,644	168	5,096	4,911	20,669	...	5,122	7,139	..	7,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13,115	7,543	8,483	25,013	28,316	...	10,786	7,139	993	11,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1915.	Auction	1,853	...	2,412	.	7,608	...	8,039	6,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,391	...	22,222	4,546	...	...	3,048	985	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	6,665	361	2,395	9,967	30,638	...	4,691	18,007	2,548	17,109	7,237	...	...	...	...	...
	Forest Department Irrigated Plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,925	7,752	4,807	32,189	42,792	..	12,730	27,758	3,533	20,011	7,237	...	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1916.	Auction	1,578	...	3,354	...	5,794	...	7,885	7,428	...	925	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,399	...	22,315	4,550	...	...	3,440	985	4,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	7,486	434	2,635	12,905	32,651	160	6,163	20,324	3,050	21,522	8,019	396	28	659	1,046	138
	Irrigated Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total	16,471	7,833	5,989	35,220	42,995	160	14,048	30,792	4,035	27,244	8,019	396	28	659	1,046	138
To end of September 1917.	Auction	1,673	...	3,355	...	8,491	...	9,522	7,425	..	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms	7,407	7,399	...	22,295	4,509	...	...	3,034	985	4,797	500	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari	7,781	406	3,033	16,502	30,677	1,151	5,611	19,670	2,636	36,914	7,945	1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569	200
	Irrigated Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16,861	7,805	6,388	38,797	43,677	1,151	15,133	30,129	3,621	45,708	8,445	1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569	200

STATEMENT No. II.—Progress of Allotment, 1916-17—*concluded.*

Period.	Area allotted to Branches, in acres.													Remarks.
	7-D. R.	7-E. R.	9-A. L.	10-L.	11-L.	12-L.	13-L and 13-A. L.	14-L.	15-L.	16-L.	10-R.	Forest Distributary.	9-R.	Total allotted.	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
To end of September 1914. — Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669	
To end of September 1914. — Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	41,162	
To end of September 1914. — *Abadkari*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,450	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	86,325	
To end of September 1914. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,328	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	146,156	
To end of September 1915. — Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,615	
To end of September 1915. — Farms	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	...	3,289	1,578	...	8,397	...	...	66,245	
To end of September 1915. — *Abadkari*	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	31,297	...	22,444	23,714	125	32,107	...	...	212,825	
To end of September 1915. — Forest Department Irrigated Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	29,723	
To end of September 1915. — Total	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	35,777	10,433	25,733	25,292	125	40,504	19,290	...	335,408	
To end of September 1916. — Auction	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	...	4,305	3,529	...	12,510	...	...	37,583	
To end of September 1916. — Farms	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	63	3,258	1,588	...	36,720	...	...	71,882	
To end of September 1916. — *Abadkari*	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	47,269	...	22,917	27,784	1,969	...	...	8,447	268,133	
To end of September 1916. — Irrigated Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	29,723	
To end of September 1916. — Total	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	54,024	10,496	30,480	32,901	1,969	49,230	19,290	8,447	407,321	
To end of September 1917. — Auction	...	...	...	...	...	5,461	...	4,331	4,064	...	4,029	...	273	52,621	
To end of September 1917. — Farms	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	113	3,208	1,588	...	12,510	...	...	72,315	
To end of September 1917. — *Abadkari*	1,071	1,294	523	1,066	3,190	49,132	...	23,018	34,967	1,770	40,041	...	9,334	304,238	
To end of September 1917. — Irrigated Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	29,723	
To end of September 1917. — Total	1,071	1,294	523	1,066	3,190	58,563	10,546	30,557	40,619	1,770	56,580	19,290	9,607	458,897	

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1916-17 as shown in Irrigation Branch Records.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gugera Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	17,364	9·1	2,393	16·2
	Rabi 1917 ...	17,663	22·5	912	42·3
	Total ...	35,027	15·8	3,305	23·4
Khokhar Minor ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	44	15·90	468	25·42
	Rabi 1917 ...	445	55·28	...	...
	Total ...	489	51·74	468	25·42
1-R. B. Renala Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	1,401	12·75	...	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,230	9·65	...	...
	Total ...	3,631	10·85	...	...
1-R. Dhaliana Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	5,000	6·93	1,490	9·12
	Rabi 1917 ...	5,380	10·61	971	24·68
	Total ...	10,380	8·82	2,461	15·24
2-R. Salhanwala Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	2,311	9·77	124	42·53
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,672	4·87	123	42·04
	Total ...	4,983	7·14	247	42·28
2-R. A. Coleana Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	396	16·73	...	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	265	7·97	...	...
	Total ...	661	13·22	...	...
3-R. Kala Singhwala Distributary.	*Kharif* 1916 ...	2,162	10·09	1,995	16·74
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,777	12·72	2,085	20·96
	Total ...	4,939	11·57	4,080	18·90
4-R. Jhilwala Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	6,760	8·56	1,632	21·61
	Rabi 1917 ...	7,423	13·62	1,540	32·94
	Total ...	14,183	11·23	3,172	27·11
5-R. Yusafwala Distributary	*Kharif* 1916 ...	1,604	7·27	802	27·65
	Rabi 1917 ...	1,646	8·34	678	29·65
	Total ...	3,250	7·81	1,480	28·57
4-L. Okara Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	11,290	6·56	3,592	9·00
	Rabi 1917 ...	15,190	8·78	2,488	13·01
	Total ...	26,480	7·83	6,080	10·64
5-L. Gamber ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	12,723	11·98	3,925	20·40
	Rabi 1917 ...	13,735	8·27	2,867	20·81
	Total ...	26,458	10·05	6,792	20·57
Supply Channel ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	...	...	72	...
	Total ...	...	...	72	...
Plantation Minor ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	...	...		...
	Rabi 1917 ...	...	3	24·70	...
	Total ...	...	3	24·70	...
6-R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	3,935	2·54	1,335	35·20
	Rabi 1917 ...	4,150	15·73	1,178	27·83
	Total ...	8,085	9·31	2,513	31·75
6-A. R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	220	12·27	230	30·05
	Rabi 1917 ...	327	·61	132	26·51
	Total ...	547	5·30	362	28·65
11-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	1,379	3·84	257	35·35
	Rabi 1917 ...	1,553	11·78	207	34·78
	Total ...	2,932	8·04	464	35·01
9-A. L. ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	...	...	106	36·38
	Rabi 1917 ...	98	21·42	14	42·86
	Total ...	98	21·42	120	37·13
10-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	449	4·23	385	51·69
	Rabi 1917 ...	492	10·16	238	29·83
	Total ...	941	7·33	623	43·35

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1916-17 as shown in Irrigation Branch Records—*concluded.*

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
7-R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	43	6·97	482	22·61
	Rabi 1917 ...	229	7·87	73	27·39
	Total ...	272	7·72	555	23·24
7-A. R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	573	20·59	379	18·49
	Rabi 1917 ...	911	7·46	106	32·07
	Total ...	1,484	12·53	485	21·44
9-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	12,889	7·61	8,407	24·57
	Rabi 1917 ..	13,451	18·34	9,599	30·77
	Total ..	26,340	13·09	18,006	27·68
12-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	19,723	4·20	5,873	24·91
	Rabi 1917 ..	24,798	11·30	7,048	32·20
	Total ..	44,521	8·15	12,921	28·89
7-B. R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	551	10·08	334	16·48
	Rabi 1917 ...	663	5·43	138	15·21
	Total ...	1,214	7·54	472	16·11
7-C R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	136	11·03	171	21·63
	Rabi 1917 ...	115	...	88	19·31
	Total ...	251	5·97	259	20·85
13-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	1,758	13·48	...	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,498	11·08	...	...
	Total ...	4,256	12·07	...	...
13-A. L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	13	..	355	17·46
	Rabi 1917 ...	13	15·38	335	21·19
	Total ...	26	7·69	690	19·27
Sundarwala Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	7	14·28	7	14·28
	Rabi 1917 ...	1	...	1	...
	Total ...	8	12·50	8	12·50
14 L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	12,358	4·30	2,944	14·94
	Rabi 1917 ...	14,934	11·53	2,653	25·10
	Total ..	27,292	8·26	5,597	19·76
7-D. R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	249	9·63	246	17·88
	Rabi 1917 ...	405	6·66	122	43·44
	Total ...	654	7·79	368	26·36
7-E. R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	500	8·00	810	21·97
	Rabi 1917 ...	940	8·93	434	40·79
	Total ...	1,440	8·61	1,244	28·54
15-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ..	14,595	13·22	7,860	29·24
	Rabi 1917 ...	15,383	14·91	5,367	32·18
	Total ..	29,978	14·09	13,227	30·44
10-R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	20,605	4·21	11,144	16·39
	Rabi 1917 ...	26,009	12·46	10,562	27·73
	Total ...	46,614	8·81	21,706	21·88
9-R. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	2,886	3·88	958	8·35
	Rabi 1917 ...	3,848	8·97	1,890	31·65
	Total ...	6,734	6·79	2,848	23·95
16-L. Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	324	8·95	534	50·56
	Rabi 1917 ...	544	18·01	437	55·84
	Total ...	868	14·63	971	52·94
Forest Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	2,482	3·91	...	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,807	3·49	...	...
	Total ...	5,289	3·69	...	...
Total ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	154,730	7·26	59,260	20·60
	Rabi 1917 ...	174,495	13·03	35,036	26·81
Grand Total ...	...	329,225	10·32	94,296	22·91

STATEMENT No. IV—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT IN RUPEES—1916-17.

	DEMAND.					RECOVERED.					BALANCE.					REMARKS.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding ...	44,364	...	...	...	44,364	30,737	...	...	...	30,737	13,627	...	...	...	(*a*) 13,627	(*a*) This sum represents balance of instalments on account of lands which have been confiscated and is therefore to be treated as irrecoverable.
Present year	(*b*) 19,99,792	...	...	...	19,99,792	19,39,970	...	...	...	(*c*) 19,39,970	60,535	...	...	...	(*d*) 60,535	(*b*) Last year present year's demand was shown approximately but this year exact amount of demand has been shown. (*d*) Recovery of Rs. 35,691 has been postponed under orders of Government until 15th July 1918 and Rs. 24,844 are on account of land which has been confiscated for failure of payment of instalment.
Future demand	(*g*) 19,16,971	...	...	...	19,16,971	...	...	...	...	...	19,16,971	...	...	...	19,16,971	(*g*) Probable amount of cash down on 8,000 acres *plus* current instalments due in the year.
Total ...	39,61,127	...	...	...	39,61,127	19,70,707	...	...	...	19,70,707	19,91,133	...	...	...	19,91,133	

(*c*) Includes Rs. 713 in excess of demand recovered on account of future instalments.

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions—19.6-17.

Name of extension.	I.—Sanctioned projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1-L. Distributary	23,100	22,987	113	April 1917.
2-L. ditto	40,362	39,362	1,000	October 1917.
2-R. ditto (villages 36 and 37) ...	875	875	...	April 1917.
8-A. R. ditto	78,619 (13,746)	48,947 (13,746)	29,672	October 1917.
8-R. ditto	(64,873)	(35,201)		*Kharif* 1918.
Total ...	142,956	112,171	30,785	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions—1916-17.

Name of extension.	II.—Unsanctioned projects.			
	Probable commanded area.	*Detail of column 2.*		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
		Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Part of Gashkauri Minor	1,225	1,225	...	...
Area between 1-R. and 1-R. B. ...	6,186	6,186	...	...
Area between 2-R. and 3-R ...	1,900	1,900	...	...
Total ...	9,311	9,311	...	...

Statement showing progress of attestation of remeasurement during the year ending 30th September 1917.

Particulars.		Proprietary.	Crown Waste.		Total.	Remarks.
			Killabandi.	Soil survey.		
Total number of villages under settlement ...		274	814	...	1,088	
Total area under settlement		233,861	998,520	...	1,232,381	
Total area remeasured	In previous year ...	232,166	832,075	...	1,064,241	
	During the year ...	1,695	445	...	2,140	
	Total to date ...	233,861	832,520	...	1,066,381	
Number of villages of which the maps have been prepared.	In previous year ...	247	621	...	868	
	During the year ...	3	104	...	107	
	Total to date ...	250	725	...	975	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year ...	243	...	...	243	
	During the year ...	3	...	...	3	
	Total to date ...	246	...	...	246	
Soil survey in rectangles.	In previous year ...	...	...	42,635	42,635	
	During the year ...	...	...	1,035	1,035	
	Total to date ...	...	...	43,670	43,670	

Statement showing realization of Revenue Abiana *and* Malikana *on Lower Bari Doab Canal*—1916-17.

Name of Division.	Kharif 1916.					Rabi 1917.					Total.				
	Abiana on proprietary land.	*Abiana* on crown waste.	Revenue on crown waste.	*Malikana* on crown waste.	Total.	*Abiana* on proprietary land.	*Abiana* on crown waste.	Revenue on crown waste.	*Malikana* on crown waste.	Total.	*Abiana* on proprietary land.	*Abiana* on crown waste.	Revenue on crown waste.	*Malikana* on crown waste.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balloki ...	59,884	32,224	16,954	7,532	1,16,594	58,811	35,357	16,090	6,752	1,18,109	1,18,695	67,781	33,943	14,284	2,34,704
Okara ...	40,182	1,18,039	52,472	22,802	2,33,496	29,055	1,92,091	80,316	32,696	3,34,158	69,237	3,10,130	1,32,789	55,498	5,67,653
Montgomery ...	11,343	24,099	53,070	26,524	1,15,038	15,478	3,22,705	93,124	46,609	4,77,916	26,823	3,46,804	1,46,194	73,133	5,92,954
Khanewal ...	9,544	89,802	75,020	22,945	1,97,311	22,661	1,12,935	98,788	30,249	2,64,633	32,205	2,02,737	1,73,808	53,194	4,61,944
Total ...	1,20,955	2,64,164	1,97,516	79,803	6,62,439	1,26,005	6,63,288	2,89,218	1,16,306	11,94,816	2,46,960	9,27,453	4,86,734	1,96,109	18,57,255

No. 70, dated the 2nd November 1917.

From - The Colonization Officer, Upper Chenab Canal Colony,

To—The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

I HAVE the honcur to forward my report on Colonization Operations in Upper Chenab Canal area of the Gujranwala District for the year ending September 30th, 1917.

Under 4 heads I have nothing to report and to economise paper I have omitted to make any mention of these heads.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

2.—*Conditions*—It was reported last year that successful colonization of kharif irrigated areas on the Upper Chenab Canal was doubtful under existing arrangements. As a result fresh orders were issued for disposal of land to peasant grantees (No. 1183 S.R., dated June 15th, 1917).

I was placed on special duty to carry out these revised arrangements, and notice was issued to all grantees that if they did not reside and build their houses by October 15th, 1917, their land would be resumed. It was assumed in the revised arrangements that one rectangle was not a sufficient area for grantees, who owned no land or merely an acre or two at their original homes. Such grantees were to have their grants increased up to a maximum of 2 rectangles each. Grantees who were shown to have sufficient proprietary land to maintain themselves in their original homes were to have no additions made to their grants. In order to give grantees every chance of growing Rabi crops on their grants, it was provided that any grantee, who may complete a well shall be entitled to an abatement of Rs. 10 per acre of the price, at which he will be permitted to acquire proprietary rights after a period of five years from the commencement of the grant.

The ord rs were not in this form. I should not regard one or two acres as sufficient for an agriculturist's subsistence.
H. J. MAYNARD.

The maximum abatement, however, was limited to Rs. 250 per well completed.

In July 1917 the number of grantees residing was about one-quarter of the number shown in the allotment papers. A considerable number not only failed to reside but also neglected to pay Revenue and Water charges.

I commenced proceedings against absentees at once. Some appeared and said they wished to have their grants resumed. Others failed to appear in answer to summons and thereby forfeited their grants. The majority appeared and promised to comply with conditions, representing that they had not expected to be compelled to reside.

In justice to those grantees who reside I am compelled to enforce the condition of residence strictly, because the absentee grantee generally lets land to some neighbouring grazier, who has no scruples about allowing his cattle to trespass on the crops of colonists, who are endeavouring to make the most of their lands.

Probably one-third of the grantees will have failed to reside permanently when the period of grace allowed has expired.

There will be a considerable number of hard cases owing to sickness and floods. Such cases I intend to investigate personally. It will be necessary in some instances to extend the period allowed for compliance with conditions. The grantees from Hafizabad Tahsil are by far the most unsatisfactory. Most of them are to be found in their Chaks only when the Colonization Officer visits them.

3. *Allotment.*—The total number of estates in which permanent allotment has been made in whole or in part is 41.

Statements Nos. I and II.

It was calculated that if all peasant grantees were to be provided for under the revised arrangements there would be a shortage of Gujranwala Crown Waste, and 4,500 acres of perennially irrigated land in the Lyallpur District was placed at my disposal for settlement of Upper Chenab Canal grantees.

The area, however, of unallotable Crown Waste in Gujranwala had been over-estimated. Most of the land shown uncommanded can be irrigated by flow, and any grantee, who intends to irrigate part of his land from a well,

is not inconvenienced if he be allotted a few acres of uncommanded land, especially as the commanded area becomes water-logged after heavy rains.

I now find that I shall not require any of land reserved in the Lyallpur District for allotment to the Upper Chenab Canal grantees, and have requested the Deputy Commissioner to give it out on temporary cultivation.

During the year under report 3,112 acres have been allotted to peasant grantees. Of this area 400 acres were allotted to fresh grantees and 2,712 acres were allotted to existing grantees in excess of their original grants.

In some cases where it has been impossible to find enough allotable land in one chak to provide each grantee with an area approximating two rectangles, the colonists have elected to hold smaller areas in order that some will not have to exchange into other chaks. This spirit has facilitated the process of reallotment considerably.

It has not been possible in every case to arrange that a grantee shall get his excess area in the rectangle adjoining his holding. Allotment however has so been arranged that no grantee will have to take water from more than two places on the chak watercourses.

The process of reallotment is more or less complete except in 12 chaks.

Auction and disappointed Jhelum grantees.

No land has been disposed of by auction during the year under report, and no further allotments have been made "to persons purchasing proprietary rights with permission to pay purchase money by instalments." These are commonly known as disappointed Jhelum grantees. They are entitled to acquire proprietary rights at concession rates fixed by orders of Government.

Both the auction purchasers and the disappointed Jhelum grantees appear to repent of their bargains. I have been compelled to proceed against several of them for default in payment of instalments. I am unable to say to what extent the threat of resumption will induce the defaulters to pay up arrears.

Farms.

The only farm in the colony is that of the 4th Cavalry. I understand that the regiment wishes to relinquish the area allotted as it has proved unsuitable for stud purposes.

The conditions prohibit canal irrigation. The irrigation is to be from wells worked by power given from canal falls. The concession of canal irrigation is made in connection with measures for stimulating food crops.

Temporary possession has been given to Raja Daljit Singh and Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of 5,000 acres in Rakh Kuthiala. It is proposed to lease this area to them on condition that all irrigation be done by lift. One tube-well has been sunk. Hitherto it has not given encouraging results, and flow irrigation has been permitted for a period of two harvests.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The reservation of land for purposes of an experimental rice farm is being considered by the Director of Agriculture. The land he has in view is near Kala Shah Kaku—11 miles from Lahore.

Military grantees.

One thousand and five hundred acres have been reserved in the colony for military grantees. No orders have been communicated for allotment of the same.

Statement No. III.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Comparison between statement III of this and last year will show that the total cultivation has risen from 6,120 to 11,306 acres.

Owing to shortage of water the rabi crop was a failure.

A sufficient proportion of the soil is suitable for rabi crops: good outturns are not however obtained unless waterings are given twice a month.

The stiff nature of the Sharakpur soil might receive more consideration in fixing the number of turns to be given during the rabi to the Upper Chenab Canal perennial areas.

The division of the water of the Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi Rive s between the five great canals has been determined by departmental orders of the Chief Engineer after a conference between the Superintending Engineers, but with no consultation with Revenue and Agricultural officers and no reference either to the Financial Commissioners or to Government in the Revenue Department. I have asked the Chief Engineer to give an opportunity for representing Revenue and Agricultural opinion before the next annual division takes place.

H. J. MAYNARD.

In the kharif areas there can be little rabi cultivation except with the aid of wells. In the colony area there are now 32 wells complete or in the course of construction. Many colonists prefer to concentrate on rice. This kharif I have seen holdings with almost every acre growing rice. This crop brings in good profits.

Rectangles are rarely leased for as much as Rs. 200 per year. This low rate is largely due to the difficulty of getting tenants.

Large areas of proprietary land adjacent to the allotted lands are as yet untenanted, and it will be some years before there will be sufficient tenants to spare for the proper cultivation of colony lands.

A large part of the rice crop is at present sown, and cut by gangs of labourers who come from other districts.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—Again scarcity of tenants prevents large areas of unallotted land being given out on temporary cultivation with advantage.

What land is left over in a chak more or less allotted, is generally leased to members of that chak. In the few villages in which allotment has not been completed special arrangements have to be made. For the ensuing year some 40 rectangles have been leased to the Salvation Army. The contingency that vacant land would be required for increasing the grants of existing grantees prevented me from giving out all available land on temporary cultivation in order to increase wheat sowings.

6.—*Receipts by way of Capital.*—The demands and recoveries as shown in statement No. IV represent purchase money of agricultural land only.

Statement No. IV.

Arrears amount to Rs. 33,438, about ¼ of the total demand for the present year. All arrears for the previous year have been recovered. Proceedings have been commenced against defaulters, and it is possible that some may elect to have their land resumed in preference to paying up arrears.

It has been assumed in the statement of "future demand" that all arrears will be recovered.

7.—*Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—At present proprietary rights can be obtained only by payment in full of purchase money. The price of 623 acres has been paid in full.

Yes: but the purchase money is a good deal below the market value.

H. J. MAYNARD.

8.—*Mutation cases.*—In the colony proper 49 mutations were decided during the year under report.

10. *Village sites.*—Village sites have been demarcated and allotted in all the colonised chaks. I found that Auction Purchasers and Disappointed Jhelum Grantees had been excused from building residences in the rectangles reserved for *Abadi.* I have not interfered with this arrangement where a decent residence has been erected in any holding.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the selection of village sites. As the country is liable to inundation, where possible high land easily accessible from a district board or canal boundary road has been selected for a village site.

In one case I have had to fix the village site of one chak in an adjacent chak.

The colonists are now beginning to build in most chaks with the cessation of the rains. At the end of September 247 grants were represented by buildings on village sites. The work of digging tanks and making village roads will be taken in hand during the ensuing harvest. Very few shop-keepers have been persuaded as yet to start business in the new village sites.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—During the year under report 9 *Lambardars* were appointed. Of these 8 were appointed on probation.

No colony *Zaildar* or *Sofedposhes* have been appointed.

The Crown Waste Chaks have been included in the charges of existing *Zaildars* and *Sofedposhes*.

Five *Lambardars* have been dismissed. The reason for dismissal has been generally failure to reside.

The position of a *Lambardar* will not be enviable till the colonists realise that Revenue and Water charges must be punctually paid. This remark applies with almost equal force to the proprietary villages of the Upper Chenab Canal.

13. *Towns and markets.*—It is not proposed to open a mandi within the colony. Produce is taken chiefly to Warburton, Nankana and Lahore. The shop-keepers of Chichoki Mallian village do a considerable business in rice. Existing markets on the edge of the Upper Chenab Canal will meet all requirements when existing district board kacha roads have been widened and put in order.

14. *Communications.*—A scheme for improving existing kacha and constructing fresh roads has been submitted, and on one road work has been commenced.

The scheme contemplates that one side of several canal distributaries and minors will be made available for traffic.

It is proposed to convert the present 33 feet district board roads into 66 feet roads only where they pass through Crown waste.

In a tract so liable to flooding it is most important to have a raised track with sufficient culverts to allow for the passage of local drainage.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—There is a prospect of several village Co-operative Societies being started among the colonists. Advances will be required by most of them in the near future. Seeing that takavi is regarded with no special favour I am anxious to make money available for them through their own societies.

The Postmaster-General, Punjab, has been moved to increase the number of branch post offices in the colony.

The district board has provided an additional cattle-pound for the Mahadevi Rakh.

To this statement of miscellaneous facts it may be added that distributary 9 R. has now been altered to give perennial irrigation: an improvement which benefits six Crown villages formerly receiving only single season irrigation.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Financial Commissioner.

I am much obliged to the Executive Engineer, Sheikhupura, for placing an office at my disposal.

17. *Establishments.*—The post of Colonization Officer, Upper Chenab Canal, was held by Mr. Ram Chandra, I.C.S., from October 1st, 1916, to January 1st, 1917, when the post was abolished. I assumed charge of colonization operations in Gujranwala on June 20th, 1917.

Munshi Din Muhammad has been acting as Colony Naib Tahsildar during the year under report. One additional Field Kanungo and 5 additional Patwaris have been employed for colonization operations.

A. SALUSBURY,
Colonization Officer.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

I.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—Nil.

2. *Conditions.*—(*i*) Auction Sale Purchasers of 1915, who are governed by the conditions published with notices of sale.

(*ii*) *Disappointed Jhelum Grantees.*—Residence is not an essential condition with them and free and unrestricted proprietary rights are allowed as soon as the total purchase money is paid. They have, however, to build a house to the Collector's satisfaction within one year of entering into possession. In a large number of cases, this last condition has not been fulfilled and strict measures will have to be taken to enforce it.

(*iii*) To the above two classes, the last year has seen the addition of a third class, *viz.*, *Abadkars.* Compensation grants to depressed zamindars of villages in the Ravi riverain which had suffered much from the river action were allotted in the month of August and 1,695 acres of land lying vacant in the Upper Chenab Canal were thus disposed of. All this land was distributed by the Deputy Commissioner himself last August and all reasonable claims of Ravi zamindars to compensation were finished and completed.

(*iv*) Pandit Amar Nath, an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, got in this Colony 200 acres in exchange of his grant on the Lower Bari Doab Canal. He is bound by the conditions governing grants to members of the hereditary landed gentry.

(*Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No.* 301—1176-*K.-W.-3, dated 1st February* 1917.)

3. *Allotment.*—In addition to the area mentioned in paragraph 2, 1,151 acres were given to Disappointed Jhelum Grantees. Only three Disappointed Jhelum Grantees now remain who have not yet appeared to take possession of their grant.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Three hundred and seventy-five rectangles are reserved for Raja Daljit Singh in this colony (Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 301-1176—36, dated 30th January 1917), but he has not yet taken possession of his grant.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—On comparing statement No. 3 for this year with that for the last year it will be observed that on permanent allotments cultivated area has increased from 9,911 acres to 14,640 acres, while the actual increase in allotted area which could have been cultivated during the year under report has been only 1,351 acres. The *Abadkars* (compensatory grantees of the Ravi villages) got their grants in time only to sow the current Rabi, which is not taken account of in the present report.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During *kharif* 1916 and *rabi* 1917 some area was given on temporary cultivation. But it was not availed of to any large extent. No temporary cultivation was allowed during *kharif* 1917.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—Some of the auction purchasers were in arrears for more than one harvest and firm action was necessary to make them pay. In four cases land was resumed and confiscated to Government.

Statement No. IV.

Disappointed Jhelum Grantees are naturally experiencing a difficulty in payment of instalments of purchase money. The instalment cannot be paid out of the produce of the land and in some cases the grantees have been obliged to borrow at high rates of interest in order to pay Government dues. It is doubtful if the arrears will be recovered by the end of this calendar year.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Disappointed Jhelum Grantees continue to pay their dues in a lump sum in order that they may be entitled to free proprietary rights. In most cases where ownership is obtained, it is with a view to sell the grant at a profit to some one else. Government has no hold on these new purchasers, as they are not bound by the conditions to which Disappointed Jhelum Grantees are subject, and although

we cannot compel them to reside or build houses within a fixed period, there is no doubt that they would prove better and keener cultivators than the original grantees.

During the year under report 17 Disappointed Jhelum Grantees and 4 auction purchasers acquired proprietary rights.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—Thirty-six mutations were decided during the year under report.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10 *Village Sites.*—Only 63 *ahatas* were allotted during the year under report. In grantee chaks generally the *ahatas* allotted are not effectively occupied. On the other hand in two of the auction *chaks* the demand for *ahatas* was very keen and it was found necessary to add a line of *ahatas* on either side of the village.

A number of colonists have been allowed to build their houses on their own holdings instead of in the village site. Permission seems to have been given by superior authority on the analogy of the conditions of the well cultivation of the Western Punjab. The result is trouble and disunion, which is much resented by the Central Punjab colonists who know how necessary a single village site is to the maintenance of security of control.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Eight new lambardars were appointed and six of those on probation were confirmed.

12. *Census.*—No remarks.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—Nil.

14. *Communications.*—It is decided to have a road from Baraghar to Jaranwala: it will be a great boon to the colonists inasmuch as they will be able to bring their produce to the Jaranwala Market direct. A road from Bucheke to Nankana which will be laid out in consultation with Mr. Salusbury, Colonization Officer, Lahore, will connect the colony with the Nankana Market.

A great initial mistake was made in not laying out adequate roads when the colony was first settled. One would think to see the elementary character of the communications that there had never before been a colony to teach us how to lay out the land to the best advantage. The Canal Department provided no traffic roads on the right bank of distributaries, and there were no village roads whatsoever. It is not fair to expect people to settle down under such conditions. We are doing our best to improve village roads and to lay out main roads but this should have been the first initial step.

In this, as in some other respects, the Upper Chenab Canal has been less well treated than other Colonies. The root of the mistake, however, lies in something other than comparative neglect of a particular small Colony. Everywhere those things which may be called the accessories of Colony administration—the extra roads, the extra goods facilities on railways, the extra post offices and telegraph stations, the extra hospitals and schools, the extra police, in some measure even the extra town development—have been left in some measure to the influences of accident and occasion. I trust that in saying this I do not appear to reflect upon past management. The truth is that we all live and learn, and the lesson is one to profit by when future Colonies are formed.

H. J. MAYNARD.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No remarks.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

17. *Establishment.*—The Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the Colony.

Mr. E. Sheepshanks was transferred to Rajanpur on 20th February 1917 and Mr. Ram Chandra arrived in March 1917.

M. Vir Singh, Naib Tahsildar, whose appointment was sanctioned for *killabandi* of the Lundianwala tract and of Zone C villages on the Upper Chenab Canal in this district, disposes of the colony work as well. He joined on 5th January 1917. The Naib Tahsildar is principally engaged in laying out for colonization adjoining *chaks* on the Lower Chenab Canal. He has enough to do at present, but it should not be necessary to keep him on after the end of March.

A. J. W. KITCHIN,
Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

No remarks.

P. THOMPSON,
Commissioner, Multan Division.
The 28th November 1917.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1911-17.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Chenab Canal, Sharakpur Tahsil.	*54,401	51,374	50,655	31,043	20,331
2	Upper Chenab Canal, Jaranwala Tahsil.	30,672	28,555	28,280	26,458	2,097
	Total ...	85,073	79,929	78,935	57,501	22,428

*The difference in the area shown in column 3 this year and last year is due to the surrender of crown waste in the process of giving exchanges to certain proprietors in Rakh Kuthiala.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1916-17.

Period.	Area allotted to branches, in acres.		
	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Sharakpur Tahsil.	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Jaranwala Tahsil.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1915	19,539	20,363	39,902
Ditto 1916	33,313	23,037	56,350
Ditto 1917	31,043	26,458	57,501

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1916-17.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	
1. Sharakpur Tahsil ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	8,814	9	216	12
	Rabi 1917 ...	2,086	49	190	30
	Total ...	10,900	17	406	23
2. Jaranwala Tahsil ...	*Kharif* 1916 ...	7,553	3	163	...
	Rabi 1917 ...	7,087	13	326	...
	Total ...	14,640	8	489	...
	Grand Total ...	25,540	12	895	10

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees, 1916-17.

—	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase rate.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase rate.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase rate.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	40,209	9,722	...	...	49,931	40,209	9,722	...	...	49,931	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	4,70,918	2,57,894	...	...	7,28,812	3,56,501	1,66,653	...	...	5,23,154	1,14,417	91,241	...	..	2,05,658	
Future year	5,15,817	2,00,994	...	...	7,16,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	..	
Total ...	10,26,944	4,68,610	...	...	14,95,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 380, dated 23rd November 1917.

From—I. C. C. LALL, Esquire, M.A., I.S.O., Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat,
To—The Commissioner, Rawalpindi, Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual report and statements on the Colonization operations of this district for the year ending 30th September 1917.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.
No. 4797-Q.-II-45, dated Rawalpindi, 6th December 1917.

COPY, with enclosures in original, forwarded to V. Connolly, Esquire, I. C. S., Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab, for information.

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—Measurement work during the year was confined to one chak only where the grantees were properly settled and no exchanges of killas or alteration of village roads or paths are anticipated.

In the remaining chaks this work will be taken up during 1917-18.

2. *Conditions.*—The various classes of grants are :—

(1) Horse-breeding grants transferred from the Lower Jhelum Colony.
(2) Preferential grants made to men of the Rawalpindi Division for assistance to the Criminal Administration.
(3) Compensatory grants to men of the Gujrat District who have suffered from river action or from the acquisition of land by Government for the construction of canals.
(4) Compensatory grants to the men of 6 villages whose lands have been taken up or deteriorated on account of works for Khanki embankments.
(5) Reward grants to retired military men.
(6) Reward grants to deserving military men in service.
(7) Peasant grants to military men.

The horse-breeding grantees of 9 chaks were transferred here from the Lower Jhelum Colony to make room there for the extension of certain horse-runs under the same conditions as they were under in the Lower Jhelum Colony with the exception of the rates of land revenue and occupiers' rates which will be levied according to the Upper Jhelum rules.

The conditions for Nos. 2 to 4 above are laid down in Punjab Government Notification No. 76, dated 26th May 1915, and supplemented by Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 3180, dated 3rd May 1916, to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

As regards military grants no separate rules have yet been published, such grantees who have been allotted land have got only formal possession subject to the orders of Government as to conditions.

Besides the 7 classes detailed above there are (1) a landed gentry grant of 75 acres to one Khan Sahib Ghulam Hassan Khan, a zamindar of the Gujrat District; (2) a special reward grant of 125 acres to Rai Bahadur Lala Rallia Ram, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.

3. *Allotment.*—The total area of Crown waste was 46,031 acres, of which 4,682 acres were given out on leases including 311 acres given in proprietary right to the owners whose lands were taken for markets and some for military services; 1,589 acres were given to old lessees on ordinary peasant terms of the Upper Jhelum Colony and 769 acres on the same terms with the omission of the purchase clause and 1,562 acres were resumed, and for the remaining 2,013 final orders have not yet been passed. The total area available for colonization is 41,349 acres and of this 32,439 acres have been allotted as below :—

Statements Nos. I & II.

		Acres.
(1)	Preferential grants	4,484
(2)	Dairy Farm	1,000
(3)	Horse-breeding grants	9,711
(4)	Military reward grants	264
(5)	Compensatory grants transferred from the Lower Bari Doab Colony	5,138
	Ditto others	1,111
(6)	Ditto Khanki	3,062
(7)	Seed Farm	250
(8)	Special reward grants	125
(9)	Landed-gentry grants	75
(10)	Irrigated plantation	7,219
	Total ...	32,439

The area allotted in 1915-16 was 28,273 acres and that in 1916-17 4,166 acres. For preferential grants, the men from one district were given lands in one chak as far as possible and for compensatory grants men from the same village were similarly treated.

All the horse-breeding grantees came from the Shahpur District and all compensatory grantees from the Gujrat District. The division of the preferential grantees by their home districts is as follows:—

Name of District.	*Number of grantees.*	*Area allotted in rectangles.*
Rawalpindi	20	24
Attock	25	26
Jhelum	16	36½
Shahpur	37	49½
Mianwali	8	8
Gujrat	7	5½
Total ...	133	149½

In the case of the horse-breeding grants the fact that each grantee had to be given two squares has led to breaking up of nearly all rectangles.

The land being fairly uniform in quality, no unallotted bits remain on account of inferiority of soil.

In the case of Rakh Mona a plot of 234 acres was left out by the Forest Department and was allotted to the compensatory grantees of villages Phaphra, Muradwal and Kattowal, but they have not taken possession of the land on account of the poverty of soil as well as the unsatisfactory irrigation arrangements.

There were 86 exchanges during the whole year, mostly on account of the land being uncommanded. There are numerous complaints of cattle-lifting* on the part of residents of adjoining proprietary villages and their treatment with the colonists is not what it should be. Efforts, however, are being made to remove such complaints.

*I commented last year on the delay in making proposals for additional police in the tract irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal. It appears that they have not been submitted yet.
H. J. MAYNARD.
The 8th December 1917.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the allotted area only 7,555 acres were sown. The cultivation of land could not keep pace with the allotment as the irrigation arrangements were not completed in time. Rs. 2,754 revenue and Rs. 1,252 *malikana* were assessed during the year and were all realized.

These crops did not come under initial remissions† as on account of the delay in water-course arrangements only small areas were cultivated here and there.

†That is to say, the concession of initial remissions has not yet been applied, because the cultivation was so scrappy that its application at this early stage would virtually have deprived the settlers of all advantage from it.
H. J. MAYNARD.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—During the year under report 7,868 acres of land were allotted for temporary cultivation for *kharif* 1917. For *kharif* 1916 and *rabi* 1917 no land could be given as such as the irrigation arrangements were not complete. The land revenue and *malikana* rates, etc., sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner are the same as the ordinary rates on this canal.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—There were altogether 28 cases of mutations during the year under report. Of these 27 were of deaths and in one case a horse-breeding colonist transferred his mare with all the rights to the nephew of another colonist by sale, to which the Financial Commissioner's sanction was duly taken.

10. *Village sites.*—Twenty-seven village sites were allotted during the year under report. In 20 of them most of the houses have been built and in others the houses are under construction. The heavy rains during the year have

been a great obstacle to this work. It is hoped that almost all the village sites will be completed during the cold weather. In two *abadis* (1) Bosal Central and (2) Wasu Shahidanwali (southern *abadi*) drinking wells have been sunk. Wherever houses are built the earth is taken from the tanks set apart for the purpose. Arboriculture work is also in progress. In this Colony there are no nurseries as yet, but every grantee has been urged to have nurseries in his own land and some have been planted and there is every hope that in the next year a large number of trees will be planted.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—In the chaks made up for the horse-breeding colonists transferred from the Shahpur District the old *lambardars* continue as such. In others *lambardars* will be duly appointed in time after full consideration of claims. One *lambardar* of the horse-breeder's chaks has been appointed *Zaildar* of one of the Zails in which there are both old estates and colonies.

13. *Towns and markets.*—There are no towns and markets in the Colony. One is contemplated at the Baha-ud-din Railway Station.*

*Phularwan in the Lower Jhelum Canal tract should serve as one of the markets for the Upper Jhelum Canal tract, and I have been in correspondence with the Commissioner regarding the improvement and completion of the road leading from the Gujrat District to Phularwan.

H. J. MAYNARD.

14. *Communications.*—The road programme for the Phalia Tahsil including the colonies has been sanctioned by the District Board and approved by the Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner.

Estimates and plans were prepared and sent up for sanction, but have been received back for alterations. Work will commence as soon as the necessary sanction is received.

The insufficiency or want of bridges on canals and distributaries is causing inconvenience, which it is hoped will be satisfactorily removed in due course.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—Under the orders of Government one rectangle of land (25 acres) was auctioned in the year under report. It fetched a price of Rs. 10,025 at the rate of Rs. 401 per acre.

17.—*Establishment*—

(*a*) Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, Chaudhri Kesar Ram, 1st October 1916 to 30th September 1917;

(*b*) Naib Tahsildar, B. Arjan Singh, 1st October 1916 to 27th June 1917;

Naib Tahsildar, B. Ram Singh, 27th June 1917 to 30th September 1917;

(*c*) Field Kanungo, Siraj Din, 1st October 1916 to 21st July 1917;

Field Kanungo, Taj Muhammad, 21st July 1917 to 30th September 1917;

(*d*) Patwaris, five patwaris through the whole year;

(*e*) Colony Reader.—One;

„ Moharrir.—One.

For 1917-18 one Naib Tahsildar, one field kanungo and 5 patwaris have been provided. Chaudhri Kesar Ram, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, has worked indefatigably and with gre at success and his services deserve recognition. From October he has been posted as an extra officer in the district and will thus be able to complete all the work yet remaining to be done.

I endorse the Deputy Commissioner's commendation of the work of Chaudhri Kesar Ram and of B. Arjan Singh.

F. POPHAM YOUNG,
Commissioner.
The 5th December 1917.

B. Arjan Singh did excellent work as Colony Naib Tahsildar.

I. C. LAL,
Deputy Commissioner.

UPPER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1916-17.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Gujrat	46,031	*41,349	†43,544	32,439	Commanded ... 7,027 Uncommanded ... 1,883 Total ... 8,910

*Made up after deducting (4,682) from column No. 3 an account of allotments to old tenants on peasant terms, or still in the possession of the old tenants or 311 acres given on proprietary rights for Military Services or for markets.

			Acres.
†Total area			46,031
Deduct—			
Uncommanded	1,883		
Unculturable	604		2,487
Balance ...			43,544

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1916-17.

PERIOD.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Gujrat Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1916 ...	28,273	...	...	...	...	28,273
To end of September 1917 ...	32,439	...	...	...	...	32,439

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR, 1916-17.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gujrat	*Kharif* 1916	329	27	...	...
	Rabi 1917	7,226	9	*15	...
	Total ...	7,555	10	15	...

*This cultivation is also without permission.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account, in rupees for 1916-17.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year, 1916-17	10,025	...	...	...	10,025	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	4,025	...	...	...	4,025	
Future year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,025	...	...	...	10,025	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	4,025	...	...	...	4,025	

255 FC—261—29-1-18—SGPP Lahore.

Report on the Punjab Colonies, 1918.

List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publications.

In the United Kingdom.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Limited, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1918.

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Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1919.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Irrigation, No. 5817, dated 1st March 1919.

READ—

Letter No. 251—325-M.-1, dated the 31st January 1919, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, submitting with the Financial Commissioner's remarks the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1918.

REMARKS.—Agricultural conditions during the year were favourable on the Lower Jhelum Canal, one effect of which was seen in the good condition of the young stock. There was an increase in the number of sales by horse breeders from 238 to 399. The expedient of temporary confiscation was adopted in a few cases of unsatisfactory horse breeders and seems likely to provide an effective treatment of such cases. Although the importance of maintaining service conditions and ensuring the success of the horse-breeding scheme must remain a bar to the acquisition of proprietary rights, an appreciable advance has now been sanctioned in the devolution of administrative control. The recent establishment in certain selected zails of panchayats, which are intended to relieve the district staff of many duties connected with the local management, is one of the steps in that direction. The transfer to the district board of darakhtpal (arboricultural) grants that have been resumed for breaches of conditions will also result in direct management of the plantations by representatives of the community for whose benefit they exist.

2. The needs of the market towns in the Lower Jhelum Colony are being liberally financed by Government and annual grants equal to half the new land revenue assessment in each case have recently been made to them for a period of ten years. The whole cost of these grants will be borne by provincial revenues.

3. Total cultivation on the lower Bari Doab Canal shows an increase of 27 per cent. on the previous year and amounted to 540,757 acres, nearly one-third of which was, however, on lands temporarily allotted. The kharif crop of 1917 suffered from the heavy rainfall, but the rabi crop of 1918 was a good one owing to the improved working of the canal which was reflected in the decreased allowance for failed crops. The remarkable extension of American cotton continues to be a gratifying feature, and there is good reason to think that this colony will attain the same reputation for cotton as the Lower Chenab enjoys in the wheat markets. There is no doubt that the prices obtained for this crop have contributed largely to the high values of agricultural land. The average auction price of land, Rs. 331 per acre, exceeded that of any past year.

4. The postponement of the military reward grants and of that portion of the horse-breeding scheme which contemplates the distribution of official rectangles to peasant grantees including soldiers has again retarded the development of the colony. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that there is no necessity to suspend the allotment of any balance that may exist in the area earmarked for Jats, Kambohs, Sainis and Arains of the Central Punjab, and that there is every advantage in expediting the settlement of enterprising colonists so far as can be done with due consideration of other commitments. His Honour is glad to learn from a recent letter of the Financial Commissioner that the difficulty in regard to the shortage of land suitable for military grantees is less acute than had at one time been feared. While it is permissible to hope that the experiments which have now been inaugurated for the reclamation of inferior soils may ultimately add large tracts of commanded land to those immediately available for allotment, it would be premature to count upon any such result at the present stage.

5. Government has recently issued orders authorising the Financial Commissioner to draw up a comprehensive budget for the financing of colony development so as to secure the full utilisation of grants upon their proper objects. The results of this measure will be watched with interest. In the meanwhile His Honour regrets to learn from the present report that the unaccommodating attitude of various departments in the matter of providing

facilities of which the colonies stand in urgent need and to which reference was made in the previous year's review is still maintained. An increase of post and telegraph offices is, for instance, of the utmost importance in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, and the cautious policy which seeks assurance of immediate profit from each new branch, though perhaps justifiable elsewhere, is hardly reasonable in these rapidly developing tracts. His Honour would be glad if the Financial Commissioner would consult the Postmaster-General again on the whole question and submit a separate report on the matter to Government. His Honour also hopes that as war conditions relax their pressure the North-Western Railway will find it possible to pay more attention to the provision of such necessities as goods platforms, covered sheds and factory sidings. The needs of the colony have not been neglected by Government, and at a recent visit to Montgomery and some of the new colony towns the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to find substantial progress within the last two years and a general spirit of optimism as to the great future before the colony. Roads and roadside trees, the provision of medical relief and the sinking of wells require special attention. Good progress has been made in the construction of roads financed by Government and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently promised a contribution towards the metalling of the Montgomery-Pakpattan road. The progress made, both by the district board and the Irrigation Department, in arboriculture is on the whole disappointing. His Honour has promised liberal assistance to the district board for the starting of new dispensaries, the serious need of which has been evinced by the heavy mortality from malaria, plague and influenza. It is only fair to say that the provision of travelling dispensaries was contemplated by the district boards of Multan and Montgomery as far back as 1916, but was prevented by the drain on personnel caused by the war. Well sinking is hampered by the lack of coal and the dearth of contractors, but these difficulties are being lightened since hostilities ceased. In this connection he notes that the colonists on the Upper Chenab Canal are proposing with the help of taccavi advances to make their own brick kilns and to turn out bricks at two-thirds of the price charged in neighbouring towns.

6. Building in towns and markets has been retarded by the scarcity of labour and materials, but the Lieutenant-Governor was struck during his recent tour with the progress made in the Khanewal, Mian Channun and Chichawatni Mandis. Proposals have reached Government for the constitution of notified areas at Mian Channun and Khanewal, and as soon as the necessary machinery can be established, the rate of development should be increased.

7. The untimely death in distressing circumstances in 1918 of Mr. R. D. Thomson, I.C.S., has been a very serious loss to the colony with which he had been connected for 2½ years as Assistant Colonization Officer and again for more than a year as Colonization Officer. He had already made his mark as an officer of character and ability, and his kindly firmness had won him the respect and affection of the people with whom he was called to deal.

8. The report on the Upper Chenab Canal Colony contains little of outstanding interest. Some progress appears to have been made in inducing the colonists to build houses and sink wells in the village sites. These matters are a *sine quâ non* of successful colonisation. Liberal advances have been made for the sinking of wells and an abatement in the purchase price of tenancies is allowed for every well sunk up to a maximum of Rs. 250. The important question of the colony's communications needs urgent attention, and there should be no difficulty in fully utilising the Government grant for this purpose. Temporary cultivation languishes owing to the scarcity of tenants. It remains to be seen how far the colony will benefit by the activities of the Agricultural Department, when the establishment of the rice farm at Kala Shah Kaku enables the department to bestow on the cultivation of this crop the attention which it has already so successfully exercised on wheat and cotton.

9. The Deputy Commissioner describes the Lyallpur portion of the Upper Chenab Colony as a congeries of holdings rather than a colony and the wise policy is being adopted of endeavouring to attract to it settlers of good peasant classes from the Lower Chenab Colony. The tract suffered an unfortunate loss in the damage caused to the American cotton crop by excessive rainfall.

10. In the Upper Jhelum Colony out of the unallotted balance of 7,952 acres, 2,220 were distributed during the year. Neither harvest was good and the proportion of failed area was high. Satisfactory progress is being made in arboriculture and the improvement of communications, while sites in the market town of Bahauddin have been auctioned and construction is expected to begin in the near future. Among other signs of the prosperity of this little colony is the keenness which is reported to be displayed in obtaining temporary leases, the grant of which on a fairly large scale is now rendered possible by the completion of irrigation arrangements.

11. The various problems connected with colonisation and colony developments are among the most difficult and at the same time the most interesting features of Punjab revenue administration. They offer an invaluable training ground for officers as they call for the qualities of patience, tact, resourcefulness and intimate touch with various kinds and condition of men.

Those qualities have generally been forthcoming and no one has shown them in a higher degree than the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard who has so successfully and sympathetically supervised the administration of the colonies in recent years.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, the Agent, North-Western Railway, the Inspector-General of Police, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

E. JOSEPH,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

200 FC—263—11-3-19—SGPP Lahore

No. 251—325-M.-1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE;

Dated Lahore, 31st January 1919.

FROM

KHAN SAHIB MIAN ABDUL AZIZ,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab,

To

E. JOSEPH, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the annual reports on Colonization Operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1918, with a note by the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ABDUL AZIZ,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

Financial Commissioner's Note on the Reports of the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1918.

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

1. The Lower Jhelum Canal Colony has now reached the stage at which according to the principles recommended by the Colonisation Committee of 1908, and accepted by the Government of India, the Colony stage of its history would now in ordinary course be coming to its end. The large proportion of service grants renders necessary its permanent retention in the stage of tutelage, and Mr. Maynard thinks that the claim of the local officers for additional staff, based upon the heavy additional work which the peculiar conditions create, must now be conceded.

2. If the number of young stock purchased (399 in 1917-18 as against 238 in 1916-17) were taken as the criterion of the results produced by horse-breeding conditions enforced over so large an area, there might be grounds for questioning the success of the system, or at any rate for questioning the adequacy of the return for the price paid. But the Financial Commissioner understands that the Army Remount Department hopes, by control of breeding operations long continued over a considerable area, ultimately to fix a type. If so, it would be out of place to apply the ordinary criteria of success, or to judge of it by an arithmetical calculation. The increase in the number of young stock purchased during the present year is attributed to specified causes, among which one is the effect of last year's punishments. But what actually happened last year was that only Rs. 1,350 were levied in fines, and horse-breeders were threatened with action under section 24 of the Colonisation Act unless they complied with their conditions within a year. It seems not unnatural to attribute an improvement in the stock largely to the good harvests of 1917-18. Though the price paid for the young stock is evidently not so high as to create a strong motive in the breeder, he is presumably not altogether indifferent to it, and, other things being equal, he would prefer to find a purchaser. The Financial Commissioner observes that in the year under report fines amounting to Rs. 4,855 were imposed upon 69 grantees, and one-half of the grants of five grantees was confiscated temporarily and leased to other good horse-breeders. It is satisfactory that this newly authorised plan of temporary confiscation and lease should apparently render permanent confiscation unnecessary.

3. An important proposal to appoint a *panchayat* to manage the village site in fully allotted villages is likely to be tried experimentally in certain zail areas. If successful this will keep a mass of petty and quite unimportant work out of the district offices.

4. The Financial Commissioner is glad to see that except in Jangli Chaks the Lower Jhelum Colony as a whole contributed a reasonable share to the splendid total of recruits raised in the Shahpur district. He endorses the commendation of Lala Girdhari Lal's work as Colony Assistant.

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

5. The extension of railway facilities has not kept pace with the growth of irrigation and population in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, in such matters as goods platforms, covered sheds for goods storage, and sidings to mandis and factories. The consequences of these defects have perhaps been less apparent in this than in the preceding year in consequence of the improvement in the goods service. Mr. Maynard has recently noticed that the only factory owner who has a railway siding actually at work in his factory premises is Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., M.V.O —well ahead in this as in a good many other matters.

6. Enough has not been done to supply postal and telegraphic facilities in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. It is understood that a project for employing canal telegraph signallers as branch postmasters has been rejected by the Post Office Department. The Colony is covered by a network of canal rest houses, and in about half of these there are canal telegraph signallers, a large proportion of whom would probably have the leisure to undertake postal duties. Markets such as Mian Channun and Chichawatni, in which special

arrangements have been made by the Agricultural Department to post daily telegraphic statements of cotton prices, lack telegraph offices. Telegrams are sent and received from the adjoining railway stations, but the punctuality of railway telegrams for persons unconnected with the railway administration cannot be relied upon.

7. What is wrong in these matters is that the Department concerned has not realised the distinction between the slow development of the normal district and the complete revolution of conditions which takes place when irrigation is introduced into a desert. For the former, the ordinary principles of gradual addition to existing facilities are appropriate. For the latter, the question is one of creating a new machinery for an almost entirely new population : and substantial special appropriations are needed.

8. In the matter of Colony roads Government have fully recognised the need of substantial grants to enable the local bodies to establish the network of new communications which the new conditions demand. No similar step has yet been taken to enable them to establish the new dispensaries necessary to furnish medical treatment to the new population. The lack of arrangements for adequate medical treatment was apparent in the Lower Bari Doab Colony in the fever epidemic of 1917, and has again been apparent in the influenza epidemic of 1918. It is understood that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals addressed the local authorities on the subject in 1917 : but the local authorities have not the means to meet entirely new demands of this kind in tracts which till recently had only a small nomad population : and though the addition to the income from local rates should enable them to meet the recurring expenditure, the first outlay can only be met if grants are made by Government. No new Veterinary Hospitals have been established since the Colony came into existence.

9. In regard to the construction of schools in Colony tracts, it is understood that the conditions of these tracts have been kept in view in framing the proposals for the expansion of primary education in the province generally. Here again the ability of the Local Bodies to meet the required capital outlay must inevitably be far less than in old established districts where some provision exists already, and the Financial Commissioner trusts that the distinction will not escape attention.

10. A somewhat more favourable account of arboriculture is given in the present report, particularly as regards the Khanewal Sub-Division, where the Colony officers are in charge and 100 miles of avenues have been planted. In the Montgomery district it is understood that the Deputy Commissioner is concentrating attention for the present on ten-mile lengths adjoining the towns of Montgomery and Okara. In these dusty tracts, trees are more than an amenity. They are a necessity for the proper maintenance of roads. No doubt there are special difficulties to be overcome in this matter. The Financial Commissioner does not feel that they have been overcome as yet, or that progress is sufficiently rapid and systematic.

11. The Financial Commissioner has seen a village of Sialkot Rajputs near Khingranwala in which a lot of the broken land above the valley of the Ravi has been successfully terraced, and he understands that good work of similar kind has been done by some of the sturdier settlers. This sort of thing can be done by good cultivators. But of course it will not be done so long as ready-made good land is available, nor will it be done by hereditary gentry or absentee beneficiaries by reward grants, nor even by soldier grantees nor by the holders of precarious horse-breeding grants of which they may be deprived at the discretion of a Government department. When a Colony is used for purposes other than those of agricultural development, the price of the departure must be paid in a retarded agricultural growth. The Lower Bari Doab Colony beside having a large proportion of poor soil, particularly in the west, is weighted with arrangements that were made in interests other than those of agricultural development and with compulsory delays in the completion of settlement, due partly to the reservation of military reward grants and partly to the peculiar provisions for the retention of horse-breeding "official rectangles," which will be passed from one grantee to another and have not yet been allotted in any appreciable number to any one at all. In so far as it is possible in the formation of a Colony to keep in mind considerations of agricultural development (and the Financial Commissioner fully recognises that other considerations such as the rewarding of good service cannot be left out of account) the

important thing is to distribute over the whole area groups of the really good hereditary cultivators, Central Punjab Jats, Kambohs, Arains and the like, whose example will be the means of disseminating good agricultural practice among settlers with a less fortunate tradition. The area assigned to this purpose by Punjab Government letter No. 60, dated April 9th, 1914, was 70,000 acres. The Financial Commissioner understands that more than half of this area remains still unalloted and that allotments have been suspended to provide for the possibility that Government may reduce this figure in order to increase the area available for auction. He has instructed the Colonisation Officer to proceed with allotment under this head, and trusts that he is right in the conviction that no reduction will be made in this most important part of the scheme of colonization.

12. The Financial Commissioner concurs with the Commissioner in holding that grantees of the landed gentry class, particularly those who reside at a distance from the Colony, are likely to experience special difficulties in finding satisfactory resident agents: but it may be necessary, when a reasonable interval has been allowed, to make one or two deterrent examples and confiscate one or two grants. For grantees of the Rawalpindi Division it is desirable, to such small extent as may be feasible, to provide exchanges in a more congenial climate, and the Financial Commissioner thinks that this is the most suitable use to which to put any new areas of Crown land to which irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal may be extended when remodelling is completed. Absenteeism and delay in the completion of allotment in consequence of the peculiarities of the Lower Bari Doab scheme of colonisation necessarily postpone the day of well developed villages and good houses. But there is progress, though it may be less rapid than it would be under different conditions. It is very satisfactory to find that the abadis of the Government Oat Hay Farm are now becoming model settlements. There is clearly a great opening here for Government itself to set an example of good sanitation and other amenities: and it might be a wise move for the Military authorities to invite the Sanitary Commissioner to visit these tenant-settlements and discuss suggestions for yet further improvements, which private landowners could afterwards be instigated to imitate.

13. The officers of the Irrigation Branch have steadily been pressing for measures to increase allotments of land, and in August 1917 the Superintending Engineer of the Lower Bari Doab Canal said that it was then working with one-half to two-fifths of its allotted power, and anticipated a very greatly increased supply in the following year. Cultivation in the Colony increased by 27 per cent. in the year under report. The great area of 391,499 acres leased for temporary cultivation for the rabi of 1918 is the measure of the efforts made to find work for the water to do. The figure no doubt includes the special leases of uncommanded land for 3-year periods (amounting now to some 40,000 acres in all) with the condition that all channels, pumps and plant shall become the property of Government at the end of the term. If the Irrigation Department is able, at the end of that time, to take over and work the lifting machinery, all these lands will become available to meet the demand for grants for soldiers and other grantees. This is important: for although, on paper, sufficient land exists to satisfy all claims, some of it may be of a quality which every type of grantee will not find it easy to work.

14. In connection with the reclamation of the alkaline and deflocculated (*bara and bari*) soils, which are now known to form so large a proportion of the total area of this Colony, an experimental farm has been established under the supervision of the Agricultural Chemist. On this farm beside scientific experiment in various methods of treatment, with gypsum and otherwise, the mode of reclamation by deep ploughing and washing, advocated by the late Mr. Barnes, will be subjected to an economic test in an area of 2,000 acres of bara land. There will also be a trial of similar methods with the substitution of bullock power for machinery. Immediate results from these measures are not to be anticipated.

15. The rise in the price of agricultural land (the average price at auction was Rs. 381 and the highest Rs. 590) is doubtless due to the success of American cotton (of which 135,624 acres were cultivated in 1918) and the high prices which it fetches. The unexpected prosperity of Chichawatni Road Mandi is partly due to the removal of the rails of the Sutlej Valley line,

which are now doing service, it is believed, in the Sinai Peninsula, as a link between Egypt and Palestine. Chichawatni is consequently drawing upon the client area of Pakpattan and the average price for sites for mandi shops has risen from Rs. 737 to Rs. 1,311, and for bazar shops from Rs. 518 to Rs. 685. There has been some falling off in prices at Mian Channun and Khanewal, a substantial falling off at the latter. These two places are in some respects at a disadvantage by reason of the delay in constituting them to be notified areas under the Municipalities Act. The advantage of a notified area lies in its control over its funds and its immunity from the more inconvenient results of budget lapses.

16. The average monthly rent rates of shops in mandis are—Rs. 30 at Mian Channun, Rs. 25 at Chichawatni and Khanewal and about the same at Okara. For bazar shops the rates are—Rs. 40 at Mian Channun, Rs 35 at Chichawatni, Rs. 30 at Okara, and Rs. 25 at Khanewal. Mr. Maynard recently found one large corner shop site at Mian Channun divided up into three shops and let for a total monthly rent of Rs. 103. It is interesting to compare these Colony rent rateswith those of some of the large cities. It is understood that in the Dabbi Bazar of Lahore the rates vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 and in Anarkali from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70. In the Chandni Chauk of Delhi the rate in 1913 averaged Rs. 40. These figures show by how small a sum the rents of shops in these new Colony towns fall below those of the large cities, even in the most favoured localities of the latter. Of course, there is another side to these high rents. They mean high prices.

17. In March 1918 the Financial Commissioner conferred with Agricultural and Colony officers and with a representative of one of the great cotton exporting firms, on the question of ginning facilities in the Colony. In the result it was decided to establish four more factories, each having 4 gins, at Khanewal, Mian Channun, Montgomery and Okara, and to introduce as many as possible competing interests. In pursuance of this policy a site was allotted to the Japan Cotton Trading Company at Montgomery. An attempt was also made to introduce Messrs. Tata & Sons : but the negotiation fell through. The four new factories, constructed according to plans approved by the Professor of Agriculture, are at work in the present ginning season. A further increase in the number of gins in the Colony, based upon the estimate of the outturn of cotton in 1919-20, is contemplated. An offer of a site made to Messrs. Ralli Bros. has not been accepted by them. The object in view is to steer a middle course between the creation of an unduly large number of gins (such as now exists at Multan and some other places) and the establishment of a virtual monopoly by the undue limitation of their number.

18. The Colony is to be congratulated on having furnished 449 recruits from "Jangli" settlers in colony villages. By the nature of things, hands are scarce in a new settlement of this kind.

19. The Lower Bari Doab Colony has suffered a heavy loss in the untimely death of its Colonisation Officer, Mr. R. D. Thomson, I.C.S., a devoted worker and a generous head. Excellent work has been done by Khan Bahadur Fazal Karim, who died after leaving the Colony for the post of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners : by Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Din, by Khan Sahib Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, and by Lala Dharu Lal as Sub-Divisional Officer at Khanewal.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

20. The future of that large fraction of the Upper Chenab Canal Colony which receives canal irrigation in the kharif season only depends upon the success which is attained in inducing the tenants (whose grants have now been substantially increased for this purpose) to sink wells for irrigation purposes. Standing Order No. 32 has recently been amended by a clause laying emphasis upon the desirability of a system of peripatetic distribution of takkavi, with oral application and disbursement on the spot, for tracts in which it is desirable to encourage such an agricultural improvement. The Financial Commissioner holds that these kharif irrigated tracts on the Upper Chenab Canal are particularly suitable for special measures for the encouragement of well sinking, and he trusts that the local officers will give sustained attention to the matter. During the year under report the Financial Commissioner sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose : and Rs. 20,500 had been distributed up to the end of September 1918 for sinking 41 wells. It is noticed that the colonists who have received takkavi are intending to overcome the difficulty of brick supply by making their own kilns.

21. This matter of well construction entirely overshadows in importance all other questions connected with this small Colony. For so small an area it is naturally not possible to provide a special officer for more than an occasional emergency: but the Financial Commissioner is glad to believe that Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad, who succeeded Mr. Salusbury, I.C.S., in charge of the Colony in April 1918, is bestowing some real attention upon the work and interesting himself in the reclamation of this waif among Punjab Colonies. When it becomes possible for the Agricultural Department to bring the Kala Shah Kaku Rice Farm into existence, there will be hope of improvement in the staple crop. Mr. Salusbury's revision of conditions did much to improve conditions.

22. The Financial Commissioner notes that the lessees of the large grant of 5,000 acres in Rakh Kothiala, which was made on condition of the development of lift irrigation by means of electric power to be derived from the canal, are said to have secured the services of a retired Tahsildar of the Patiala State as Manager. He does not think that the lessees can be held to be making any serious attempt at all to carry out their conditions unless they engage the services of a skilled electrical engineer.

23. This small Colony has been treated well in having an allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the improvement of communications, to be followed by a similar allotment next year. The Financial Commissioner has no doubt that the local officers will see that the somewhat depressing picture of local communications given in the report shall cease to be a true one.

24. The Financial Commissioner has been unable to reconcile the conflicting statements regarding rents which are made in paragraphs 13 (7) and 13 (8) of the report. He is enquiring into the question of water rate on grass raised in paragraph 13 (9). During his tour in the Colony last cold weather he certainly received the impression that a very small pretext was treated as sufficient for the levy of a canal charge upon land which grew no crop but that at least one Executive Engineer was anxious to put the matter right. In such matters the tract suffers by its distance from head-quarters, in a district which is admittedly too large for a single charge. What it needs is a little nursing. M. Din Muhammad, Naib Tahsildar, is doing good work and taking a real interest in the development of the tract.

25. The portion of this Colony in the Lyallpur district is not a success at present as an agricultural settlement. Unfortunate commitments (such as that to the class known as disappointed Jhelum grantees), much fever and plague, absentee landlords, a poor standard of living and of cultivation with Jangli tenants who prefer cattle rearing to agriculture, have caused Mr. deMontmorency to centre his hopes in the gradual sale of the land to vigorous peasants from the Lower Chenab Canal Colony. Rs. 25,000 have been allotted for roads in this tract, and progress is being made with improvement of communications.

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

26. The remark in the Upper Jhelum Canal Colony Report that "complaint regarding cattle-lifting continues but it is expected to be lessened by and by," does not do full justice to the measures which have been taken in the district. Two new police stations were sanctioned on October 30th, 1918. The Financial Commissioner understands that they are manned mainly by the transference of police from other stations; and that the actual addition to the force is not more than 10 constables: and he feels that the adequacy of this increase is not beyond question.

27. Funds have been provided for the erection of buildings and other works required at Bahauddin, the market town of this Colony, and purchasers have been put in possession of sites for shops and houses. Roads are making progress.

28. Chaudhri Kesar Ram deserves the praise which has been bestowed upon him for his work in this small Colony.

H. J. MAYNARD,

The 23rd January 1919.

Financial Commissioner.

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Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No work of survey or demarcation was carried out during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—Occupancy rights of 34 squares were sold as follows :—

Ten squares of Civil or Military grantees for Rs. 48,750 which gives an average sale price of Rs. 4,875 per square. Twenty-four squares of grants on Horse-breeding conditions, including mares and *ahatas* for Rs. 1,04,050, or an average of Rs. 4,335 per square. The difference in price is not due to the burden of horse-breeding conditions but to the quality of the soil or to irrigation facilities.

(2) Horse-breeders sell their squares either to get rid of grants held on conditions, which they are unable to fulfil properly or because, being bad horse-breeders or bad cultivators, they get into debt.

(3) Five hundred and four squares were leased during the year under report as against 755 squares in the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that in the case of horse-breeding grants leases, by which the mare is made over to the lessee, are generally unsatisfactory and are discouraged by the Army Remount Department and Deputy Commissioner. Several cases have come to notice in which horse-breeders have leased their whole grant while remaining responsible for the maintenance of the mare. Under section 19 of the Colony Act such leases are legal up to a limit of 7 years. This is a defect in the Act. Horse-breeding tenancies should have been excepted.

(4) During the year a proposal was submitted that the rule of primogeniture be not applicable in the case of Sufedposh grantees but the Financial Commissioner did not agree.

(5) Detailed information as to observation of horse-breeding conditions is contained in Superintendent, Army Remount Department's annual report. The following table shows the progress of horse-breeding during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

Year.	No. of mares covered.	No. of foals born.	Percentage of foals born in 1916-17 to mares covered.	No. of purchases.
1916-17	3,458	1,846	53 38	238
1917-18	3,302	1,789	54·18	399

The increase in the number of young stock purchased this year is due to the following causes :—

(*a*) this year sanction was accorded to the purchase of young stock ten months old during March and April in order to reduce as far as possible the number which might be lost through lack of proper attention during the hot weather ;

(*b*) the harvests of 1917-18 were good and the young stocks were consequently in good condition ;

(*c*) last year's punishments had a good effect on horse-breeders.

(6) During the year under report the Superintendent, Army Remount Department reported the following unsatisfactory horse-breeders for action or warning :—

Class of grantees.	*For action.*	*For warning.*
Sufedposh	9	10
Abadkar	131	82

Fines amounting to Rs. 4,855 were imposed on 69 grantees and half the grant of 5 grantees was confiscated temporarily and leased to other good horse-breeders.

(7) The grants of 8 *zakhiradars* were confiscated during the year under report. No fine was inflicted.

With reference to the remarks in paragraph 2 of last year's annual report about the disposal of Darakhtpal and Zakhira grants, Government has ordered that both should be resumed *in toto* when there has been a breach of conditions and with a compensatory condition free allotment to the grantee in other cases. The former grants have been made to the District Board with the obligation of properly maintaining the roadside avenues concerned.

The latter have also been made over to the District Board for five years for maintenance as village encamping-grounds and shady places where the villagers can sit. The Forest Department are advising as to the steps to be taken to render them fit for the purpose, but as the land attached to the plantations has not been made over to the District Board but is to be given out as war reward grants, it is difficult to see how the work can be carried on except at a heavy loss. If necessary, a separate reference will be submitted on this point.

3. *Allotment.*—No allotment has been made during the year.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The total area allotted in the Colony is now as follows :—

	Acres.
(1) Cavalry Abadkar, Ghoripal	28,933
(2) Abadkar, Ghoripal	158,090
(3) Cavalry Sufedposh, Ghoripal	6,925
(4) Sufedposh, Ghoripal	14,885
(5) Private Stud Farm Grantee	6,754
(6) Infantry Grantees	29,191
(7) Civil Grantees	23,305
(8) Janglis	59,816
(9) Miscellaneous	64,034
(10) Army Remount	20,068
(11) Regimental Stud Farms	15,167
(12) Seed Farm	170
(13) Proprietary	6,625
(14) Town	473
(15) Landed gentry grants	197
Total ...	434,633

Owing to the area vacated for the extension of Cavalry Stud Farms there are now 1,794 acres of previously allotted land available for allotment and there is a proposal to give this area in exchange to landed gentry grantees of this district who have got land in Lower Bari Doab Canal and Upper Jhelum Canal. The total area of *bakaya* in the whole Colony in excess of 10 per cent. amounts to 37,821 acres, but the Irrigation Department cannot say how much of this will be commanded until the remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal is completed. Most of the area is of course of inferior quality. Mutual exchanges were permitted in 7 cases and in 16 cases exchanges were allowed as the Irrigation Department recommended the exchange on account of irrigation difficulties.

Some of it at least.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—23-12-18.

4. *Village sites.*—During the year under report 10 pakka buildings (houses) were constructed.

Sixty-four residential sites and 26 shops were allotted during the year and 3 houses and 10 shops were confiscated owing to the absence of the shop-keepers.

A proposal to let a *panchayat* manage the village site in fully allotted chaks, in which the abadkars have acquired occupancy rights, is under consideration. It will probably be sanctioned experimentally in one zail in each tahsil.

5. *Communications.*—In the Colony there are 455 miles of roads of which 65 are metalled. No new road was metalled during the year. Rupees 17,310 were expended on repairs to metalled roads and Rs. 696 on repairs to unmetalled roads.

During the current year work on the Sillanwali-Sahiwal Road will be continued and work on the new Phullarwan-Miana Gondal Road will be begun out of the Rs. 50,000 which have been allotted to this district for Colony roads. It is, however, very difficult to get contractors.

A large sum will also be spent on unmetalled roads if contractors are forthcoming.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Co-operative movement has made good progress. Seventeen new banks were opened during the year. In the Colony area there are altogether 142 banks including the Central Bank at Sargodha. Their financial condition is as below :—

	Rs.
Total Funds	8,95,848
Loans due by members	5,32,527
Share capital	3,12,673
Deposits	4,31,895

(2) *Schools.*—There are 3 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools at Sargodha. The one belonging to the District Board has gone to Bhera and in its place the Government High School has come from Bhera; another belongs to the Sikh community; and the third to the Sanatan Dharm Society. The last was opened this year. There is also a Normal School for teachers. There are two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, one at Bhalwal and the other at Bhagtanwala. There is one Vernacular Middle School at Chak 101, S. B., and 54 Primary Schools belonging to the District Board and 12 Vernacular Upper Primary Schools under private management. There has been a decrease of 6 Primary Schools due to the dearth of trained School teachers.

There is one District Board Primary Girls' School and 4 under private management.

(3) *Illicit cultivation.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 757 was realised on account of fines for illicit cultivation as against Rs. 1,057 in the last year. As the *bakaya* was given to the Colonists for temporary cultivation fines were only inflicted in the case of Kamins' grants or crops when other than food-stuffs were sown.

(4) As far as can be estimated the effect of the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal is not serious. Colonists complain of the decrease of water, but ignore the fact that they continue to irrigate an area largely in excess of the permissible percentage. If the water were economically used and excessive cultivation avoided there would be no shortage. The local irrigation officers have, as usual, cordially co-operated with the Civil Officers in all matters relating to irrigation.

(5) Orders on the report submitted to Government as to the possibility of reducing Colony work were received, but there has been no actual reduction in work owing to the large proportion of service grants in this Colony. In fact the necessary action of the Army Remount Department against unsatisfactory horse-breeders and the grant of large areas of temporary cultivation and exchanges from other canals to the Lower Jhelum have largely increased the work.

(6) At the end of the War, the recruiting services of most of the Chaks deserve special consideration. With the exception of the Jangli Chaks, most villages, considering the shortage of man power in the Colony, did very well in recruiting.

7. *Extensions.*—The remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal is still in the project stage and there is nothing to add to last year's report as remodelling work has been delayed by the high price of labour.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

8. *Establishments.*—Lala Girdhari Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was Colony Assistant throughout the year. His work was characterised by a high degree of honesty, ability and thoroughness. He is, perhaps, the hardest worked officer in a very heavy district, and during the year under report a large portion of his time was occupied in recruiting with very satisfactory result. The system of dividing the colony work between the Tahsil officers has worked well. The work of Shaikh Yakub Ali, Naib-Tahsildar of the Sargodha Tahsil, deserves special mention.

The delay in submission of the report is regretted. It is due to a change of colony clerks and to the completion of incorrect statements which had to be corrected.

LEKH RAJ, TRIKHA,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
for *Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur.*

This delay is responsible for the fact that I am sending on the report without comment. I think it right to note that I am confident that, propose what expedient we may, the colony and its affairs will continue to give very heavy work to the Deputy Commissioner and his staff. There is only one way of avoiding this—by letting things slide. That in my humble opinion would be a disastrous policy.

F. POPHAM YOUNG—23-12-18.

LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area as found by the new colony soil survey.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	5(*a*)	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur.	Main Line ...	33,664	29,000	27,174	...	26,392 *A* 25,089 *B* 1,303	2,608
	Northern Branch ..	278,261	230,000	223,815	...	210,809 *A* 189,735 *B* 21,074	19,191
	Southern Branch ...	236,831	220,000	199,077	...	197,432 *A* 176,566 *B* 20,866	22,568
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,065	...	434,633	44,367
Jhang.	Khadir	2,912	2,236	2,692	...	708	1,528
	Massan	24,284	18,946	22,903	...	8,307	10,639
	Total ...	27,196	21,182	25,595		9,015	12,167
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,952	500,182	475,661	...	443,648	56,534

A—For Agriculture.
B—For *Gair mumkin*.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES, IN ACRES.					
	Main Line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Khadir Branch.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902 ...	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903 ...	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904 ...	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905 ...	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Do. do. 1906 ..	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907 ...	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908 ...	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909 ...	24,771	173,086	163,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910 ...	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911 ...	25,144	181,697	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912 ...	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913 ...	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914 ...	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524
Do. do. 1915 ...	25,089	190,727	177,171	825	8,656	402,468
Do. do. 1916 ...	25,089	189,525	176,943	708	8,307	400,572
Do. do. 1917 ...	25,089	189,770	176,587	708	8,307	400,461
Do. do 1918 ...	25,089	189,720	176,557	708	8,307	400,381

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1917-18.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	2,025	4	...	...
		Rabi 1918 ...	5,235	2	232	5
		Total ...	7,260	2·5	232	5
	Northern Branch ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	46,027	7	22	...
		Rabi 1918 ...	154,380	4	2,790	7
		Total ...	200,407	4·7	2,812	7
	Southern Branch ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	50,768	6	25	...
		Rabi 1918 ...	120,036	5	2,031	6
		Total ...	170,804	5·3	2,056	6
Jhang ...	Khadar ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	188	...	...	...
		Rabi 1918 ...	429	...	9	...
		Total ...	617	...	9	...
	Massan ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	2,105	...	...	...
		Rabi 1918 ...	4,024	·72	128	...
		Total ...	6,129	·47	128	...
	Grand Total ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	101,113	6	47	...
		Rabi 1917 ...	284,104	4	5,190	6
		Total ...	385,217	4.5	5,237	6
District Total ...	Shahpur ...	...	378,471	5	5,100	6
	Jhang ...	...	6,746	·43	137	...
	Total ...	...	385,217	4·9	5,237	6

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.	—	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur.	Last year's outstanding	3,480	5,136	22,443	...	31,059	3,080	4,224	5,982	...	13,286	*400	912	16,461	...	17,773	*One shop of Hanewali resumed and hi. balance purchase money was not received.
	Present year	3,200	4,390	348	233	8,171	3,200	2,694	...	233	6,127	...	1,696	348	...	2,044	
	Future demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
	Total ...	6,680	9,526	22,791	233	39,230	6,280	6,918	5,982	233	19,413	400	2,608	16,809	...	19,817	
Jhang.	Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Present year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future year	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Grand Total ...	6,680	9,526	22,791	4,724	43,721	6,280	6,918	5,982	233	19,413	400	2,608	16,809	4,491	24,308	

Abstract of Mortgages, Sales and Redemptions by and to agricultural tribes of the Western Punjab.

Names of rights transferred.	Mortages by	Mortgages to	Sales by	Sales to	Redemption by	Redemption from
Ownership	*	*	*	*	*	*
Occupancy rights —	...	...	*19	†19	...	...

*1	Pbularwan.	†1	Awan.
1	Warraich.	1	Warraich.
2	Jat Sikh.	2	Jat Sikh.
1	Chima.	1	Hinjra.
1	Tiwana.	1	Khatri.
1	Kumbhar.	1	Tiwana.
1	Sayad.	1	Pathan.
1	Warraich.	1	Khaira.
1	Kochar.	1	Arora.
1	Bhikh.	1	Khatri.
1	Koith.	1	Warraich.
1	Jat Sikh.	2	Arain.
1	Bagral.	1	Pathan.
2	Bojina.	1	Zargar.
1	Kasar.	1	Bajwa.
1	Baluch.	1	Bhikh.
1	Kochar.	1	Kayath.
19.		19	

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—A rectangular survey of about 40,000 acres on the eastern fringe of the colony was carried out during the cold weather of 1917-18. *Killabandi* has been in progress on 2-L., 1-R., 8-R., 8-A. R. and 10-R. distributaries and in the proprietary villages near Tulamba, 243,876 killas having been laid down in Crown waste land and 10,331 killas in 16 proprietary villages for which new *jamabandis* have also been prepared. The number of Crown waste villages increased from 814 to 850 during the year.

An additional column 5-A. has been added in statement I, showing the culturable area according to the new soil survey. This includes soil of every class whether commanded by lift or by flow and whether it is immediately culturable or as in the case of *bara* and other inferior lands it is likely to become culturable. The figures in column 3 have also been revised and the areas now shown are those obtained by the new survey and include areas not originally within the scheme of colonization.

2. *Conditions.*—No new sets of conditions were issued during the year, but the question of amending the landed gentry conditions so as to include a condition of loyalty and active assistance to Government in times of disorder, on the lines of the clause added last year to the peasant grant conditions, has been referred for orders. The attention of the colony staff during the past year has been largely devoted to enforcing conditions, particularly that of permanent residence. The habitual absentees are being steadily weeded out, and the results of the steps that have been taken are to be seen in the decrease in the number of rectangles resumed during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Division.	Rectangles resumed.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.
Rawalpindi	83	39
Jullundur	10½	14
Lahore	65	31
Total ...	158½	84

The grants resumed were practically all peasant grants, but the time is coming when it will be necessary to make an example of some of the landed gentry grantees also if the condition requiring the permanent residence of the grantee or a member of his family or other person approved by the Collector is not to become a dead letter. The idea that any obligation attaches to the receipt of favours from Government appears to be generally lost sight of and the grants are in many cases viewed merely as the expression of Government's tardy recognition of the eminent services and exalted position of the grantees. The 'resident' agents are in a very large number of cases usually absent and are frequently changed, thus causing a large amount of correspondence and trouble, while at the same time the grants are neglected and mismanaged to the prejudice both of the State and of the grantees themselves.

At the start the landed gentry class—especially those whose homes are far distant from the colony—must find it difficult to get satisfactory resident agents.

They naturally require men they know and can trust, *i.e.*, men of their own neighbourhood, and such men at first find it difficult to reside continuously in the colony.

For the benefit both of the grantees and of Government it may be necessary to make a few deterrent examples, but I hope that the grantees in their own interests will soon get into the habit of making satisfactory arrangements.

C. Powney Thompson—29-11-18.

3. *Allotment.*—Permanent allotment of only 25,673 acres was made during the year distributed under the following heads:—

Statements Nos. I and II.

	Acres.
(*a*) Auction sales	8,978
(*b*) Sale by private treaty	492
(*c*) Farms	2,219
(*d*) Landed gentry grants	3,694
(*e*) Reward grants on landed gentry conditions ...	1,025
(*f*) Depressed classes	3,194
(*g*) Ordinary peasant grants	6,071

The average price realized at the auction was Rs 331 per acre, a higher average than in any previous year due to the success of American cotton in the colony. The highest bidding for best land on 2-L was Rs. 590 per acre.

The area allotted under "Farms" represents 2,219 acres allotted for a Military Dairy Farm.

Of the area allotted under the head "Depressed classes" 865 acres in village 39/5-R were allotted to the criminal tribes under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes. 1,297 acres were allotted to Arya Megh Udhar Sabha on the Salvation Army terms

One thousand and thirty-two acres of lift land have been allotted to the Catholic Archbishop through his agent, Father Herman, who has installed pumping machinery to raise water and expects to do some rabi on the land.

The area disposed of under "ordinary peasant grants" represents the area allotted to the old lessees on 8-R distributary which was opened during the year under report.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—A comparison between statement III for this year and last will show that the total cultivation has risen from 423,521 acres to 540,757 acres or 27 per cent. The increase in the area sown on permanently allotted land is only 11 per cent. as the area allotted was much less than in the preceding year. There is a decrease in the kharaba percentage in rabi from 13 to 5 due to the better working of the canal. Owing to the abnormal rain in kharif 1917 the kharaba percentage in kharif was 18 per cent. compared with 7 per cent. in kharif 1916.

Statement No. III.

There is a marked difference in the methods of cultivation and general look of villages belonging to different classes of grantees. The Arains and Jats of the Central Punjab are the best cultivators while the Janglis are careless irrigators and are unskilled in producing the better class crops. They are gradually improving in their methods of cultivation and in some cases have made remakable progress.

This is very satisfactory. We could not expect more.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON—29-11-18.

There is a considerable increase in the cultivation of the American cotton; the area under American cotton in the present kharif (1918) is 135,624 acres compared with 81,440 acres in kharif 1917. The area under Indian cotton has decreased from 53,380 in kharif 1917 to 27,656 in kharif 1918.

The sowing of cotton in lines is gradually receiving the attention of more intelligent zamindars.

At the auctions held by the Agricultural Department the highest price obtained for American cotton was Rs. 19-8-0 per maund.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—For the rabi harvest of 1918, 394,499 acres were leased for temporary cultivation. The sown area amounted to about 175,120 acres in both kharif and rabi compared with 59,000 acres in kharif 1916 and 35,000 acres in rabi 1917. The increase was due partly to the opening of new distributaries but largely also to the realization of the large profit to be made out of temporary cultivation. Competition for temporary cultivation has now become so keen as to be almost embarrassing and proposals are being made with a view to putting the matter on a proper footing. The percentage of the sown area in which the crops failed to mature continues to be very much larger in the case of temporary cultivation than in the permanently allotted area. This is, however, only to be expected of land that is but half cleared, to which in many cases irrigation has been newly extended and which is cultivated merely with a view to extract the maximum of profit with the minimum of labour. The area held on temporary cultivation

includes moreover the inferior lands leased on special terms for from two to four harvests, A report on the results obtained by means of these special leases was submitted during the year : they have not been very substantial from any point of view, but as temporary cultivation of better lands becomes more difficult to obtain it may be hoped that more attention will be attracted to the possibilities of the inferior lands. Better results may also be expected now that the Colonization Officer has been authorized to grant leases on special terms for periods up to 3 years, as leases for short periods cannot repay the lessee for the trouble and expense involved in the careful cultivation required for these lands.

6 *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement IV shows the demand and recoveries for agricultural land only. The recoveries have been quite satisfactory. The arrears of Rs. 3,000 for last year and Rs. 12,960 for the year under report are due to confiscations and are therefore irrecoverable unless the orders of confiscation are revised.

Statement No. IV.

"Future Demand" represents sums recoverable in future instalments of land already sold and also includes the earnest money payable at Rs. 30 per acre at the time of next auction.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No tenants are yet entitled to receive occupancy rights. Proprietary rights were granted in respect of 5,267 acres acquired by purchase.

8. *Mutation cases.*—Seven hundred and twelve mutation cases, relating for the most part to inheritance, were decided during the year.

9. *Village sites.*—But few new *abadis* were built during the year. In villages colonized by local grantees the buildings erected reflect the poverty and shiftlessness of their occupants, who are usually content with wretched huts of brushwood and straw. In other peasant grantee villages progress is more satisfactory and the people have begun to turn their attention to things beyond the bare necessities of existence, though in villages inhabited by grantees from the Rawalpindi Division the tendency is to build only what is required for formal compliance with the conditions, the land being cultivated by tenants and the grantees remaining absent on one excuse or another for the greater part of the year. Everywhere great difficulty is being experienced in getting wells constructed. Only sixty-two wells have so far been completed, though every effort is being made to ensure compliance with the condition requiring a well to be sunk within three years of the beginning of allotment For the failure to achieve success in this direction the colonists themselves are, however, in very many cases not to blame. Contractors are difficult to obtain, and many of those engaged after receiving an advance for the work have decamped and done nothing. In many cases even if the well has been sunk the materials used have been so bad that it has almost at once collapsed.

The progress made in the planting in the village sites is on the whole satisfactory, though there are still many villages where little has been effected and where indeed but little can be expected till a well is constructed and arrangements made to water the trees from it. For in many villages the *abadi* rectangle is the highest in the chak and it is often difficult or impossible to bring canal water to it

Excellent *abadis* are now being constructed on the Oat Hay Farm, and a device has been introduced for the collection and conserving of manure which is worthy of general imitation. Lines of small walled enclosures are being built close to the *abadis* and every tenant is assigned one of these enclosures and required to deposit his manure in it instead of letting it lie in an untidy heap out on the *chiragah* where wind and sun reduce the quantity and by excessive drying spoil the quality.

10. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—One hundred and five new lambardar were appointed during the year under report. The whole lambardari system in peasant grant villages has been overhauled and revised. The principle that there should be one lambardar for 20 rectangles allotted has generally been adhered to.

Three new zails have been created owing to the formation of new villages and expansion of cultivation on 9.-L.

11. *Towns and markets.*—The following table shows the number of buildings of different classes in the colony towns completed during the year and the total completed up to date :—

Towns.	Mandi shops.		Bazar shops.		Combined shops and residence.		Residences.		Factories.		Flour mills.	
	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.	Completed during the year.	Total to end of year.
Chichawatni Road.	7	38	5	54	...	...	23	68	1	2	1	1
Mian Channun	10	61	...	...	12	42	10	45	1	3	...	1
Khanewal ...	8	50	8	19	...	...	21	25	1	1	...	1
Jahanian ...	7	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	32	158	13	73	13	43	54	138	3	8	1	3

Building has been greatly hampered by the difficulty of obtaining wood and iron owing to restrictions on railway goods traffic and by scarcity of labour. Some progress has however been made and there is a considerable demand for fresh sites in all the towns except Jahanian. In Khanewal platforms have been constructed in the mandi and the well in the mandi has also been completed. In the other towns no works of any sort have been constructed; the places are still without a water-supply, and the mandis and bazars are a sea of fine dust into which the unfortunate pedestrian sinks over his ankles.

The following table shows the number of sites sold at the last auctions and the average prices realized per site compared with the average prices obtained in 1917 :—

Town.	Mandi shops.			Bazar shops.			Combined shops and residence.			Residences.		
	Number of sites sold in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1917.	Number of sites sold in 1918.	Average price realised per site in 1918.	Average price realised per site in 1917.	Number of sites sold in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1917.	Number of sites sold in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Average price realized per site in 1917.
		Rs.	Re,		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Chichawatni Road.	36	1,311	737	6	685	518	...	...	...	35	263	281
Mian Channun	26	1,688	In 1916 1,741	...	...	...	6	1,763	In1916 2,020	47	398	In1916 492
Khanewal ...	9	882	1,235	4	628	722	...	...	...	8	288	352
Jahanian ...	12	498	467	...	...	...	18	285	266	5	221	258

It will be seen that prices in Mian Channu continue to be higher than in any other town though the average is lower than in the preceding year. Now that 8-R. and 8-A.-R. distributaries have been completed, a further rise may, however, be expected at the next auction, as a large amount of cotton and other produce should come into this market for disposal from the areas now to be irrigated. In Chichawatni prices rose considerably, and there is every prospect of the town proving successful.

12. *Communications.*—In Montgomery District 146 miles of kacha roads were aligned, earthwork was done on 20 miles and jungle clearance was effected on 29 miles. Three miles were metalled.

In the Multan District jungle clearance was effected on 53 miles, earthwork was done on 43 miles, tibba clearance on 187 miles and daghbeling (aligning) was done on 53 miles.

Arboricultural operations in the Montgomery District are carried out by the District Board and so far 8 miles in the Okara Tahsil and 10½ miles in the Montgomery Tahsil have been planted. In the Khanewal Sub-Division the work is in charge of the colony on behalf of the Multan District Board. The trees on the roads planted last year are in good condition and about 100 miles more have been planted out.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—Five new post offices have been opened during the year, but much need is still felt for further postal facilities throughout the colony.

The questions of post offices is a very important one.

The attitude of the Postal Department hitherto has not been helpful, but this is probably due to the pressure of war work. Now that the war is over I hope we may expect more consideration.

Before opening a new post office, the department seems to require proof positive that it will be remunerative from the very day it opens, but in an area under colonization this does not seem reasonable. I hope the department will realize that the provision of postal facilities in a colony is an essential preliminary to successful colonization, and that even though an office is run at a loss for the first few months, such losses will soon be swamped in large profits.

C. Powney Thompson.

Thirteen new cattle-pounds have been opened and 24 new Patwarkhanas have been constructed.

The Agricultural Association has been holding its sittings periodically and the Agricultural Assistant at Montgomery has been demonstrating the improved methods of cultivation.

Thirty-three new co-operative societies have been formed during the year bringing the total number to 50.

A further number of 79 chaukidars have been appointed during the year.

The following new plots have been leased for three years:—

1.	Plot E	... ...	14,967 acres to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram.
2.			1,385 Ditto.
3.	Villages 1—5	... ...	5,989 acres to Major Vanrenen.

The pumping machinery of Major Vanrenen was installed in time for kharif sowing. Irrigation in plot E has not yet been started, and the pump there will be in working order for kharif next.

The Ravi tahsils of the Montgomery District with the exception of one kanungo's circle (Kamalia) are in the charge of the colony department for the purposes of revenue and colony work. The recruiting in this part was mainly through the colony staff. Out of 677 recruits enlisted from 1st February to 30th September in these tahsils 639 persons belong to the cis-Ravi tract. Total number of recruits enlisted from colony villages of janglis in the Montgomery District since February last is 449 persons. The progress has been slow, but the local jangli villages are not many, and a few zaildars and lambardars have given their own sons and relatives as recruits.

14. *Extensions.*—Distributaries 2-L, 8-A-R and 2-L/10-R tail were opened during the year. 8-R was opened for 11 miles up to Chaughatta Punjuana in June last, and is now practically complete. Owing to some bad breaches 2-L did not work well in rabi and kharif last.

Statements Nos. V and VI.

Lift Dhuniwala feeder for lift plot E is being constructed, the work was hampered owing to the influenza epidemic.

15. *Establishments.*—Mr. Thomson remained in charge of the colonization operations till his untimely death on 30th July 1918. For about one month he performed the duties of Deputy Commissioner of the district in addition to his own. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Din held charge of the colony in addition to his duties as Assistant Colonization Officer from 1st August to 30th August when he was relieved by Mr. Beazley.

War conditions in the shape of high prices, reduced railway transport facilities and shortage of labour due to recruiting and other cognate causes have contributed to make the work of the Colonization Officer and his staff more difficult and to retard colonization operations. In these circumstances the progress made seems to be highly satisfactory and reflects credit on the Colonization Officer and his staff.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON,

Commissioner, Multan Division.

The 29th November 1918.

Khan Bahadur Fazl Karim left the colony on 21st February on promotion to the post of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners and was succeeded by Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal. Lala Dharu Lal was appointed Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, with effect from 4th March 1918.

Khan Sahib Munshi Rajab Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer, was on three months' leave in the hot weather. For the first month of his leave no substitute was appointed. From 20th July to 4th September Chaudhri Sardar Ali officiated as Extra Assistant Colonization Officer.

The posts of Colony Tahsildars, Okara and Montgomery, have been brought under reduction, and the proprietary Ravi villages have been given over in charge of Mahal Tahsildars.

MUHAMMAD DIN,

Colonization Officer.

LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

1	2	3	4	5	5-A.	6					7	
						ALLOTTED AREA.					BALANCE UNALLOTTED.	
No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area according to the new colony soil survey.	Auction.	Farms.	Abadkari.	Irrigated plantations.	Total.	Balance according to Irrigation Branch Statement.	Balance according to column 5-A.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	1-R. × 1-R. B. Distributary	*32,521	*30,533	*29,309	28,221	1,628	7,413	7,737	...	16 778	13,755	11,443
2	2-R and 2-R. A. „	*15,888	*14,915	*14,303	13,108	...	7,399	658	...	8,057	6,858	5,051
3	3-R. Distributary ...	22,353	19,560	18,586	19,118	4,259	2,219	3,877	...	10,355	9,205	8,763
4	4-L. „ ...	64,000	59,010	56,070	57,778	...	22.290	18,041	...	40,331	18,679	17,447
5	Gugera „ ...	76,511	70,598	67,089	65,110	9,110	4,561	30,147	...	43,818	26,780	21,292
6	Khokhar „ ...	5,414	5,140	4,885	2,119	...	...	1,338	...	1,338	3,802	781
7	4-R. „ ...	33,225	27,052	25,705	30,664	10,128	...	5,477	...	15,605	11,447	15,059
8	5-L. „ ...	60,265	56,066	53,275	47,918	7,422	3,034	19,722	...	30,178	25,888	17,740
9	5-R, „ ...	9,525	8,635	8,205	8,653	...	985	2,744	...	3,729	4,906	4,924
10	9-L. „ ...	182,357	146,196	138,818	141,715	5,983	4,627	37,304	...	47,914	98,282	93,801
11	6-R. „ ...	23,151	18,166	17,064	16,073	...	499	7,726	...	8,225	9,941	7,848
12	6-A. R. „ ...	5,234	4,300	4,087	3,433	...	...	1,098	...	1,098	3,202	2,335
13	7-R. „ ...	9,671	9,189	8,732	8,636	...	...	1,221	...	1,221	7,968	7,415
14	7-A. R. „ ...	5,117	4,824	4,584	3,602	...	...	2,046	...	2,046	2,778	1,556
15	7-B. R. „ ...	4,864	4,438	4,218	4,123	...	...	1,479	...	1,479	2,959	2,644
16	7-C. R. „ ...	2,717	2,417	2,299	1,035	...	...	200	...	200	2,217	1,735
17	7-D. R. „ ...	5,407	5,150	4,893	3,931	...	...	1,040	...	1,040	4,110	2,891
18	7-E. R. „ ...	4,440	4,197	3,987	4,415	...	...	1,367	...	1,367	2,830	3,048
19	9-A. L. „ ...	4 130	3,705	3,520	3,769	...	...	593	...	593	3,112	3,176
20	10-L. „ ...	8,576	6,333	6,019	3,503	...	...	1,215	...	1,215	5,118	2,288
21	11-L. „ ...	12,172	11,410	10,841	9,653	...	...	3,170	...	3,170	8,240	6,483
22	12-L. „ ...	169,092	146,693	139,380	141,329	7,221	2,972	48,298	...	58,491	88,202	82,838
23	13-L. and 13-A. L. Distributary.	14,035	13,208	12,549	14,681	...	113	6	10,433	10,552	2,656	4,129
24	14-L. Distributary ...	60,831	55,996	53,203	52,105	4,331	3 208	22,381	...	29,920	26,076	22,185
25	15-L. „ ...	185,835	144,883	137,637	106,025	4,112	1,587	35,315	...	41,014	103,869	65,011
26	16-L. „ ...	12,528	8,679	8,246	6,482	800	...	1,920	...	2,720	5,959	3,762
27	10-R. „ ...	251,075	216,109	205,311	177,284	4,278	12,785	42,392	...	59,450	156,659	117,784
28	Forest Distributary, Khanewal	19,290	19,290	18,064	19.290	...	...	...	19,290	19,290	...	...
29	9-R. Distributary ...	18,555	17,448	16.576	17,787	250	...	8,852	...	9,102	8,346	8,685
30	8-R. and 8-A. R. Distributary	62,068	51,522	48,947	46 415	1,292	...	10,321	...	11,613	39,909	34,802
31	2-L. Distributary ...	73,395	66,375	63,063	37,527	1,387	...	432	...	1819	64,556	35,705
	Total ...	1,454,237	1,252,037	1,189,465	1,096,352	62,196	73,692	318,117	29,723	483,728	768,309	612,624
32	1-L. (Lift area leased to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram.)	23,563	21,889	21,889	21,889	...	...	...	...	...	21,889	21,889

*Certain area which was not included in last year's statement has been added up in this.

STATEMENT No. II.

Period.		Area allotted to branches in acres.														
		1-R. & 1-R. B.	2-R. & 2-R. A.	3-R.	4-L.	Gugera Distributary.	Khokhar Distributary.	4-R.	5-L.	5-R.	9-L.	6-R.	6-A. R.	7-R.	7-A. R.	7-B. R.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1914.	Auction ...	1,971	...	3,387	...	7,647	...	5,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	7,500	7,375	...	20,102	...	...	...	...	993	3,314	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari ...	3,644	168	5,096	4,911	20,669	...	5,122	7,139	...	7,814	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	13,115	7,543	8,483	25,013	28,316	...	10,786	7,139	993	11,128	...	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1915.	Auction ...	1,853	...	2,412	...	7,608	...	8,039	6,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	7,407	7,391	...	22,222	4,546	...	...	3,048	985	2,902	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari ...	6,665	361	2,395	9,967	30,638	...	4,691	18,007	2,548	17,109	7,237	...	...	...	...
	Irrigated plantation. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,925	7,752	4,807	32,189	42,792		12,730	27,758	3,533	20,011	7,237	...	...	...	...
To end of September 1916.	Auction ...	1,578	...	3,354	...	5,794	...	7,885	7,428	...	925	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	7,407	7,399	...	22,315	4,550	...	...	3,040	985	4,797	...	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari ...	7,486	434	2,635	12,905	32,651	160	6,163	20,324	3,050	21,522	8,019	396	28	659	1,046
	Irrigated plantation. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,471	7,833	5,989	35,220	42,995	160	14,048	30,792	4,035	27,244	8,019	396	28	659	1,046
To end of September 1917.	Auction ...	1,673	...	3,355	...	8,491	...	9,522	7,425	...	3,997	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	7,407	7,399	...	22,295	4,509	...	...	3,034	985	4,797	500	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari ...	7,781	406	3,033	16,502	30,677	1,151	5,611	19,670	2,636	36,914	7,945	1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569
	Irrigated plantation. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,861	7,805	6,388	38,797	43,677	1,151	15,133	30,129	3,621	45,708	8,445	1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569
To end of September 1918.	Auction ...	1,628	...	4,259	...	9,110	...	10,128	7,422	...	5,983	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	7,413	7,399	2,219	22,290	4,561	...	...	3,034	985	4,627	499	...	...	...	...
	Abadkari ...	7,737	658	3,877	18,041	30,147	1,338	5,477	19,722	2,744	37,304	7,726	1,098	1,221	2,046	1,479
	Irrigated plantation. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,778	8,057	10,355	40,331	43,818	1,338	15,605	30,178	3,729	47,914	8,225	1,098	1,221	2,046	1,479

STATEMENT No. II—CONCLUDED.

Period.		Area allotted to branches in acres.																
		7-C. R.	7-D. R.	7-E. R.	9-A. L.	10-L.	11-L.	12-L.	13-L. & 13-A.L.	14-L.	15-L.	16-L.	10-R.	Forest Distributary, Khanewal.	9-R.	8-R. & 8-A. R.	2-L.	Total.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1914.	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,162
	Abadkari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,450	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	86,325
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,328	17,191	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	146,156
To end of September 1915.	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,615
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	...	3,289	1,578	...	8,397	...	...	...	...	66,245
	Abadkari	...	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	31,297	...	22,444	23,714	125	32,107	...	...	...	...	212,825
	Irrigated plantation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	...	...	29,723
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,254	2,266	35,777	10,433	25,733	25,292	125	40,504	19,290	...	...	...	335,408
To end of September 1916.	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	...	4,305	3,529	...	12,510	...	...	...	...	37,583
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	63	3,258	1,588	...	36,720	...	...	...	...	71,882
	Abadkari	138	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	47,269	...	22,917	27,784	1,969	...	...	8,447	...	...	268,133
	Irrigated plantation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	...	...	29,723
	Total	138	512	507	245	1,141	3,006	54,024	10,496	30,480	32,901	1,969	49,230	19,290	8,447	...	...	407,321
To end of September 1917.	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,461	...	4,331	4,064	...	4,029	...	273	...	...	52,621
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970	113	3,208	1,588	...	12,510	...	...	...	...	72,815
	Abadkari	200	1,071	1,294	523	1,066	3,190	49,132	...	23,018	34,967	1,770	40,041	...	9,334	...	...	304,238
	Irrigated plantation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	...	...	29,723
	Total	200	1,071	1,294	523	1,066	3,190	58,563	10,546	30,557	40,619	1,770	56,580	19,290	9,607	...	...	458,897
To end of September 1918.	Auction	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,221	...	4,331	4,112	800	4,273	...	250	1,292	1,387	62,196
	Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	113	3,208	1,587	...	12,785	...	...	...	...	73,692
	Abadkari	200	1,040	1,367	593	1,215	3,170	48,298	6	22,381	35,315	1,920	42,392	...	8,852	10,321	432	318,117
	Irrigated plantation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	...	19,290	...	...	...	29,723
	Total	200	1,040	1,367	593	1,215	3,170	58,491	10,552	29,920	41,014	2,720	59,450	19,290	9,102	11,613	1,819	483,728

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1917-18.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gugera Distributary	*Kharif* 1917	17,418	17	2,287	17
	Rabi 1918	19,079	8	2,089	19
	Total ...	36,497	12	4,376	18
Khokar Minor	*Kharif* 1917	507	13·6	19	73·7
	Rabi 1918	627	4·7	6	33·3
	Total ...	1,134	8·7	25	64
1-R. B. Dhaliana	*Kharif* 1917	4,405	11·8	1,656	13·1
	Rabi 1918	5,578	7·6	1,365	13·9
	Total ...	9,983	9·6	3,021	13
1-R. B. Renala	*Kharif* 1917	1,823	5·4	184	60·3
	Rabi 1918	1,962	5·5	...	...
	Total ...	3,785	5	184	60·3
1-L. Hussainabad	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	7,623	49·05
	Rabi 1918	...	...	9,135	20·3
	Total ...	...	...	16,758	33·44
1-R. A.	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1918	...	...	730	10·1
	Total ...	...	...	730	10·1
Plantation Minor	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	3	33
	Rabi 1918	...	...	1	100
	Total ...	...	...	4	50
2-R. Suchanwala	*Kharif* 1917	2,411	13	270	15
	Rabi 1918	2,718	5	471	20
	Total ...	5,129	8·7	741	18
2-R. A. Koliana	*Kharif* 1917	357	13	...	...
	Rabi 1918	382	3	...	...
	Total ...	739	8	...	...
2-L. Kalasan	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	3	67
	Rabi 1918	170	2	3,672	9
	Total ...	170	2	3,675	9
3-R. Kalasinghwala	*Kharif* 1917	2,615	15	2,818	28
	Rabi 1918	3,003	7	2,193	15
	Total ...	5,618	11	5,011	19
4-L. Okara	*Kharif* 1917	12,080	12	4,513	16
	Rabi 1918	18,112	4	3,204	14
	Total ...	30,192	7	7,717	15
5-L. Gambar	*Kharif* 1917	12,210	11	4,548	20
	Rabi 1918	14,490	5	4,325	16
	Total ...	26,700	8	8,873	18

STATEMENT No. III.—Area sown in the year 1917-18—*continued.*

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
4-R Jhilwal	*Kharif* 1917	7,098	24	2,063	47
	Rabi 1918	7,925	16	1,787	29
	Total ...	15,023	19	3,850	39
5-R. Yusafwala	*Kharif* 1917	1,372	24	910	55
	Rabi 1918	1,533	15	913	40
	Total ...	2,905	20	1,823	47
9-L.	*Kharif* 1917	15,736	19	13,873	38
	Rabi 1918	18,611	12	11,235	27
	Total ...	34,347	15	25,108	33
6-R.	*Kharif* 1917	3,593	33	1,632	22·54
	Rabi 1918	4,011	17	1,562	22·53
	Total ...	7,604	25	3,194	23
6-A. R.	*Kharif* 1917	298	12·81	283	16·60
	Rabi 1918	269	40·89	58	43·10
	Total ...	557	26·37	341	21·11
7-R.	*Kharif* 1917	324	15·12	298	12
	Rabi 1918	351	45·29	30	40
	Total ...	675	30·96	328	14
7-A. R.	*Kharif* 1917	842	33·01	340	30·58
	Rabi 1918	778	14·01	60	56·66
	Total ...	1,620	23·88	400	34·50
11-L.	*Kharif* 1917	1,365	27·91	473	47·35
	Rabi 1918	1,573	22·44	453	43·26
	Total ...	2,938	24·98	926	45·24
10-L.	*Kharif* 1917	526	18·67	449	21·15
	Rabi 1918	391	27·11	360	27·77
	Total ...	917	22·24	809	24·10
Sundarwala	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1918	...	...	3	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	...
12-L.	*Kharif* 1917	27,093	20·06	6,625	24·37
	Rabi 1918	25,925	07·91	10,520	21·14
	Total ...	53,018	14·11	17,145	22·39
7-B. R.	*Kharif* 1917	641	7·02	390	13·84
	Rabi 1918	758	0·65	196	9·69
	Total ...	1,399	3·57	586	12·45
7-C. R.	*Kharif* 1917	56	1·8	352	9·37
	Rabi 1918	85	...	70	15·71
	Total ...	141	·07	422	10·42

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1917-18—*concluded.*

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
7-D. R.	*Kharif* 1917	402	12·18	158	15·82
	Rabi 1918	422	6·63	68	23·53
	Total	824	9·34	226	18·14
7-E. R.	*Kharif* 1917	483	12·42	888	10·69
	Rabi 1918	713	9·53	613	10·27
	Total	1,196	10·70	1,501	11·18
14-L.	*Kharif* 1917	9,724	15·19	5,614	5·64
	Rabi 1918	15,021	4·53	4,275	12·32
	Total	24,745	8·88	9,889	8·53
15-L.	*Kharif* 1917	14,514	29·41	9,357	41·72
	Rabi 1918	17,178	20·79	7,683	32·81
	Total	31,692	24·73	17,040	37·52
9-A. L.	*Kharif* 1917	223	1·74	96	3·85
	Rabi 1918	195	9·74	104	49·03
	Total	418	5·47	200	27·34
13-L.	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	2,289	28·61
	Rabi 1918	...	...	2,898	2·41
	Total	...	...	5,187	13·97
13-A. L.	*Kharif* 1917	42	9·52	487	17·45
	Rabi 1918	103	9·70	457	18·16
	Total	145	9·65	944	17·79
8-A. R. Karam Ali	*Kharif* 1917	...	...	...	...
	Rabi 1918	539	15·21	1,523	36·50
	Total	539	15·21	1,523	36·50
10-R. Jahanian	*Kharif* 1917	25,500	10·01	13,336	27·99
	Rabi 1918	30,626	6·84	12,636	22·24
	Total	56,126	8·32	26,472	25·25
9-R. Dhaular	*Kharif* 1917	3,258	11·78	2,552	19·08
	Rabi 1918	4,434	2·53	2,349	10·42
	Total	7,692	6·49	4,901	14·93
16-L.	*Kharif* 1917	606	20·79	807	35·06
	Rabi 1918	563	16·70	380	32·11
	Total	1,169	18·82	1,187	34·12
Total	*Kharif* 1917	167,512	18	87,699	28·6
	Rabi 1918	198,125	5	87,421	22·0
	Total	365,637	10	175,120	25

STATEMENT No IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees for the year 1917-18.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	60,535	...	...	...	60,535	57,535	...	...	...	57,535	3,000	...	...	...	* 3,000	*This sum represents balance of instalments on account of land resumed and is therefore to be treated as irrecoverable.
Present year	21,81,151	...	...	...	21,81,151	21,68,191	...	...	...	21,68,191	12,960	...	...	...	† 12,960	† This sum represents balance not paid by the purchasers whose land has been resumed.
Future demand	22,13,840	...	...	...	22,13,840	...	...	...	...	...	22,13,840	...	...	...	22,13,840	
Total ...	44,55,526	...	...	...	44,55,526	22,25,726	...	...	...	22,25,726	22,29,800	...	...	...	22,29,800	

STATEMENT No. V.—Extensions for the year ending 30th September 1918.

Name of Extension.	I—Sanctioned projects.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lift outlet from R. D. 146,500 ...	3,662	3,662	...	April 1918.
1-R. A. Distributary	2,524	2,524	...	October 1917.
Lift Dhoniwala Feeder, Mari and Dhaniwala Distributary	14,900	14,900	...	October 1918.
8-R. Distributary	69,275	41,857	27,418	Do. (part).
Total ...	90,361	62,943	27,418	

STATEMENT No. VI.—Extensions for the year ending 30th September 1918.

Name of extension.	II.—Unsanctioned project.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Third part of Dhoniwala Minor southward from the railway line. ...	10,000	10,000	...	April 1919.
Village 35 of 2-R. A. Distributary ...	775	775	...	Kharif 1919.
2-L of 15-L Chak Minor ...	700	700	...	
Total ...	11,475	11,475	...	

Statement showing progress of attestation of remeasurement during the year ending 30th September 1918.

Particulars.		Proprietary.	Crown waste.		Total.	Remarks.
			Killabandi.	Soil survey.		
Total number of villages under settlement ...		274	850	...	1,124	
Total area under settlement		244,192	1,076,396	...	1,320,588	
Total area reserved ...	In previous year ...	233,861	832,520	...	1,066,381	
	During the year ...	10,331	243,876	...	254,207	
	Total to date ...	244,192	1,076,396	...	1,320,588	
Number of villages of which the maps have been prepared.	In previous year ...	250	725	...	975	
	During the year ...	2	61	...	63	
	Total to date ...	252	786	...	1,038	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year ...	246	...	...	246	
	During the year ...	17	...	...	17	
	Total to date ...	263	...	...	263	
Soil survey in rectangles.	In previous year ...	...	...	43,670	43,670	
	During the year ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total to date ...	...	...	43,670	43,670	

Statement showing realization of Revenue, Abiana and Malikana on Lower Bari Doab Canal for the year 1917-18.

Name of Divisions.	Kharif 1917.					Rabi 1918.					Total.				
	Abiana of proprietary land.	Abiana of Crown waste land.	Revenue on Crown waste.	Malikana on Crown waste.	Total.	Abiana of proprietary waste.	Abiana of Crown waste.	Revenue of Crown waste.	Malikana of Crown waste.	Total.	Abiana of proprietary land.	Abiana of Crown waste.	Revenue of Crown waste.	Malikana of crown waste.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balloki	66,366	77,887	41,993	19,295	2,27,541	77,909	1,12,115	59,798	27,166	2,77,988	1,66,275	1,91,002	1,01,791	46,461	5,05,529
Okara	45,318	2,83,044	1,27,832	63,916	5,20,110	37,017	4,09,354	1,59,724	79,862	6,85,957	82,335	6,92,398	2,87,556	1,43,778	12,06,067
Montgomery	12,240	2,69,342	1,36,994	49,138	4,69,714	17,868	3,65,473	1,70,332	63,972	6,17,645	30,108	6,34,815	3,09,326	1,13,110	10,87,359
Khanewal	13,406	1,62,374	69,807	34,768	2,80,355	27,096	2,21,194	82,363	41,055	3,71,708	40,502	3,84,068	1,52,170	75,823	6,52,563
Total ...	1,59,330	7,93,147	3,78,626	1,67,117	14,98,220	1,59,890	11,09,136	4,72,217	2,12,055	19,53,298	3,19,220	19,02,283	8,50,843	3,79,172	34,51,518

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

TAHSIL SHARAKPUR, DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No survey or demarcation was made during the year.

2. *Conditions.*—The conditions were fully discussed in the report for the year 1916-17 and need no repetition.

3. *Allotment.*—No fresh allotments have been made during the year. During his tour in the district, however, the Financial Commissioner granted one rectangle each to the relatives of three original grantees who had settled along with them. They have built houses on their grants. Mr. Salusbury also made a grant of three rectangles of land.

Statements Nos. I and II.

The Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 251—484-2, dated the 1st March 1918, issued instructions to the effect that if any resumed land lies vacant, the land can be restored to the original grantee if he builds a house on the specified area within a month and-a-half of receiving canal irrigation; also that he could be provided for out of another allotment, in cases where the resumed grant was not available. The effect of this new condition has been that many grantees who had forfeited their allotments have returned and had their lands reallotted to them.

In compliance with the orders contained in Punjab Government letter No. 1183-S. R., dated the 15th June 1917, 41 additional grants were made in such Chaks as receive flow irrigation in one harvest. These allotments were chiefly disposed of by Mr. Salusbury himself.

During the year, Chaks comprising of 4,447 acres were disposed of as one harvest grants. Of these 150 acres were granted to new grantees, while the remaining 4,297 acres were allotted to men who had previously forfeited their grants.

No land was disposed of by auction during the year. One and-a-half rectangles in Chak No. 8, however, was sold to Khan Sahib Bakhshi Ghazanfar Ali, by private treaty as a special case.

Auction or disappointed Jhelum grantees.

No further allotments were made to disappointed Jhelum grantees. Out of the six persons who had not paid their demand for *kharif* 1917 and whose rectangles were consequently resumed, three have been given back their lands on their paying off their arrears.

The land granted to Raja Daljit Singh and Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan is almost in the same state as it was last year. During *rabi* no irrigation was done. During *kharif* about one-tenth of the area was irrigated for which special permission is said to have been given by Government. The grantees have now secured the services of a retired Tahsildar of the Patiala State as Manager and it is hoped that better results will be obtained during the next year. In Chak No. 29 a tube-well is being made; in Chak No. 25 one is complete and in working order. Another tube-well in Chak No. 26 is nearly complete and it is hoped that it will be finished within 2 or 3 weeks. Two wells for drinking purposes have also been completed and two existing ones are being repaired.

The Department of Agriculture has not yet taken possession of the land (144 acres, 3 kanals and 10 marlas) near Kala Shah Kaku Railway Station, reserved for an experimental rice farm. The land was not vacant. It was given out on temporary cultivation before the selection was made. The Agricultural Department intends to start work next year when the land will be vacant.

Rice Farm.

The land allotted to the 4th Cavalry in Chak No. 4 is progressing very favourably. Its yield is good, the soil being fertile and productive and receiving perennial irrigation.

The Military Department is fortunate in having industrious tenants. The area of the land is 1,520 acres, 1 kanal, 17 marlas, of which 1,210 acres were cultivated during the year. A well was sunk for drinking purposes. A stud for horses and mules was also started but some of the horses died of disease. A stud of seven horses is, however, still being maintained as an experimental measure.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—A comparison of statement III of this and last year will show a fall of 38 acres in the cultivated area. The reason is that the distributary 8-R. which provides irrigation in both harvests breached at some places in October 1917.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—In this colony there is some difficulty in securing tenants. The fact that the land receives irrigation in one harvest only is not encouraging to tenants. It was considered advisable in the beginning to lease out the unallotted land for temporary cultivation to colonists, but as they failed to show any interest in the scheme the land was leased to outsiders.

The land was mainly leased out to the following classes :—

(1) Grantees who had forfeited their grants owing to their inability to fulfil conditions, were given lands with the promise that their grants would be restored to them if they built houses and settled there.

(2) About 1,015 acres of land was leased to the Salvation Army. It is regrettable to note that their tenants took very little pains in its cultivation, hence the produce in a large portion of the grant was only rank grass which was sold to outsiders.

The residents of old villages molest the new comers and in Chak No. 13 a man was actually killed in a scuffle on or about the 25-26th September 1918.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—The demand and recoveries as shown in statement No. IV represent the past and present years' outstandings both in respect of Government estates and the waste lands. The total demand was Rs. 1,23,388, of which Rs. 1,16,088 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 7,300. The outstandings of the previous year have been recovered in full.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—Proprietary rights were granted in respect of 6 rectangles to Mrs. Clara Davison, a disappointed Jhelum grantee.

8 *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations attested during the year were :—

By Colonization Officer—

Mr. Salusbury	...	... 3
Khan Bahadur M. Sultan Ahmad		... 7

By Colony Naib Tahsildar ... 37

9. *Village sites.*—The village site of Chak No. 5 was shifted to Chak No. 4. Almost all the colonists have built their houses. The Labana colonists of Chak Nos. 45 and 47 were rather slow in building houses. The reason was that some of them were busy cultivating their lands, while others lived in neighbouring villages. Some of the colonists had not built their houses properly. They are being made to remedy the defects. Streets and lanes are now in good condition. The colonists are beginning the work of deepening the tanks. The colonists of the Chaks receiving irrigation in one harvest are also gradually improving their houses. They used to attend only to cultivation when they came back to the Chaks at harvest times, but they have been warned to attend to house-building as well. Five hundred and forty-eight *ahatas* have been allotted to them this year.

There are 17 wells in the whole colony as detailed below :—

For irrigation.		*For drinking purposes.*
New	*Old*	
10	3	4

10. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Nine men were appointed lambardars during the year. The colony has no separate zaildars or sufedposhes. The continuance of this system is advisable for the present. The colony, however, can be given separate zaildars or sufedposhes when necessity arises and such will probably be the case in the Muridke or Marh circles. The colony lambardars experience considerable difficulty in realizing revenue from the colonists as they hasten back to their old homes as soon as the harvest is reaped, without paying up the revenue. The result is that the lambardars are either compelled to borrow money or run the risk of forfeiture of their *pachotra* in default.

The Tahsildar has been warned to get the zaildars and sufedposhes interested in the matter.

11. *Towns and markets.*—There is no Mandi in the colony and there is at present no proposal to open one. The produce generally goes to Warburton, Nankana Sahib, and Lahore. Money-lenders of the old *abadi* usually come to these Chaks to purchase the produce when the *kharif* harvest is reaped. The money thus acquired is spent to pay off old debts. Some shopkeepers who have settled in the colony permanently also purchase the produce.

There is no demand at present for a Mandi.

12. *Communications.*—No road has yet been proposed or constructed for the convenience of the colonists. The old road from Sheikhupura to Lahore and from Lahore to Nankana Sahib is in a very bad condition and is not fit for traffic. Colonists of Chaks on either sides of Muridke and Kala Shah Kaku, however, use the Grand Trunk Road. The roads alongside the distributaries are not accessible to the public; otherwise these could be used for traffic. Owing to the absence of regular roads, traffic generally suffers badly and dealers have to face many difficulties.

Estimates are being prepared for making roads from the grant of Rs. 40,000 allotted by Government for the purpose.

A similar sum has been budgetted for the next year.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) In the year 1917-18, one Agricultural Bank was opened in Chak No. 19 with a capital of Rs. 1,098.

It is regrettable that the colonists do not show any keenness in starting new Banks. The reason is that the numerous colonists belonging to the Hafizabad Tahsil who have been granted lands in lieu of those damaged by *Sem* are not very enterprising. The Banks would be particularly useful to them but they do not seem to realise their advantages. Attempts are being made to stimulate their interests. Many of the Labana colonists who have served in the army, are in good circumstances. Some of them have taken to money-lending and so are naturally averse to the opening of Co-operative Banks.

(2) The Postal Department was moved to open two branch offices, one in Marh Bhangwan and the other in Kala Shah Kaku. The colonists in Marh who have been given a Post Office are deriving much benefit from it, but the want of a Post Office in Kala Shah Kaku and in Chak Nos. 4 to 23 is beingi keenly felt.

(3) The proposed District Board Cattle Pound in Rakh Mahan Dev has not yet been built. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 640 and the money will be provided equally by Roshan Din, Zaildar, and the District Board.

(4) Distributary 9-R. is giving irrigation in both harvests to 9 Chaks which are doing well. The colonists have prepared a large part of the land for *rabi* sowings.

(5) A number of complaints regarding scarcity of water-supply were received this year. The attention of the Canal Department was drawn several times to this matter but many of the complaints remained unheeded. Scarcity of rain and unequal distribution of canal water contributed to increase the number of complaints. The complaints were received especially from Chaks Nos. 1, 5, 23 33, 35, 39, and 40. This grievance cannot be redressed unless the Canal Department is more attentive in the matter. Many areas are capable of yielding *rabi* crops provided they are given sufficient water.

6. In the *kharif* irrigated lands there is every possibility of sowing *rabi* crops with well water. During the year Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned as Tacavi for the purpose of sinking wells in such Chaks. Out of this amount Rs. 20,500 were distributed upto the end of September 1918 for sinking 41 wells. Difficulty, however, is experienced in getting burnt bricks. In Lahore the rate of bricks ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per thousand and in towns of the Sharakpur Tahsil bricks are sold at Rs. 14 or Rs. 18 per thousand. These rates are beyond the power of the zamindars to pay. The colonists who have received Taccavi are intending to make their own kilns. They will then be able to make bricks at the rate of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per thousand.

Wells are also being sunk at the expense of the colonists.

7. The scarcity of tenants is very keenly felt in this colony. The colonists demand one-third or half share of the produce which compares very unfavourably with the adjacent villages in the old *abadi* where one-fourth *Batai* is paid. This is one cause of the dearth of tenants.

8. Rice is sown by the help of *Changars* from the Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Lahore Districts, but they are of no permanent use as they come in when rice is sown and go away when the harvest is reaped. In the revenue free grants made to Cavalry No. 4 in Rakh Mahan Devi, tenants usually pay half produce, water rate and *Malikana*. These concessions are very liberal in comparison with the rates allowed to tenants on private grants and discourage them to accept the grantees' terms.

9. There is a long complaint about the levy of water rate on grass. The question is under the consideration of the higher authorities. The grievance was brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner during his recent tour in the colony. Owing to the unfavourable condition of soil and water supply in this colony the complaint deserves special consideration.

10. *Miscellaneous matters.*

(*i*) No trees were planted during the year.

(*ii*) The colonists have supplied 43 recruits and have subscribed Rs. 2,000 in War Loan.

(*iii*) There has been no damage to crops.

(*iv*) Mr. Salusbury reserved 2,697 acres of land for auction, about which no orders have yet been received.

(*v*) 8 criminal and 4 revenue cases were decided.

(*vi*) 29 shop-keepers and 34 *kamins* have settled in the colony.

(*vii*) There is no school in the colony.

14. *Establishments.*—Mr. Salusbury acted as Colonization Officer up to the 20th December 1917. After this the work was entrusted to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sheikhupura, in addition to his own duties and Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was put in charge of the colony in April 1918 in addition to his other duties.

M. Din Mohammad continues to act as Colony Naib-Tahsildar. He has worked well and with sympathy for the people.

Nabi Bakhsh, Girdawar, who was transferred from the Montgomery Colony worked here till the end of February 1918. Owing to the increase of one Kanungo in Tahsil Sharakpur, however, he was sent back to Montgomery and the work was apportioned among the four Girdawars of the Sharakpur Tahsil.

There are 4 additional Patwaris in the colony. Proposals have been sent up for the permanent addition of 20 Patwaris in the Sharakpur Tahsil. These 4 additional Patwaris will merge in that establishment when sanctioned.

SULTAN AHMAD, E.A.C.,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

FORWARDED.
C. M. KING,
Commissioner.
6th December 1918.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Conditions.*—There has been no change in the year under report. The colonists may be mainly divided into three classes :—

(*a*) Auction purchasers who were to pay up the price in six half-yearly instalments. Generally the last instalment was payable in July 1918, except in a few cases where in consideration of the poor crops in the beginning the Colonization Officer, Sheikhupura, had extended the period of payment to January 1919 or July 1919.

For default of payment land had to be resumed in one case. The purchaser was only speculating when he bought the land and afterwards to escape payment of Government money he enlisted in the army and went to Rangoon. In consideration of his military services he was informed that if he paid up in part, a recommendation would be made to Government to allot him the amount of land actually paid for. He did not take advantage of this offer and made no payment whatever and land had to be confiscated.

Mr. Aya Ram, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, who had purchased 363 acres found himself unable to pay the whole purchase money. Taking into consideration his long services Government allotted him on the Lower Bari Doab Canal land equal in value to the sums paid by him. Action is being taken against those who have not yet paid up the last instalment.

(*b*) *Disappointed Jhelum grantees.*—They are required to pay up the purchase price fixed by Government in ten half-yearly instalments and are entitled to free and unrestricted proprietary rights when all dues have been paid up. In four cases instalments were suspended in consideration of the military services either of the grantee or of his relatives. Some grants were resumed for non-payment of the instalment payable in January 1918, but were restored when payment was made. Only in one case was the grant permanently resumed as the original grantee had died and no payment had been made since the date of allotment. It is essential to deal leniently with this class, as in not a few instances, the Disappointed Jhelum Grantee is a poor man who finds it impossible to meet Government demands out of the income from his land. A number of those who have acquired proprietary rights are looking for purchasers.

(*c*) *Abadkars* or peasant grantees of the Ravi riverain who were given compensation grants last year in this Colony for the damage done to their land by river action.

2. *Allotment.*—Only 25 acres were allotted to a Disappointed Jhelum Grantee. Raja Daljit Singh has got his grant on the Lower Bari Doab Colony and no land is now reserved for him on the Upper Chenab.

Statements Nos. I and II.

3. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—A comparison of statement III with the similar statement of last year shows a slight decrease in the area sown in rabi. The kharaba percentage in kharif has considerably increased while that in rabi has decreased apparently. The supply of water in rabi was plentiful and conditions were generally favourable. But the kharif crop was to a large extent damaged by the heavy rains in the latter half of the monsoon. Mostly American cotton was sown in the colony which in the beginning was expected to give a good outturn, but the late heavy showers caused a considerable damage and dispelled all hopes. There was much fever and plague in the area, and the absentee landlords and the poor standard and excessive cattle kept by the Jangli Hithari tenants combine to make this colony anything but a success as regards an agricultural settlement.

Statement No. III.

4. *Temporary cultivation.*—Some of the confiscated squares have been given on temporary cultivation in order to add to food grain stocks.

5. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Statement No. IV relates to agricultural lands only. Rupees 9,094 still remain unrecovered from last year's demand. This is due either to resumptions or to unavoidable postponement where either the grantee

Statement No. IV.

or his near relatives were on military service. Of the balance shown in the statement as outstanding in the present year Rs. 28,795 has been recovered after 30th September. The state of recoveries is much the same as last year, and it is expected that arrears, especially from the auction purchasers, will soon be recovered.

6. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report 11 Disappointed Jhelum Grantees and 9 auction purchasers acquired proprietary rights in 832 and 405 acres, respectively.

7. *Mutation cases.*—Ninety-two mutations were decided during the year under report.

8. *Settlement proceedings.*—It will soon be necessary to frame a record-of-rights for these villages.

9. *Village sites.*—The demand for ahatas is not keen. Only 44 were allotted during the year under report and even these have not been fully occupied. The grantees are not required to reside in their chaks and the result is that they lease out their land to Jangli or Hithari tenants of neighbouring villages under the supervision of low paid agent. Thus they need no ahatas either for themselves or for their tenants. In a few other cases permission was given to build houses outside the village site. But as this entailed great trouble in administration, it has now been decided not to grant proprietary rights till a house is built in the village site to the satisfaction of the Collector.

10. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Only one lambardar was confirmed during the year under report. Most of the lambardars are absentees.

The colony area being small it was included in the charge of neighbouring zaildars.

11. *Communications.*—Survey and estimates are ready for Baraghar-Jaranwala and Bucheke-Nankana Roads which would link up the colony with Jaranwala and Nankana markets. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been allotted by Government for expenditure on colony Roads in this district during 1918-19. Progress is being made with these roads.

12. *Miscellaneous.*—The Upper Chenab Colony in this district, I regret to say, is not a colony. It consists of a congeries of holdings owned by a heterogenous collection of people, most of whom are absentees and who till their land through a poor class of tenant. Communications are poor. There are no well developed sanitary village sites. There is little hope of attracting a good class of tenant. There seems to be a tendency to sell land by the present owners to the peasant colonists of the Lower Chenab Canal. If the relations of the latter migrate to this area in large numbers something may be made of it some day.

13. *Establishments.*—Mr. Ram Chandra, Assistant Commissioner, continued to hold charge of the colony.

The extra Naib-Tahsildar who was placed on special duty in connection with *killabandi* of the Lundianwala tract and zone C villages on the Upper Chenab Canal in this district was transferred in the spring, after he had completed his work. The colony work is now disposed of by the Revenue Officers attached to the Jaranwala Tahsil.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT 1917-18.

1	2	3	4	5	5 A.	6	7
No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area as found by the new colony soil survey.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Chenab Canal, Sharakpur Tahsil.	54,401	51,374	50,655	51,016	35,490	15,884
2	Upper Chenab Canal, Jaranwala Tahsil.	30,672	28,555	28,280	28,280	26,483	2,072
	Total ...	85,073	79,929	78,935	79,296	61,973	17,956

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

1	2	3	4
Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.		
	Upper Chenal Canal Branch, Sharakpur Tahsil.	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Jaranwala Tahsil.	Total allotted.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To end of September 1915	19,539	20,363	39,902
„ „ 1916	33,313	23,037	56,350
„ „ 1917	31,048	26,453	57,501
„ „ 1918	35,490	26,483	61,973

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1917-18.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
		Acres.		Acres.	
1. Sharakpur Tahsil ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	8,231	21	1,683	28
	Rabi 1918 ..	2,707	37	182	50
	Total ...	10,938	25	1,865	30
2. Jaranwala Tahsil ...	*Kharif* 1917 ...	7,609	16	...	...
	Rabi 1918 ...	6,165	7	52	8
	Total ...	13,774	12	52	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,712	18	1,917	29

STATEMENT No. IV.—DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT IN RUPEES.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding ...	1,14,417	91,241	...	...	2,05,658	1,11,287	85,277	...	...	1,96,564	3,130	5,964	...	...	9,094	
Present year	4,87,293	2,21,482	...	...	7,08,775	4,18,326	1,63,035	...	...	5,81,361	68,967	58,447	...	...	1,27,414	
Future demand	49,662	2,06,377	...	...	2,56,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	6,51,372	5,19,100	...	...	11,70,472	5,29,613	2,48,312	...	...	7,77,925	72,097	64,411	...	...	1,36,508	

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—Excluding one Chak in which measurement work was done in the last year, this work was done in 14 more Chaks during the year under review. In the remaining Chaks it will be completed in the next year.

2. *Conditions.*—The same as last year, which need not be recapitulated.

The men transferred from the Lower Jhelum Canal to make room for regimental horse-runs will, according to a recent order of the Financial Commissioner, pay malikana also at the rate paid on the Lower Jhelum Canal.

3. *Allotment.*—The total area of Crown waste was 46,031 + 925 (the area of Rakh Hujjan) which has been transferred during the year from the Shahpur to the Gujrat District = 46,956 acres, of which 4,682 acres was given out on leases, etc., leaving 42,274 available for allotment. Of this 1,883 acres is uncommanded and thus the remaining net area is 40,391.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Of this 32,439 acres were allotted in previous years and 2,220 acres were allotted during the year under report, leaving 5,732 acres as available balance.

The detail of the area allotted during the year (2,220 acres) is as follows :—

	Acres.
(1) Army Remount stables	80
(2) Military reward grants	110
(3) Preferential reward grants	2,030
Total ...	2,220

Compensatory grantees of Phaphra, Muradwal and Kattowal, who were allotted 234 acres last year have since taken possession of their respective lands and are settling now.

There were 71 exchanges during the year mostly on account of the land being uncommanded.

Complaint regarding cattle lifting continues, but it is expected to be lessened by and by.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the allotted area 22,392 acres was sown during the year, of this 11 per cent. failed.

Statement No. III.

Of the kharif crop 12 per cent. was shown as failed at Girdawari inspections but subsequently a hailstorm spoiled it still further, especially the cotton crop.

The rabi crop was also poor on account of the excessive and untimely rains and strong wind storms.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—During the year under report 8,026 acres of land were allotted on temporary cultivation.

In the beginning the people did not much appreciate it but now they are taking the lands on temporary cultivation very eagerly, as they get the land free of rent and the concession of Malikana as well as the high prices of commodities have induced them much to do so, and by this the cultivation of food grains was extended to a great extent.

12 per cent. failed out of this cultivation, 13 per cent. in kharif and 11 per cent. in rabi.

6. *Mutation cases.*—There were altogether 41 cases of mutation during the year under review, which were all of deaths.

7. *Village sites.*—In two Chaks the house sites were allotted during the year under review. In one Chak almost all the houses have been built.

In 5 more Chaks drinking wells were sunk during the year.

Arboriculture work is now in much progress and the colonists are planting trees in numbers.

I hope that absenteeism will not be very prevalent in this small colony. But owing to many deaths from war and pestilence grantees will often find it difficult to settle, or to establish near relatives, in the colony. I think we must be lenient and make many allowances in this connection.

F. POPHAM YOUNG,
Commissioner.
The 27th November 1918.

The appearance of the village sites shows very readily here as in the older colonies whether the grantees are resident or not. In the best of them men already show enterprise in building brick houses from the start.

8. *Lambardars and zaildars.*—In one Chak a lambardar was appointed during the year under report, and in a number of other Chaks the lambardari cases are pending and the respective claimants are competing with one another in bringing land under cultivation, constructing good houses and producing recruits for the Great War.

9. *Towns and markets.*—There is no market or town actually in Government waste, but a market has been proposed at the Bahauddin Railway Station which being intended for the furtherance of the development of the area which includes the colony, needs to be referred to under this head. The sites for shops and residential quarters were auctioned during the year and the purchasers have since been duly put in possession. Bricks and other building materials are ready and it is hoped the market town will be completed to a great extent during the next year.

10. *Communications.*—Some of the roads in the Phalia Tahsil which serve the colony are under construction, complaint as regards the insufficiency of bridges over the canals and distributaries still continues, but in many cases bridges have been constructed.

11. *Establishment.*—(1) M. Ram Singh, Naib-Tahsildar, throughout the year.

(2) Taj Muhammad, Field Qanungo, throughout the year.

(3) Six Patwaris including one Moharrir for the Naib-Tahsildar, all at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem, throughout the year.

The above staff has been working under the supervision of Chaudhri Kesar Ram, Colony Assistant, who in the previous year was the Extra Assistant Colonization Officer for this canal and is now the Revenue Assistant of the district.

The Colony is fortunate in having a good staff. M. Ram Singh is sympathetic and reliable and Chaudhri Kesar Ram has done excellent work as before and deserves credit for it.

H. S. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

UPPER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I—ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

Number.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area as found by the new colony soil survey.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	5 (a)	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Gujrat Branch ...	42,274	42,274	43,166	40,391	34,659	Commanded 5,732.
		Already allotted	Commanded			In previous years.	
		4,682	40,391			32,439	Uncommanded 1,883.
		Total	Uncommanded			In 1917-18	
		46,956	1,883			2,220	*Total 7,615

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1917-18.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					Total allotted.
	Gujrat Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1916 ...	28,273	...	...	...	...	28,273
Do. do. 1917 ...	32,439	...	...	...	...	32,439
Do. do. 1918 ...	34,659	...	...	...	...	34,659

STATEMENT No. III—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1917-18.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gujrat Branch	*Kharif* 1917	7,231	12	1,354	13
	Rabi 1918...	15,161	10	2,871	11
	Total ...	22,392	11	4,225	12

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Accounts in Rupees.

	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Present year	*1,832	...	...	4,583	6,415	...	...	...	4,583	4,583	1,832	...	...	...	1,832	
Future demand...	†2,560	...	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	2,560	
Total ...	4,392	...	...	4,583	8,975	...	...	...	4,583	4,583	4,392	...	...	...	4,392	
Principal ...	4,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interest ...	367															

*Principal.	Interest.	†Principal.	Interest.
1,610	222	2,415	145

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REPORT ON THE PUNJAB COLONIES, 1919.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1919.

Lahore :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1920.

Proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 7701, dated 12th March 1920.

READ—

Letter No. 251—325-0-2, dated the 9th February 1920, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, submitting the Financial Commissioner's remarks on the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1919.

REMARKS.—The year was one of agricultural prosperity for the Lower Jhelum colonists. The water was abundant, the yield was good, and wheat and cotton fetched high prices. The area under cotton, which is the main kharif staple in the colony, was nearly 30 per cent. more than in the previous year; and although rabi sowings were restricted owing to the influenza epidemic, there was an increase in the matured area. Fodder, though scarce, was sufficient for the proper development of young stock. The number of colts and fillies purchased was 404, practically the same as last year. The horse-breeders have been taught by warnings and punishments to keep the young stock well fed and cared for. A beginning has been made in the resumption of tree-planting grants for breaches of conditions and the transfer of the land to the District Board who become liable for the maintenance of the roadside trees and plantations.

2. In a few cases of reward grants for recuiting and other services, and in some landed-gentry grants recently made in exchange for those on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, proprietary rights will be ultimately acquirable. Though this is a departure from the general rule on the Lower Jhelum Canal, the areas involved are small and the general homogeneity of the colony will not be affected. The notified area towns, which are flourishing, have adopted a terminal tax with the exception of Phularwan. Town sites fetched very high prices owing to the keen competition and the desire on the part of the people to find a safe investment for their increased wealth.

3. The Upper Chenab Colony though progressing is still far from prosperous. The inducements offered by Government to the colonists to settle down in that portion of the colony which receives irrigation only in kharif have met with partial success. Takavi advances for well sinking were made on a large and liberal scale, but progress has been hampered by the lack of waggons to carry coal from Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes the position may be soon eased, and that the Financial Commissioner's scheme of granting land to two contractors, who have in return engaged to supply bricks at a reduced rate, may accelerate the sinking of wells.

4. The criticism made last year that the part of the Upper Chenab Colony lying in the Lyallpur District is only a colony in name is still true. The disappointed Jhelum grantees have not made a good class of colonists, nor have they been able to get a good class of tenants. The cultivated area has slightly increased, but the same apathy is displayed in house building. It is to be hoped that the creation of the new Sheikhupura district under a Deputy Commissioner, who has time to attend to this part of his charge, and the inclusion in the district of the Lyallpur tract will be to the benefit of the whole colony. The picture drawn of the inadequacy of the water supply on this canal deserves, and will doubtless receive, the attention of the Chief Engineer.

5. In the Lower Bari Doab Colony the year has been one of substantial progress. The total area sown rose from 540,757 to 632,898 acres and the percentage of failed crops decreased from 10 to under 9 on permanently allotted lands and from 25 to 16 on those given out for temporary cultivation. The growth in popularity of American cotton is striking, the area under this crop, namely, 192,865 acres, having more than doubled in two years. It is possible that there is really some difficulty in its manipulation, and that country cotton will retain its popularity for use in the cottage, but it is curious to read that Punjab 11 wheat is similarly grown for export alone and considered indigestible for home consumption. This wheat is not an exotic or a new variety, but was, it is understood, isolated and standardised by the Econmic Botanist from varieties most commonly grown in Ferozepore and adjoining tracts. Irrigation arrangements were satisfactory and although rabi sowings were impeded by the influenza epidemic and the monsoon failed in the kharif, both crops did well. Temporary cultivation which, though eagerly sought after for its profits, is a source of considerable embarrassment to the staff, has continued to bulk large in the economy of the colony for the same reasons as before, and is still doing so, as the Indian Soldiers' Board has recently announced that contrary to expectations they will be unable to provide the lists of

selected grantees before the autumn sowings of the present year. Meanwhile occasion has been taken to classify the various areas available for such cultivation and, in lieu of the old flat rate of rupee 1 malikana which prevailed there as in permanent allotments, to impose a differential scale of malikana varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 16 per acre. A very large increase of revenue will result from this change.

Scientific investigation and experiment in connection with the reclamation of the impermeable clay known as *bara* is now in progress in the laboratories at Lyallpur and on the ground near Kahuta Station under the direction of the Agricultural Chemist, but it is too early yet to say what measure of success will be reached in fertilising the soil. Even negative results would, however, be of scientific value. The Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest the results of Mr. Beazley's ingenious scheme of "resumable half grants" which is designed to force the lessees of other inferior but less intractable land to concentrate attention on working and improving the whole area of the lease instead of extracting (as so often in the past) the maximum profit from the odd patches of better quality, or using the water allowance of the grant for over irrigation of good land elsewhere. The scope of the experiment is at present limited to 10,000 acres.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently offered to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., an extension for a term of 7 years of the leases of the bulk of the plots of high land which he now holds on 3-year leases, together with the lease for the same period of other similar plots on condition that he works them all by hydro-electric power generated from the main canal. This scheme will obviate the maintenance of a number of separate steam pumping plants which there is reason to believe could not be worked at a profit by Government without raising the rent or water rates. Should the scheme mature, Government will retain a reversionary right to the whole plant on the expiry of the lease.

8. The amenities of life in the colony are increasing. Progress has been made in sinking drinking wells in the villages. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that 25 new primary schools were started during the year under review, and that it is contemplated to open 44 new post offices and 4 telegraph offices in the colony. Progress has been made with the construction of the three hospitals at Chichawatni Road, Mian Channun and Khanewal, but the policy of starting itinerating hospitals, which, it is understood, was sanctioned, but interrupted by the war is again commended to the attention of the District Boards.

9. The prices obtained for the sale of town sites are as remarkable as those of agricultural land. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently visited all the mandis of the colony and was much impressed by the quality of the buildings erected and the busy air of prosperity that prevails. He does not despair of Jahanian and notes that in the auction held since the close of the year under report most encouraging prices were obtained. Arrangements for the improvement of the train service on the chord line and to Mian Channun have been recently sanctioned by the Agent of the North-Western Railway.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that there is no early prospect of reducing the colony staff, and has asked sanction to its retention till November 1923. Mr. Beazley has displayed great ability and industry in his conduct of his charge and Sir Edward Maclagan regrets that the colony, which has lately been unfortunate in having to submit to frequent changes in direction has lost the benefits of his enthusiasm and experience. His acknowledgments are also due of the good work done by Khan Sahib Muhammad Din (who, too, has now left the colony), Khan Sahib Rajab Ali, Lala Dharu Lal and the rest of the staff.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report, also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Financial Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, the Agent, North-Western Railway, the Inspector-General of Police, and forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

E. JOSEPH,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

3587 CS—819—13-3-10—SGPP Lahore.

Financial Commissioner's note on the Reports of the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1919.

LOWER JHELUM COLONY.

1. The Financial Commissioner has from time to time considered methods of reducing the additional work, due to colonization conditions, in the Shahpur District. It has not been feasible to make any reductions of value: and he accepts the conclusion as inevitable that the existence of horse-breeding conditions in a large portion of the Crown lands makes the Colony a permanent institution by preventing the acquisition of proprietary rights by the settlers. In these circumstances the demand for special help in district administration, in the form of a Colony Assistant, definitely told off for Colony duties, can, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, no longer be resisted.

2. There were no allotments in this colony in 1917-18, but 1,443 acres were allotted during the year under review. More than half of this area was devoted to exchanges of certain landed gentry grants originally given in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. In view of the serious deficit of good land in the Lower Bari Doab Colony the policy of reducing the pressure there by the utilisation of Crown lands elsewhere is being steadily pursued and the Government has already sanctioned proposals to allot 10,000 acres of unirrigated land in the Khushab Tahsil in lieu of 5,000 acres of irrigated land in Montgomery to soldier grantees of the Rawalpindi Division. Proposals to take over from the Military Department the lands to be released from camel browsing in Rakhs Dhrema and Risala on the extension of irrigation in consequence of the remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal are also under consideration. The Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division has been asked to report regarding the provision of some suitable area for camel browsing.

3. The figures of the area sown in Rabi 1918 as given in paragraph 4 of the report do not tally with the figures as given in Statement No. III attached to last year's report. The area sown in Rabi 1918 was reported last year to be 279,651 whereas it is now reported to be 293,659. The latter figures appear to be obviously incorrect and the remark in the body of the report to the effect that the sown area in the Rabi decreased is apparently unwarranted. As a matter of fact the area sown in Rabi 1919 shows an increase of nearly 12,000 acres over the corresponding figures of 1918. The extension of cultivation both in the areas permanently allotted and in the areas let out on temporary cultivation was marked and it is satisfactory to record that 96 per cent. of the area came to maturity.

LOWER BARI DOAB COLONY.

4. The sixth auction sale of agricultural land held by the Colonisation Officer, Montgomery, on 3rd, 4th and 5th March 1919, realised unexpectedly high prices. An area of 8,837 acres 7 kanals and 17 marlas was sold at an average price of Rs. 493 per acre. The highest price realised was Rs. 1,018 per acre for a lot of 25 acres in village 88-A of 10-R, one mile from the Khanewal Railway Station. The Financial Commissioner attributes the high prices which the land fetched to the high prices of agricultural produce, particularly of cotton. The high prices of agricultural produce are in turn partly due to the general inflation of currency affecting many countries outside of India and partly to a diminished production in countries mainly affected by war or revolution. The important point is that the conditions which produced the high bids, were not of an ephemeral kind; *i.e.*, that these bids represented the market value of land and not a momentary speculative boom. Land has moreover a fictitious value, as the one really secure investment, until a habit of investing money in industrial enterprise shall be formed.

5. A communication was received from the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, regarding the procedure to be adopted in the distribution of rewards for distinguished service during the war among officers and men of the Indian Army. The receipt of the very first list of soldiers recommended for reward showed that in a considerable number of cases the person actually

to be given possession is to be the widow or the mother of the officer or soldier whose services are recommended for recognition. Apart from the question whether women could undertake the clearance of land, the building of houses and other preliminaries of colonization without the help of some near male relative it was found out that the law as it stood at present required some modification to place the rules of succession to such women tenants on a proper legal footing. The subject is under consideration.

6. The area sown in the year on permanently allotted lands increased by nearly 10 per cent., *i.e.*, from 365,637 acres to 401,591 acres, while temporary cultivation rose by 32 per cent., *i.e.*, from 175,120 acres to 231,307 acres. The very large proportion of temporary cultivation due to the peculiar conditions which have delayed permanent colonisation, continues to be a feature of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony. The percentage of failed crops was lower than before and it is satisfactory to read that with every year that passes land leased for temporary cultivation improves with working. This shows that the decision arrived at during the course of the year regarding the rent to be charged on temporary leases was none too early. In 1914 while irrigation arrangements were still imperfect a combined rate of Rs. 3 was levied per matured acre for land revenue and malikana (Rs. 2 and Re. 1). These charges were fixed on the assumption that all lands so leased were approximately equally profitable. Experience has shown that in point of fact the areas let out for temporary cultivation vary widely in fertility, and the imposition of a uniform rate of malikana made it possible for the individuals who obtained good land to make excessive profits. The Financial Commissioner proposed to recognise this variation by a variable scale of malikana. The Government accepted these proposals and the minimum malikana for temporary cultivation is now Rs. 2 per acre matured, while the maximum is Rs. 16. A statement prepared by the Colonization Officer, Montgomery, shows that the area affected will be altogether 322,829 acres, and the income will probably be Rs. 7,84,245. A remarkable fact elicited by this enquiry is that nearly 25,000 acres will pay at rates from Rs. 10 per acre upwards.

7. The twelve ginning factory sites sold under special conditions at prices below market rates were distributed among as many different interests as possible (including the Japan Cotton Co.) in order to make less probable the formation of a ring against the producers. Most of them are now in working order. They are by no means in excess of requirements.

8. The Colonization Officer has dealt in paragraph 14 of his report with the subject of communications in the Colony. Progress on the whole is satisfactory. Closely connected with roads is arboriculture. It was brought to the Financial Commissioner's notice that certain drakhtpal grants had been made in the colony without previous reference to the Financial Commissioner or the Government. The scheme consisted of giving selected persons half a rectangle of land per mile of avenue planted on the ordinary conditions applicable to leases for temporary cultivation. The grantee was to be a tenant-at-will with the added obligation of maintaining trees for 5 years. He would, if the results justified this, then become an occupancy tenant with the same obligation, and finally if he maintained the conditions a proprietor freed of the obligation. An area of 1,250 acres (50 rectangles) was thus leased. The position was regularised by the issue of suitable statement of conditions. The Financial Commissioner thinks that the drakhtpal grant is an excellent way of getting trees planted and maintained in the early stages of colonisation when a Colonisation Officer still exercises a large authority and influence: though possibly a bad way of arranging for maintenance at a later stage. The alternative, where hundreds of miles of roads are being dealt with, is a very large establishment which no District Board can afford.

9. Attention was drawn in last year's review to the absence of postal facilities in the Colony. The Financial Commissioner discussed the subject with the Postmaster-General and he understands that it is contemplated to open 44 new post offices in the Colony and further to raise 3 branch offices to sub-offices. Telegraph offices are also to be opened at Chichawatni, Mian Channu, Jahanian and Talamba. In future it will be arranged to obtain a statement of the Colony's requirements before September in the year preceding the year in which the additional facilities are required: and to communicate

these requirements to the Postmaster-General in time for him to obtain a budget allotment.

10. A rural dispensary is to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000 at Okara. Funds already existed for the provision of dispensaries at Khanewal, Chichawatni and Mian Channu, and the schemes have received the administrative sanction of Government. The provision of two new veterinary dispensaries in Khanewal and Mian Channu at a cost of Rs. 18,000 each has been postponed for a year, and the Director of Agriculture has been asked to apply for funds next year. The development of the Lower Bari Doab Canal in so far as the various townships are concerned is satisfactory and proposals have been received for proceeding with works connected with Khanewal town, and costing approximately Rs. 16,728. Similar proposals for Chichawatni Road at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and for Mian Channu at a cost of Rs. 12,000 are now being forwarded to Government. Some idea of the expansion and the future possibilities of these towns can be formed by a consideration of the prices obtained for Mandi shops and residential sites. In February 1919 the average price per site of a Mandi shop in Chichawatni was Rs. 463. In the auction held recently the corresponding average price was Rs 1,470. In Jahanian the average price for the same class of sites was Rs. 1,101. These, however, are much below the level of the prices obtained in Montgomery, Okara and Khanewal. The following figures will make this clear :—

	Average price per site of Mandi shop.	*Average price per residential site.*
Okara.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Auction of May 1919	4,481	2,011
Auction of June 1918	1,546	660
Montgomery.		
Auction of May 1919	6,962	2,900
Auction of January 1918	1,171	593
Khanewal.		
Auction of January 1918	882	986
Auction of 6th February 1919 ...	6,907	2,954

The sale of sites of new town shops in Montgomery gave a price of Rs. 5,82,212 per acre. As with agricultural land, so with these town sites the extraordinarily high prices are due in some measure to the existence in the country of large amounts of money for which there is no available investment carrying public confidence. The situation is one singularly favourable for industrial development, if this confidence could be enlisted by the pioneers of industry. The Financial Commissioner has throughout the last year taken particular care that as far as possible all building operations in this and the other new Colonies of the Province should conform to the standard laid down by the Town-Planning Commitee of 1914.

11. An interesting institution in this Colony is the Oat Hay Farm, which occupies an area of 20,000 acres under the control of the Army Department. In 1918 only 399 acres of oats were grown as against 6 226 acres of wheat and 3,005 acres of cotton and the Financial Commissioner believes that no definite scheme for the production of Oat Hay at present exists.

12. The experience gained through the discovery at a date subsequent to the preparation of the programme of colonisation of a large deficit of good land in the Lower Bari Doab Canal has in a sense proved of considerable value. The deficit has demonstrated in an irresistible way the value of a soil survey. The Financial Commissioner has advised the undertaking of a biological as well as chemical and mechanical analysis of soils in the case of the proposed Sind-Sagar Colony. A double survey of this kind will provide a unique opportunity of correlating laboratory results with agricultural field-work of a mechanical nature.

13. Mr. Beazley has written a very interesting and informing report and Mr. Maynard greatly appreciates the industry and ability with which he has worked for the people entrusted to his care. A great deal of work has still to be done in the Colony and the Financial Commissioner has asked for the extension of the post up to November 1921 and he does not anticipate the termination of colonisation operations even by that date.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

14. Mr. Maynard has recently seen portions of all parts of the Upper Chenab Colony in the Sharakpur Tahsil and is gratified to find that the policy of doubling the area of the grants in areas receiving irrigation in one harvest only, and of encouraging the sinking of wells for winter irrigation, is meeting with visible success. There is much more to be done in the way of well-sinking, but difficulties of the supply of bricks are being overcome, and a general wish for well-irrigation and a confidence in its value on these lands is becoming apparent. The villages present an appearance very different from that of three years ago, and it is evident that the people are settling down.

15. There are still great local difficulties about irrigation, particularly on the Raya Branch: but it appears to the Financial Commissioner that the local canal officers are doing all that they can to overcome these defects. Part of the mischief is due to ill-consolidated banks and will diminish as the canal grows older.

16. The true remedy for the troubles of the small Upper Chenab Canal Colony has been applied in the creation of the new district of Sheikhupura. Under the eye of a Deputy Commissioner who really has time for the work the money provided for roads will be utilised, and local difficulties will be removed.

17. The lessees of the Kothiala Rakh have so far failed entirely to carry out the stipulation regarding the use of electric power generated by canal falls. Only $\frac{1}{12}$th of the area leased is under cultivation. Engineering experience of a special kind is required for carrying out the exceptional conditions of this grant.

18. The Lyallpur portion of this colony shows some expansion of cultivation, and the kharaba percentage is comparatively lower than in the adjoining portion of Sheikhupura. Some progress is reported in improvements of communications, but building on village-sites is slack. The unification of the colony in the new Sheikhupura District will, it is hoped, bring about better prospects. Work of a high order has been done during the past four years by Din Muhammad, the Naib-Tahsildar in charge of the Sharakpur part of the colony.

Upper Jhelum Colony.

19. The area let out on temporary cultivation has gone up from 4,225 acres in 1917-18 to 10,956 acres in 1918-19. The remarks in paragraph 5 of the report show that no malikana is paid for temporary cultivation in the Upper Jhelum Colony. The Financial Commissioner understands that this was in compliance with the orders passed in connection with the extension of the area under food crops. These orders were issued in Mr. Craik's letter No. 3273-S., dated 15th August 1917, and allowed temporary cultivation of waste lands on ordinary land-revenue rates without malikana. The emergency that gave rise to those orders has passed and steps are now being taken to bring about the necessary modifications.

20 The market at Bahauddin is progressing satisfactorily. The owners of the area recently acquired for the extension of the market have expressed a preference for compensation in the shape of colony land in lieu of cash, and the Financial Commissioner has forwarded to Government proposals to that effect.

The Sidhnai and Sohag-Para Colonies.

21. The acquisition of proprietary rights in these colonies formed the subject of correspondence in 1917. The terms on which lessees of Government lands in these tracts were permitted to purchase proprietary rights were settled by the Government of India orders conveyed in August 1917 in Mr. Craik's letter No. 2437 (Rev. & Agri.—Irrgn.), dated 3rd February 1917.

The Financial Commissioner since then has called for brief annual reports indicating the extent to which Crown tenants on the Sidhnai and Sohag-Para Canals have availed themselves of the permission to purchase. These reports have not been printed, but the Financial Commissioner takes this opportunity of indicating the results.

In the Sohag-Para Colony proprietary rights of 28,880 acres were purchased from September 1917 to May 1919. The amount realized was roughly Rs. 2½ lakhs. Purchase money has heen paid in part for another 500 acres while there is still an area of 6,367 acres in which, on account of non-fulfilment of the conditions, the tenants have as yet not acquired the right to purchase. In the Sidhnai Colony 40,825 acres have been sold for Rs. 3,42,173. Only Rs. 91,866 out of this sum remained outstanding in July last. An area of 5,226, or roughly $\frac{1}{9}$th of the total, remains unsold.

Miscellaneous.

22. Officers dealing with projects which affect colony areas and the subordinate staffs through which they work do not yet realise the conditions which govern budget provision for works. If a grant is required for a work to be executed in 1921-22, administrative sanction must be obtained for it fairly early in 1920—early enough at all events for it to be included in a list to be sent up in September 1920 : and to be included in that list as administratively sanctioned. The Finance Committee, dealing with unallotted expenditure and deciding to which projects it should give preference, not infrequently is compelled to exclude works which have been administratively sanctioned. It does not so much as consider works which have not been administratively sanctioned. Technical or professional sanction is another matter, for which there is no such grave urgency. The general realisation of these simple facts would obviate many disappointments and many delays. Applications for administrative and for techincal sanction (where both kinds of sanction are required) should never be mixed up together : and the former should always go up well before the end of the first half of the financial year preceding the financial year in which it is hoped to obtain funds for them. In the past year, the delays, so far as the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony was concerned, were partly due to the lack of an Engineer to draw up the rough plans and estimates which must accompany applications for administrative sanction. In the result, some important works have inevitably been postponed for at least a year.

ABDUL AZIZ,

Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

296 FC—271—9-2-20—SGPP Lahore.

No. 251-325 – O-1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:

Dated Lahore, 29th January 1920.

FROM

KHAN SAHIB MIAN ABDUL AZIZ,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. E. JOSEPH, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the annual reports on Colonization Operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1919, with the remark that the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard's review thereon will follow shortly.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ABDUL AZIZ,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

252 FC -271—2-2-20—SGPP Lahore.

Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—No survey or demarcation work was carried out during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—Occupancy rights of 9½ squares were sold by the non-horse-breeding grantees for Rs. 41,325, which gives an average sale price of Rs. 4,350 per square. Government has ordered that in undisputed cases these grantees can sell their lands with the permission of an Assistant Collector, 2nd grade, so many cases in these Chaks are disposed of by the Naib-Tahsildars.

Forty-five and-a-half squares of grants on horse-breeding conditions including mares and horses were sold for Rs. 2,34,750 or an average of Rs. 5,160 per square. The difference in price is due to the quality of the soil or to irrigation or other facilities. Horse-breeding conditions do not increase the value of grants. Among the horse-breeding grantees were some who had been reported or were likely to be reported by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for being unsatisfactory horse-breeders. Some had arranged to purchase in their home district lands to which all their sons can succeed, and so sold their horse-breeding grants as only one son can inherit these. In a few cases grantees sold their grants in Chaks where they did not get on well with other people and purchased in different Chaks. Such sales were virtually only local exchanges. The high prices of every staple crop have made the grantees rich, and they are not selling on account of debt.

This seems to show that the horse-breeding grants are becoming unpopular.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

The figures given—so far as they go—indicate the contrary. But the areas concerned are far too small to justify any inferences on the subject.

H. J. MAYNARD.

At all events the area sold is not considerable and quite compatible with normal conditions.

H. J. MAYNARD.

2. Seven hundred and seventy-one squares were leased during the year under report as against 504 squares in the preceding year. This increase is covered by leases in the Chaks of non-horse-breeding grantees who are exempted from personal residence and can give land on lease for periods of not more than 7 years. In Chaks near the Jhang District many grantees who have got land in Jhang give their lands on lease to other abadkars living in their Chaks

Horse-breeding grantees are not giving their grants on lease as freely as before, as they are being made to understand their responsibilities towards their mares by warnings and punishments. During the whole year only one case came to notice where a whole grant had been leased without authorized provision being made for the mare. Action is being taken about that grantee.

3. Detailed information as to observation of horse-breeding conditions is contained in the annual report of the Superintendent, Army Remount Department. The following table shows the progress of horse-breeding during the year under report as compared with the last year :—

Year.	Number of mares covered.	Number of foals born.	Percentage of foals born in 1917-18 to mares covered.	Number of purchases.
1917-18	3,302	1,789	51·74	399
1918-19	3,598	1,614	48·88	404

Though the harvest in the year 1918-19 was less than average and there was a dearth of fodder the foals born were of good quality, for the quality of the branded mares is gradually being improved by branding out old mares and replacing them with better class fillies, and the majority of horse-breeders, in consequence of constant warnings and some fines and punishments, is coming to

The results of horse-breeding were satisfactory, but a good deal of coercion appears to have been necessary to keep the grantees up to the work.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

appreciate better the necessity of feeding their young stock well from the beginning up to the time they are ready for purchase.

4. During the year under report the following unsatisfactory horse-breeders were reported by the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for action and warning:—

Class of grantee.	*For action.*	*For warning.*
Private Stud Farm grantees	2	...
Sufedposh	14	3
Abadkars	129	127

Fines amounting to Rs. 4,600 were imposed on 83 grantees. Half of the grant of 31 grantees was confiscated temporarily and leased to good horse-breeders. In 22 cases the Sarbarahs of minors were found inefficient, and new men were appointed. Two grantees were allowed to alienate their lands to their heirs and 5 to sell their grants. The cases of the private Stud Farms are still pending.

The Financial Commissioner has no reason to suppose, from the cases coming before him on appeal or revision, that there has been any undesirable or undue severity in dealing with these cases. The service conditions involve the coercion of individuals. So long as permanent confiscation of grants is avoided the position is normal.

H. J. MAYNARD.

5. Fifteen grants connected with zakhiras and 2 for roadside trees were confiscated during the year under report, and were handed over to the District Board for management; no fine was inflicted. The orders of Government regarding zakhira and roadside trees grants have been received and the state of each zakhira and sketch of roadside trees is being looked into. It is hoped that the matter will be decided before long. But it will probably be somewhat delayed owing to the transfer of the highly experienced Colony Assistant. All the resumed zakhiras and roadside trees with their resumed grants will be put under District Board management for 5 years and after that period a report is to be submitted to Government.

The case of grants for maintenance of zakhiras is under consideration.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

3. *Allotment.*—During the year under report the following allotments were made:—

	Acres.
For recruiting grants	400
For police reward grants	188
For exchange in the case of certain landed gentry grants, originally given on the Lower Bari Doab Canal and Police Reward grants originally on Upper Jhelum Canal.	797
For Military Horse-breeding grants	54
	1,439
For town sites	4
Total ...	1,443

The total area allotted in the Colony now is as below:—

		Acres.
1.	Cavalry Abadkar Ghoripals	28,987
2.	Abadkar Ghoripals	1,58,090
3.	Cavalry Sufedposh Ghoripals	6,925
4.	Sufedposh Ghoripals	14,885
5.	Private Stud Farm grantees	6,754
6.	Infantry grantees	29,191
7.	Civil grantees	23,305
8.	Jangli grantees	59,816
9.	Miscellaneous grantees	64,698
10.	Army Remount	20,068
11.	Regimental Stud Farms	15,167
12.	Seed Farm	170
13.	Proprietary	6,625
14.	Towns	477
15.	Landed gentry grants	918
	Total ...	4,36,076

The area now earmarked for Upper Jhelum deficit is 1,321 acres. There are 61,658 acres more available for allotment, but of these 7,352 acres have been more or less definitely set apart together with some uncommanded area for the following purposes :—

Camel corps, rakhs reserved for camel-browsing; Baqaya for Sargodha, Bhalwal and Sillanwali towns; and a projected Military grass farm.

Consequently the net area available for allotment is 54, 306 acres which will be commanded as soon as the Lower Jhelum Canal remodelling scheme has been carried out. Much of this area is of inferior quality.*

*It is available for making up the serious deficit on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Mutual exchanges were permitted in 5 cases. Exchanges were allowed in 6 cases as the Irrigation Department recommended the exchange on account of irrigation difficulties.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The following table compares the area sown and matured during the year under report and in the previous year :—

—	Kharif 1917	Kharif 1918	Rabi 1918	Rabi 1919	Total.	
					1917-18	1918-19
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area sown	98,820	116,849	299,659	291,646	378,471	408,495
Area matured	92,472	106,678	267,369	285,579	359,841	392,27

The increase in area sown and matured in the Kharif is due to the fact that in Kharif there are no rotational closures of the Lower Jhelum Canal; the summer water supply is generally sufficient and as the prices of food crops and cotton were very high, people sowed as large an area as they could. The sown area in the Rabi decreased as the rains at the required time were poor and influenza much restricted sowing and other agricultural operations. There was, however, no damage from hail and rain as in the previous year, and consequently there was an increase in the Rabi matured area. The outturn and the matured area both were good. During the Kharif of 1919 there have been several closures on account of floods in the river; but I understand that next year these closures are likely to be unnecessary owing to new arrangements at the canal head. The details of important crops sown as compared with the last year are—

The area matured is 96 per cent. of the whole area allotted. These are remarkable figures.

H. J. MAYNARD.

	Kharif 1917.	*Kharif 1918.*
Cotton	42,882	56,573
Sugarcane	9,013	4,840
	Rabi 1918.	*Rabi 1919.*
Wheat	157,483	167,024
Toria	50,043	36,355

The decrease in Toria was due to fall in prices; and as at the time for sowing Toria the cotton crops want a lot of water, and wheat areas want a first watering, the people preferred to irrigate cotton and prepare land for wheat. The deficiency of winter rains and the rotational closures are the causes of the decrease in the sugarcane area. The wheat and cotton areas have increased on account of the high prices which their produce fetches.

The high price of cotton and the apprehension as to the fall of price of oilseed led to expansion of area sown with 'cotton and contraction of that sown with Toria.

HARI KISHAN KAUL

The price of sugarcane was not high last year, and more paying crops could be grown with the same quantity of water.

HARI KISHAN KAUL

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—Of the 64 squares mentioned in last year 's report as vacated by horse-breeders, who had been transferred to the Gujrat District and given out on temporary cultivation, 20 squares were allotted permanently this year and the remaining 44 squares were given for temporary cultivation on double rates of land revenue to persons who had rendered services in recruiting.

As noted in the report for the last two years in order to increase the cultivation of food stuffs general permission was given to the share-holders on an outlet to cultivate Baqaya lands on that outlet by means of the existing water-supply and the result was that 5,809 acres (in addition to the 44 squares above mentioned) were brought under cultivation, mostly under wheat and gram. Probably more would have resulted had it not been for doubts about the canal water-supply. I incline to think that the area will prove larger this next Rabi.

6. *Receipts by way of capital.*—Rupees 13,035 on account of Nazrana are in arrears, all in Jangli villages, mostly near Sillanwali and Sobhaga. The tenants on fulfilment of condition have been granted occupancy rights on payment of Rs. 2 per acre, but they have not yet paid to the above extent, though now there seems some inclination to pay.

Rupees 2,608 on account of purchase money for last year were recovered during the year. During the year under report the following land was sold at fixed prices after the sanction of Government :—

	Area.	Money.	Price per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A plot of land lying in a garden at Sargodha to Bhai Jiwa Singh.	·2125	300	1,412
2. Two plots of land at Sobhaga for a mosque and for a Dharmsala.	1	50	50
Total ...	1·2125	350	...

This was all realized in the year. During this year sites for houses and shops in Colony towns were auctioned as below :—

Name of town.	Area.	Money.	Average per acre.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sargodha (sites for houses)	330 marlas.	82,425	40,031
Sillanwali (sites for houses)	116 „	28,250	38,965
Bhalwal (sites for houses)	240 „	75,250	50,080
Sillanwali (shop)	2 „	3,150	3,00,000

Out of this Rs. 1,57,715 have been realized. Orders have been issued that if the money be not deposited in time the sites will be confiscated.

The high prices being paid for building sites appear to be due to several causes. There is a strong demand for house accommodation especially at Sargodha, and it is accentuated by a tendency to use dwelling houses as godowns for the storage of food-grains held up for the sake of prices. Curiously enough certain files relating to breaches of conditions of sale in this respect have gone to ground in the Municipal Office. But probably a more important factor is the desire to find some solid investment, even though not a very paying one, for moneys accumulated owing to the production or the dealing in agricultural produce at the prevailing high prices. People like something more tangible than War Loan, and land is particularly difficult to come by owing to Colony conditions. Some people too have made much money by selling their sites after building on them, and others expect to do the same. The shop which sold at such a high rate at Sillanwali was a corner shop much desired by an adjacent owner. Other people saw a chance of running him up.

Enquiries will be made as regards this.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

The rush for investment in building sites is obviously due to accumulation of money with people who know no other way of investing it.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

These are general conditions throughout the Province.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Government has ordered that Rs. 75,575 on account of arrears of acreage rate in the Ara circle be realized in two instalments. Out of Rs. 37,787 the

demand of the year, Rs. 32,455, have been realized this year and the balance with other half will be realized next year. Acreage rate has also been realized from those who have got new allotments.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—No proprietary rights were acquired during the year.

No horse-breeder was given occupancy rights. Other grantees, all Janglis, have acquired occupancy rights in 5 khatas this year.

8. *Mutation cases.*—The number of mutations decided was 1,717 including 726 inheritance cases. Eighty-three mutations were sanctioned in favour of widows. Last year's numbers were 2,014, 334 and 6. Probably influenza was the cause of the increase and decrease. The inheritance of all horse breeding grantees are, in accordance with recent orders, decided finally by the Deputy Commissioner. In undisputed cases the Colony Assistant puts up a formal draft order. By recent orders, only contested cases of non-horse-breeding grantees are decided by the Colony Assistant and others by the Naib-Tahsildar or Tahsildar.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—No Settlement operations are in progress. The Government orders passed in the year 1912 on the assessment report of the area within the limits of the Lower Jhelum Canals were, as regards the term of settlement, that it should be fixed temporarily at 10 years ; and the position was to be reviewed after 4 or 5 years as it was impossible to forecast with certainty the effects of the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal. Accordingly a report was submitted in the year 1916 and Government agreed with the Deputy Commissioner that a definite decision with regard to the term of settlement should be postponed till the effect in the Lower Jhelum Canal of the development of irrigation from the Upper Jhelum Canal could be better gauged, and that a report should be submitted in 1919.

In compliance with these orders a report has been submitted to the effect that the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal has had an adverse effect upon the Lower Jhelum Canal area though not to a very serious extent. Even now, however, we are not in a very good position to judge of the course which things will take as the Upper Jhelum Canal has only been opened for some 3 years. Moreover, the Irrigation Department has in hand a scheme for remodelling the Lower Jhelum Canal which is likely to make still further alterations in the position. Owing to the rise in prices, however, I have expressed the opinion that the opportunity should be taken to revise the Settlement with effect from the termination of the sanctioned period of 10 years. I find it almost impossible to believe in a return to the prices on which the Settlement orders of 1912 were based. The new arrangements which are to be made at canal head-works at Rasul are likely to increase the value and extent of kharif crops, by making it unnecessary to close the canal when there are heavy floods in the river. I was unaware of what is projected when I wrote the report about the term of Settlement or I would have added it.

The high proposition of matured to allotted area sufficiently demonstrates that the effect is not serious.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Proposals to definitely fix the term of Settlement at 10 years have been submitted to the Financial Commissioners. The existing conditions certainly point to the necessity of revision of assessment on the expiry of the 10 years' term provisionally sanctioned.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

10. *Village sites.*—During the year under report 77 residential sites and 29 shops were allotted, and 13 houses and 9 shops were confiscated owing to the absence of the shopkeepers or Kamins.

The Government has sanctioned the preparation of Jamabandis for village sites in all Crown villages, but so far this year no jamabandi has yet been prepared.

The proposal to let Panchayats manage the village sites, etc., in fully allotted Chaks where the Abadkars have acquired occupancy rights, has been sanctioned by Government for two zails, but though some preliminary work has been done, the Panchayats have not yet been got into working order. One of the zails selected is so riddled with quarrels that very likely it will have to be abandoned for this purpose.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—No remarks.

12. *Census.*—No census took place this year.

13. *Towns and markets.*—The Colony towns, namely, Phularwan, Bhalwal, Sillanwali (Notified Areas) and Sargodha Municipality continue to prosper.

Phularwan in Bhalwal Tahsil.—During the year under report the Committee proposed to build a *gadda khana* to accommodate carts coming from outside; but the proposal is still under consideration.

A toll-tax has been sanctioned, and the proposal to levy a tax on animals and vehicles has gone up to Government for sanction.

The proposed terminal tax is still under consideration though the Committee has been reminded about it.

Owing to the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal there has been a great demand for houses and shops. An exchange was arranged for the squares of a neighbouring grantee, and a proposal for the auction of new sites has gone up to Government. The Mandi is now prospering and a new metalled road from Miana Gondal to Phularwan, for which land has been acquired and a grant has been given by Government, will improve communications and the carriage of produce, especially from the unclassified area in the Gujrat District.

A drainage scheme and a better drinking water supply are needed, and will be taken up when the terminal tax has been sanctioned.

Bhalwal.—In the year under report a terminal tax has been introduced after Government sanction. The drinking water supply is tolerable but hardly adequate. Houses have been built on the sites sold last year, but there was still more demand and the remaining sites were auctioned in August and fetched very high prices.

The factories have worked well. The transfer of the head quarter of the tahsil to this place from Bhera has perhaps done something to increase the value of property. Many patients come from adjoining districts to be treated or operated upon by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandit Nand Lal, who is an eye specialist of much repute and has helped to make Bhalwal a more important place.

The health of the town has been good on the whole, but there were a few cases of cholera this summer.

Nikdur.—This place is now developing well. All the sites sold have been built upon and are fetching good rents. Though it is only a flag station the export from this station is considerable, and if the Railway opens a Telegraph Office there is likely to be still more development.

Hundewali.—This is not a town, but some shop sites were sold two years ago to provide for the needs of the quarry labourers. One shop site has been confiscated for non-payment of purchase money. Other shops have been built or are nearing completion.

Sargodha.—The Chowk well with 2½-horse power oil engine is working well and provides water for road-watering. The engine installed at the sewage farm continues to work well, but the Municipality has not worked it as much as it should have. There is an increasing demand for drinking water, and extension of the Water-Works is desirable. New reservoirs are just about to be put in hand and a third pump has been ordered, but more will yet have to be done.

A good deal of buildings has been done on the bungalow sites mentioned last year. There is a great demand for houses. The sites in Block No. 17 just auctioned have been built upon, and the remaining sites of Block No. 17 have been auctioned. A proposal has been submitted that in Block No. 20 some sites be sold for dwelling houses and not all for shops as originally sanctioned. In the Mandi more shops are much needed, and proposals are about to be sent up for more shops and also for more godowns. Rents for houses are

very high : a proposal to build Government houses for Clerks* has been submitted by the Superintending Engineer for the Irrigation Department Clerks and by the Deputy Commissioner for all Departments. Sargodha is making rapid progress as a trading centre, but the cost of living is very high. Vegetables are very dear and schemes to increase the supply are being undertaken.

*This is being considered along with similar proposals for other Colony centres.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The factories are working well. Two have continued to press Bhusa for the Army Department throughout the year.

The health of the town has been good throughout the year, except for the influenza epidemic last autumn. The Municipal Committee, however, does not look after its drainage system very well, and is content with public latrines to seat two dozen. Its population is about 11,000.

Sillanwali.—The drinking water trouble has been to a great extent removed by the digging of wells and also because the Notified Area has been working the Mandi well in the mornings and evenings. The drainage scheme is very badly wanted and after various revisions has been finally sanctioned, Government is contributing half of the cost. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will soon get the work done.

A terminal tax has been introduced this year, and a proposal to impose a toll-tax on animals and vehicles is pending.

The Notified Area Committee is not yet in a position to take over the School and Dispensary, but as funds increase this ought to be done. Factories here also have worked well. The Notified Area suffers from a dearth of men with any sense of civic responsibility, and there has been much difficulty about finding a Secretary. Unfortunately the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will not allow the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to do this work though the dispensary has no in-door patients.

14. *Communications.*—In the Colony there are 455 miles of roads of which 65 are metalled. No new road was metalled during the year, Rs. 16,883 were expended on repairs to metalled roads and Rs. 810-13-0 on repairs to unmetalled roads.

During the year under report the work of metalling the Phularwan and Miana-Gondal road was begun, but only Rs. 3,049 was expended on earth filling. The work is in hand. No other work was done on account of scarcity of labour and the consequent difficulty of finding contractors to take up work. As the money was not spent last financial year and because of a technical oversight in accounts there is some danger lest the grant by Government of Rs. 50,000 for Colony roads may lapse. If so it may be necessary to abandon the metalling of this road about which the Shahpur District Board can hardly be expected to be enthusiastic as it is mainly for the benefit of Gujrat District.

The question has been decided in Punjab Government Memo No. 4502-S. F., dated the 2nd October last. The orders have been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner. The lapsed amount will be reallotted.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The co-operative movement has made good progress. Twenty-six new societies were opened during the year, 3 new supply unions have been opened and have been registered. The co-operative supply society at Sargodha has been found among Government servants, mostly Clerks : so far it has not achieved very much. In this Colony there are altogether 171 societies as below :—

		No.
1.	Central Bank, Sargodha	1
2.	Pindi Chima Union	1
3.	Supply Unions	3
4.	Co-operative Primary Unions	166
	Total ...	171

The supply societies have all been started this year.

The financial conditions of the 171 societies is briefly indicated as below :—

	Rs.
Total Funds	10,94,061
Loans due by the members	9,06,134
Share capital	3,76,756
Deposits	4,29,176
Profits of the year	57,719

No society has been closed during the year.

This all shows a great advance.

(2) *Schools.*—There are 3 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools at Sargodha. One run by Government, another by the Sikh community and the third by the Sanatan Dharam Society. They are all doing well. There is a Normal School for teachers, but this is likely to be moved. There are 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools as last year and one Vernacular Middle School in Chak No. 101, S. B. Primary Schools belonging to the District Board have increased from 54 to 64 and those under private management from 12 to 16. The District Board is extending primary education as much as possible, and is enlarging greatly the Middle Schools at Bhalwal and Bhagtanwala. It has realized that Schoolmasters must have somewhere to live, so at the latter place where a school has been dumped down in a central but jangly spot, the District Board is about to build quarters for the masters. There is one Primary School for girls under the District Board and 4 under private management as last year.

(3) *Illicit cultivation.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 1,113 was realised on account of fines of illicit cultivation as against Rs. 757 in the last year. This is mostly for sowing crops other than food crops on the Government waste lands or for cultivation by other colonists of kamins' grants.

(4) The rotational closures on account of the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal together with the high price of cotton have been, as already indicated, the cause of an increase of Kharif sowings and a decrease in the Rabi area; but inspite of this the people have continued to sow an area larger than their permissible percentage, and the real cause of the complaints of shortage of water mostly lies in the fact that people have got into the way of taking it as a matter of course to irrigate more than they are entitled to.

Here again the answer is that 90 per cent. of the allotted area matured.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The Irrigation Department Officers have, as usual, cordially co-operated with the Civil Officers in all matters relating to irrigation.

(5) As reported last year, the present orders of the Government about the reduction of Colony work had no effect on the actual reduction in work owing to the large proportion of service grants in this Colony. The reasons given in the last year's report still hold good, and there is no likelihood of a reduction in the volume of work. Indeed when orders about the disposal of the newly commanded area are received the work will be increased. The crying need of the Colony is that the post of Colony Assistant should be recognized and added to the sanctioned strength of the District. The post should carry a special allowance as it involves much hard work, and the holder of it has to face many temptations and should be held by a picked man of ripe experience. Even so the staff will probably be inadequate to see that Colony conditions are carried out especially in towns. As soon as a Colony town is handed over to a Municipality it becomes very difficult to ensure that the conditions of sale of sites and the requirements of town planning committees are observed.

I have not gone into the question yet, but apparently colonization work will need a separate officer over and above the ordinary strength of District Staff. I am not sure if the Colony Assistant will be harder worked than the other Assistants, but the nature of his work needs an experienced and selected officer who would deserve an allowance.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

(6) During the year I received an applicatin for land from a man who wished to open a dairy, but I did not send it up as, when he came to see me, he seemed unlikely to make a scientific and successful dairy farmer. I suggest, however, that some of the newly commanded land near a Railway Station might be allotted for a dairy farm. There would be ample markets in Sargodha and elsewhere in the district, not to mention Military cantonments and large cities throughout the Province. It is significant that butter goes to all parts of the Punjab by post from Aligarh in the United Provinces.

An up to date dairy, would be worth having.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

The Agricultural Department should be consulted about this. The proposal is *primâ facie* a good one, despite the necessity of appropriating all newly commanded Crown lands for the purpose of making up the deficit elsewhere.

H. J. MAYNARD.

16. *Extensions.*—The scheme for remodelling the Lower Jhelum Canal has been sanctioned, but remodelling work is being much delayed by the high prices of labour.

There is not much chance of the wages falling in the near future. It is, therefore, useless putting off the evil day.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

17. *Establishment*—Rai Sahib Lala Girdhari Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was Colony Assistant throughout the year. He is not a rapid worker and the same seems to apply to most of his subordinate staff. But I endorse Mr. Gibson's remarks last year as to his reputation for honesty and ability, and I am greatly indebted to him for much assistance He has been, as Mr. Gibson also remarked, one of the hardest worked officers in a very heavy district.

Just after the close of the year under report he has been transferred and has been succeeded by a young officer just emerging from the Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner stage.

I do not know the new officer, but think an experienced man is needed for colony work.

HARI KISHAN KAUL.

The system of dividing the Colony work between the Tahsil officers has worked well. In Tahsil Sargodha Bakhshi Tara Singh has been in charge during the whole year. He has worked on the whole very satisfactorily. There have been many changes among Naib-Tahsildars at Sargodha Tahsil.

I understand that an experienced officer has been designated for this work, but there are temporary difficulties about his removal from his present duties.

H. J. MAYNARD.

At Bhalwal Pir Haidar Shah was succeeded as Tahsildar by Shaikh Riaz-ud-Din. Both have been satisfactory.

H. H. JENKYNS,

Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur.

LOWER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I—ALLOTMENT 1918-19.

District.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahpur ...	Main line	33,664	29,000	27,174	26,451 (A) 25,144 (B) 1,307	2,549
	Northern Branch ...	278,261	230,000	223,815	211,398 (A) 190,324 (B) 21,074	18,602
	Southern Branch	236,831	220,000	199,077	198,227 (A) 177,361 (B) 20,866	21,773
	Total ...	548,756	479,000	450,066	436,076	42,924
Jhang ...	Khadir	2,912	2,236	2,692	708	1,528
	Massan	24,284	18,946	22,903	8,307	10,639
	Total .	27,196	21,182	25,595	9,015	12,167
	GRAND TOTAL ...	575,952	500,182	475,661	445,091	55,091

(A) For agriculture.

(B) For *ghair mumkin.*

STATEMENT No. II—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1918-19.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Main line.	Northern Branch.	Southern Branch.	Kranch Bhadir.	Massan Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1902	3,346	42,349	3,724	...	...	49,419
Do. do. 1903	5,714	70,513	16,683	...	...	92,910
Do. do. 1904	6,867	119,739	21,288	...	...	147,894
Do. do. 1905	18,757	140,413	144,718	...	...	303,888
Do. do. 1906	19,588	147,605	171,589	825	2,184	341,791
Do. do. 1907	19,714	147,955	172,797	825	6,812	348,103
Do. do. 1908	19,507	156,534	174,359	825	8,698	359,923
Do. do. 1909	24,771	173,086	168,408	825	8,698	375,788
Do. do. 1910	24,827	179,387	174,601	825	8,698	388,338
Do. do. 1911	25,144	181,897	175,427	825	8,698	391,991
Do. do. 1912	25,144	190,474	177,260	825	8,698	402,401
Do. do. 1913	25,144	190,792	177,127	825	8,698	402,586
Do. do. 1914	25,089	190,727	177,185	825	8,698	402,524
Do. do. 1915	25,089	190,727	177,171	825	8,656	402,468
Do. do. 1916	25,089	189,525	176,943	708	8,307	400,572
Do. do. 1917	25,089	189,770	176,587	708	8,307	400,461
Do. do. 1918	25,089	189,720	176,557	708	8,307	400,381
Do. do. 1919	25,144	190,313	177,352	708	8,307	401,824

STATEMENT No. III—Area sown in the year 1918-19.

District.	Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.		Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Main Line ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	2,370	4	...	...
		Rabi 1919 ...	5,202	2	289	4
		Total ...	7,572	3	289	4
	Northern Branch	*Kharif* 1918 ...	53,163	11	...	...
		Rabi 1919 ...	139,353	2	3,412	6
		Total ...	192,516	5	3,412	6
	Southern Branch	*Kharif* 1918 ...	61,316	7	...	...
		Rabi 1919 ...	147,091	2	3,421	5
		Total ...	208,407	3	3,421	5
Jhang ...	Khadir ..	*Kharif* 1918 ...	284	5·2	1	...
		Rabi 1919 ...	463	...	10	...
		Total ...	747	1·9	11	...
	Massan ..	*Kharif* 1918 ...	2,249	·1	29	2·19
		Rabi 1919 ...	4,378	...	120	...
		Total ...	6,627	·03	149	·42
	Grand total	*Kharif* 1918 ...	119,382	8·5	30	2·12
		Rabi 1919 ...	296,487	2	7,252	5
		Total ...	415,869	4	7,282	4·9
District total	Shahpur ...	...	408,495	4	7,122	5
	Jhang ...	...	7,374	·22	160	·39
		Total ...	415,869	3·93	7,282	4·8

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District.		Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
		Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	urchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazrana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahpur	Last year's outstanding ...	...	2,608	16,809	...	19,417	...	2,608	4,054	...	6,662	...	...	12,755	...	12,755	
	Present year	1,89,795	350	280	38,994	2,29,419	1,57,715	350	...	33,662	1,91,727	32,080	...	280	5,332	37,692	
	Future demand	...	...	...	37,788	37,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,788	37,788	
	Total ...	1,89,795	2,958	17,089	76,782	2, 6,624	1,57,715	2,958	4,054	33,662	1,98,389	32,080	...	13,035	43,120	88,235	
Jhang	Last year's outstanding ...	..	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Present year	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Future demand ...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
	Grand Total ...	1,89,795	2,958	17,089	81,273	2,91,115	1,57,715	2,958	4,054	33,662	1,98,389	32,080	...	13,035	47,611	92,726	

Abstract of mortgages, sales and redemption by and to agricultural tribes of the Western Punjab.

Names of rights transferred.	Mortgages by—	Mortgagees to—	Sales by—	Sales to—	Redemption by—	Redemption from—
Ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupancy rights	...	...	26*	26†	...	...

*3 Sayids, 1 Khokhar and 1 Chima; 1 Bagar and 1 Tiwana; 1 Chima and 1 Bhatti; 1 Mair and 1 Awan; 2 Bajwas; 1 Panjua; 1 Ghaniara; 1 Kassar; 1 Mair; 1 Pasra; 1 Katah and 1 Tarl.

†5 Jats Waraichs, 2 Awans, 2 Jat Chimas, 2 Mairs, 2 Khokhars, 1 Punjua, 1 Jat Nangiana, 1 Kasar, 1 Bhatti 1 Poya Rajput, 1 Bijari Rajput and 1 Bajwa Jat.

N. B.—Sales to 5 Jat Sikhs and 1 Khatri are excluded as they are not agricultural tribes of Western Punjab.

STATEMENT No. V.

EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	I.—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Shahpur ...	Garh Distributary of Southern Branch.	...	...	...	Not known as yet.
	Jholpur Distributary of Southern Branch.	350	130	220	
	Meley Distributary of Southern Branch.	22	...	22	
	Bucha Distributary of Southern Branch.	2,539	...	2,539	
	Hadda Distributary of Southern Branch (below Jholpur).	293	293	...	
	Jamalpur Distributary of Southern Branch.	95	95	...	
	Matiala Distributary of Southern Branch.	1	...	1	
	Bhagtan Distributary of Southern Branch.	90	90	...	
	Ghulapur Distributary of Southern Branch.	...	...	...	
	Lalian Distributary of Lalian Branch.	7,665	3,635	4,030	
	Total ...	11,055	4,243	6,812	

STATEMENT No. VI.

EXTENSIONS.

District.	Name of extension.	II.—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Probable commanded area.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 2.		Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
			Government waste.	Old village land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Shahpur	Deowal and Fakirian Distributery of Southern Branch.	1,288	..	1,288	Not known as yet.
	Hujan Distributary of Southern Branch.	2,455	2,073	382	
	Chaukera Distributary of Southern Branch (below Gimlapur).	7,215	7,215	...	
	Kirana Distributary of Southern Branch.	12,259	12,257	2	
	Daim Distributary of Lalian Branch.	1,575	...	1,575	
	Lurkian Distributary of Lalian Branch.	...	...	...	
	Ghoorki Diistributary of Lalian Branch.	2,719	18	2,701	
	Laluwala Distributary of Lalian Branch.	...	...	...	
	Mangni Distributary of Lalian Branch.	26	..	26	
	Daria Distributary of Lalian Branch.	205	205	...	
	Malke Distributary of Lalian Branch.	742	742	...	
	Total ...	28,494	22,510	5,974	

Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1.—*Survey and demarcations.*—Rectangular and soil survey of 1,527 rectangles was carried out during the year under report, the bulk of the area thus surveyed being comprised in the two plots north and south of the railway west of Wan Radha Ram station leased to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C. I. E., M. V. O. The number of killas laid down on the ground was 33,522 including 1,935 in proprietary villages situated for the most part near Tulamba. The number of Crown-waste villages increased by 73 during the year, bringing the total up to 923.

2.—*Conditions.*—Conditions governing the military reward grants made annually to distinguished Indian officers were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 22887, dated 13th December 1918. These conditions differ from ordinary conditions in two important respects, first that residence on the part of the grantee or a representative is not required, and secondly that proprietary rights are to be conferred without payment on the completion of a ten years' period of tenancy-at-will with no intermediate stage of occupancy tenancy.

The conditions attaching to grants to be made to tenants in Criminal Tribes' Settlements were also issued during the year—Punjab Government Notification No. 11429, dated 28th April 1919. They provide for a fifteen-year period of tenancy-at-will to be followed by the grant of occupancy rights if the tenant's record has been clear of all suspicion of crime and he has shown himself to be completely reformed.

All existing statements of conditions were amended by the insertion of a clause requiring tenants to be of loyal behaviour and to render active support to Government in times of trouble—Punjab Government Notification No. 5080, dated 21st February 1919. This clause, of course, governs only tenancies allotted subsequently to the issue of the notification.

The following table shows the statements of conditions by which the various classes of tenants in the colony are governed:—

Number.	Class of tenants.	Number and date of notification.	Remarks.
1	Ordinary Peasants ...	No. 40, dated 31st March 1915 ...	These are the ordinary peasant conditions requiring the tenant to settle permanently in the estate in which his tenancy is situated and providing for the conferment of occupancy rights 5 years from the commencement of the tenancy and of proprietary rights 5 years later on payment of half the market value of the land subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre.
2	Ditto ...	No. 132, dated 11th December 1916.	The conditions published with the notification cited in the previous column differ from the conditions referred to just above in making the tenancy liable to resumption for disloyalty and in conferring power on the Collector to exchange the land comprised in a tenancy for any other land with or without the tenant's consent subject to the payment of compensation for improvements.
3	Ditto ...	No. 132, dated 11th December 1916, as amended by Nos. 5078 and 5080, dated 21st February 1919.	The only change affected in these conditions is the substitution of a clause requiring active loyalty to and support of Government in time of trouble for the clause penalizing disloyalty.
4	Camel Sarwans ...	No. 73, dated 17th May 1915 ...	The conditions governing *sarwan* grants follow very closely the ordinary peasant conditions but differ in providing for the acquisition of proprietary rights after a 12 years' period of tenancy-at-will with no intermediate stage of occupancy tenancy: during this period of 12 years the tenant is bound on requirement by the Commandant of the Camel Corps to which the village in which his grant is situated is related, either to enlist and serve in the corps himself or to cause some member of his family so to enlist and serve in his stead.

Number.	Class of tenants.	Number and date of notification.	REMARKS.
5	Camel Sarwan ...	No 73, dated 17th May 1915, as amended by No. 5080, dated 21st February 1919.	*Vide* 3 above.
6	Landed-gentry ...	No. 1397-S., dated 12th July 1915.	The conditions governing grants of land to members of the hereditary landed-gentry are the same as those governing ordinary peasant grants except for the omission of the clause making a tenancy liable to forfeiture if the tenant is required to execute a bond to be of good behaviour or is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more, and for the provision that instead of residing in person the landed-gentry grantee may cause some competent member of his family or other person as approved by the Collector to reside in his stead.
7	Ditto ...	No. 1397-S., dated 12th July 1915, as amended by No. 5080, dated 21st February 1919.	*Vide* 3 above. Most of the recent rewards for general service in connection with the war are held on these conditions.
8	Horse-breeders ...	No. 964-S., dated 24th June 1915, as amended by No. 5080, dated 21st February 1919.	The conditions on which land is to be granted to horse-breeders differ from the ordinary peasant conditions in that they provide for the determination of the tenancy after ten years and require the tenant to keep a mare fit for breeding remounts for the army, Government having the first refusal of its progeny up to the age of 18 months. Other conditions deal with various matters connected with the treatment of the mare and its progeny. These conditions are not yet operative as it has not yet been found possible to start the horse-breeding scheme.
9	Lambardars ...	No. 22605, dated 4th December 1917, as amended by No. 19924, dated 12th Sepetmber 1919.	These conditions are the same as the ordinary peasant conditions except that they provide for the determination of the tenancy, which remains all through a tenancy-at-will, on the death, resignation or dismissal from office of the tenant. A special clause also empowers the Collector to impose a fine amounting to Rs. 10 per acre of the tenancy for not more than four crops in succession if the tenant fails properly to discharge his duties as lambardar.
10	Annual Military reward grantees.	No. 22887, dated 13th December 1918.	*Vide remarks above in the body of the report.*
11	Members of Criminal Tribes Settlements.	No. 11429, dated 28th April 1919.	Ditto.
12	Former lessees of Government land in the Multan and Montgomery Districts.	(*a*) No. 618, (*b*) No. 619, (*c*) No. 620, (*d*) No. 621, dated 30th September 1915.	Notifications (*a*) and (*c*) relate to tenants of the peasant class, and (*b*) and (*d*) to tenants of the landed-gentry class. The conditions differ from the ordinary peasant or landed-gentry conditions only in two respects. No initial remissions of land revenue and other charges are granted and the price to be paid for proprietary rights in the case of notifications (*a*) and (*b*) is nine-tenths of the market value at the time of allotment and in the case of notifications (*c*) and (*d*) the full market value.
13	Ditto ...	Ditto as amended by No. 5080, dated 21st February 1919.	Vide 3 above.
14	Tenants of grants for special purposes.	(*a*) Punjab Government letters No. 277-Rev., dated 31st March 1913, No. 389-S. (Rev.), dated 1st June 1914.	*Major D. H. Vanrenen's horse-breeding grant.*—The tenant is required to keep 180 mares fit for breeding remounts for the army, Government having the first refusal of their progeny up to the age of 18 months. Tenancy for 20 years with option of purchase at market value or renewal for 10 years on its expiry.
		(*b*) Punjab Government letters Nos. 37275 (Rev.), dated 25th September 1914, 236, dated 29th March 1915 and 1330-S. (Rev.), dated 9th July 1915.	*Colonel E. H. Cole's horse-breeding grant.*—The tenant is required to keep 180 mares fit for breeding remounts for the army. Government having the first refusal of their progeny up to the age of 18 months. Tenancy for 20 years with option of purchase at market value or renewal for 10 years on its expiry.

Number.	Class of tenants.	Number and date of notification.	Remarks.
(14—*concld*)	Tenants of grants for special purposes.	(*c*) Punjab Government letter No. 712-Revenue, dated 10th November 1915.	*S. Jogindra Singh's steam-ploughing grant.*—The tenant is required to use a double engine system of ploughing tackle, a steam threshing machine and other up to date agricultural implements He has also to grow up to 200 acres of cotton seed and 300 acres of rabi crops seed for the Agricultural Department. Tenancy for 20 years with right of purchase for Rs. 5,57,500 or renewal of lease for a further 10 years.
		(*d*) Punjab Government letter No. 3002-S. (Revenue and Argricultural—General), dated 7th September 1915.	*Seed Farm of Mr. H. T. Conville and his son.*—The tenants have to cultivate with furrow-turning ploughs of western pattern and use implements worked by other than animal power such as ploughs, cultivators, harrows, reapers and threshers as required by the Director of Agriculture, they have to grow in an area not exceeding 400 acres such cotton seed and in an area not exceeding 550 acres such wheat seed and in areas not exceeding 100 acres such other varieties of seed as the Agricultural Department may require. Special storage bins are to be provided for the seed produced, and the Agricultural Department has the first claim on such seed to be purchased at the market value. Tenancy for 20 years with option of purchase at market value or renewal for 10 years on its expiry.
		(*e*) Punjab Government letter, No. 2149-S. (Revenue and Agriculture—General), dated 6th August 1915.	(1) *L. Bahadur Chand and Ch. Mahla Singh's Hissar-breed cattle farm.*—Tenants have to maintain a herd of 6 Hissar bulls and 400 Hissar cows.
		Ditto ...	(2) *Khan Bahadur Risaldar Major Bahadur Fazl Dad Khan's Hissar-breed cattle farm.*—The tenant has to maintain a herd of 6 Hissar bulls and 400 Hissar cows.
		Ditto ...	(3) *Chaudhri Jahangir Khan's Montgomery-breed cattle farm.*—The tenant has to maintain a herd of 8 Montgomery bulls and 500 Montgomery cows.
		(*f*) Punjab Government letter No. 119 (Revenue and Agriculture—Irrigation), dated 12th October 1915.	*M. Ghulam Qadir's Hissar-breed cattle farm.*—The tenant has to maintain a herd of three Hissar bulls and 125 Hissar cows.
		(*g*) Punjab Government letter, No. 491-S. (Revenue), dated 27th June 1916.	*Ch. Allah Dad Khan's Montgomery-breed cattle farm.*—The tenant has to maintain a herd of six Montgomery bulls and 400 Montgomery cows.
			The conditions on which all these cattle farms are held prescribe the amount of land to be kept under pasture and proportions of the total area that may be cultivated with fodder and non-fodder crops. They also provide for the manner in which the cattle are to be housed, treatment of young stock, maintenance of herd books and kindred subjects. In all cases the tenancy is for twenty years with the option of renewal for a further period of 20 years, but no option of purchase.

Practically the only essential conditions for failure to observe for which a tenancy may be resumed or occupancy rights withheld on the expiry of five years from the beginning of the tenancy are the conditions requiring permanent residence in the village in which the tenancy is situated and the building of a house to the satisfaction of the Collector. During the year an area of about 2,200 acres was resumed for failure to comply with these conditions, the offenders being with but few exceptions "Janglis" of the Multan and Montgomery Districts. The area resumed was only about half the average of previous years, the improvement being particularly noticeable in respect of colonists from the Rawalpindi Division. It cannot, however, be maintained that even the Rawalpindi men who have escaped being weeded out are model colonists. A large majority of them find that urgent private affairs at home require their presence for four or five months in the hot weather, and it is

not surprising. They build themselves wretched one-roomed houses and, as they are for the most part not self-cultivators, the young men sit in beautiful clothes with nothing to do all day long. It is a not uncommon sight to see a youth dressed in a frock coat and patent leather shoes emerge from one of these hovels on the approach of an inspecting officer. Apart from the janglis* and the Rawalpindi† colonists the class of grantees that gives the greatest trouble is the landed-gentry. In the few cases where grantees reside themselves or have appointed satisfactory relatives as their agents, real progress has been made in developing the grants, but as a general rule the resident agent is a poorly paid servant or clerk, usually absent and with no power to spend any money on the development of the land. The tenants are housed in miserable huts and nothing is aimed at but the extraction of as much as can be got out of the land without any expense. In a number of cases grantees have illegally leased their lands for fixed cash rents for five years and then attempted to obtain the appointment of the lessees as their resident agents.

Both of the classes referred to are difficult cases, and though deterrent examples are essential, I do not think it is advisable to be too strict.

**Janglis*.—This class is notoriously unaccustomed to discipline. In many cases the allotment has been made to several members of the family and though the Collector would doubtless sanction the nomination one of these members as the resident grantee, the Janglis are so ignorant that they often neglect to apply for such a concession, with the result that the whole family play a game of hide-and-seek with the subordinates of the Colonization Establishment, and consequently give a lot of trouble and get a bad name.

†*Rawalpindi Division colonists*.—The ridiculous situation which the Colonization Officer describes will probably improve, as the amenities of civilization and of social life improve in the colony. At present the life there is very rough and an educated young man accustomed to the luxuries of civilization must find it difficult. Many of these grantees are the representatives of old soldiers and, as a class, they deserve lenient treatment.

As regards the landed gentry class there appears no reason why they should not be constrained to furnish responsible representatives. Here again the difficulties will probably disappear as the amenities of civilization increase.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

The people of the Rawalpindi Division naturally dislike the climate of the Lower Bari Doab Canal. New grantees of that Division will be encouraged to take land elsewhere : in so far as it may become available. Remodelling of the Lower Jhelum Canal will make an opportunity for many : and provision has been made for the offer of unirrigated land in the tract which will ultimately be irrigated by the Sind Sagar Canal. Steady pressure must be exercised on those Rawalpindi grantees who are established on the Lower Bari Doab Canal to make them settle.

H. J. MAYNARD.

On the cattle farms observance of conditions leaves much to be desired ; and there is hardly one of these grantees whose tenancy is not liable to resumption. The number of cows has indeed in most cases been brought up to the prescribed strength, but the conditions as to maintenance of pasture, the proportion of land that may be cultivated, the surrounding of the tenancy with a ring fence, etc., are almost entirely unobserved. The amendment of these conditions was suggested to the Director of Agriculture some months ago and proposals will no doubt be submitted to Government in due course.

It is necessary to determine which of these conditions are of real importance and value : and insist on the observance of these. I am not certain that the responsibility for the supervision of these grants is defined with sufficient clearness. Cattle breeding, in the Province generally, is supervised by the Veterinary Department. These Cattle gants on the Lower Bari Doab Canal contain conditions which provide for supervision by the Director of Agriculture. They have recently been visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. I am considering whether the Director of Agriculture should not be asked to notice the subject in his Annual Report. The Colonisation Officer has neither the leisure nor the expert knowledge to deal with such matters.

H. J. MAYNARD.

A dairy farm grant, which had been made in 1917, was resumed during the year from a tenant who had made no attempt to comply with the conditions and was simply exploiting the land with cotton and wheat crops. A successor has been found for him who has been sent to England to learn dairy farming, and meanwhile the farm remains unallotted.

3. *Allotment.*—Special efforts have been made during the last nine months to obtain accurate statistics as to the allotments of land under the various headings of the revised scheme of colonization submitted by the Punjab Government in Punjab Government letter No. 136 (Revenue and Agriculture—Irrigation), dated 14th December 1916 and approved by the Government of India in Government of India letter No. 597-309—2, dated 8th September 1917. Owing to the very large number of exchanges that have been sanctioned it was found that the utmost confusion prevailed, and it was impossible to say either how much land had been allotted under any particular head or in the case of such heads as landed-gentry and reward grants how far the provision made in the revised scheme of colonization had been exhausted by grants sanctioned by Government and how far allotment of such sanctioned grants had progressed. In many cases it is exceedingly difficult now to decide under what head certain

Statements Nos. I and II.

The Colonization Officer has had a difficult task in clearing up the confusion which existed.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

allotments should be classified. For instance hereditary agriculturists and compensatory grantees are not supposed to be entitled to compete for the official horse-breeding rectangles. There are, however, very numerous cases in which grantees of these classes have managed to obtain exchanges into villages where horse-breeding rectangles have been reserved and often there is now no other class of tenants in those villages. The Colonization Officer is not allowed to divert to other purposes rectangles once reserved for horse-breeding, and there is therefore no choice but to classify these hereditary agriculturists and compensatory grantees as horse-breeding peasants. Again in the original scheme of colonization it was contemplated that the claims of *hithari* land owners of the Multan and Montgomery Districts would be met from the area reserved for compensatory grants. By the field staff, however, all these grantees are classed with the *janglis* as locals, and the area allotted to them has been absorbed in the area of horse-breeding peasants. A clerk placed on special duty for six months to clear up the figures having succeeded only in making confusion worse confounded, I have been compelled myself to examine the allotment list (*fard taqsim*) of something like 500 villages and have compiled new registers which are the basis of the statistics contained in Statement I. I can make no attempt to reconcile the figures in this statement with the figures given in the corresponding statements in previous years which were prepared each year by the field staff and are thoroughly unreliable, no permanent record being retained at headquarters. Since April I have kept what may be described as ledger accounts of all allotments, resumptions, exchanges, etc., and in future it will be possible to say exactly how allotments stand on any day when enquiry may be made.

The following table shows under the various headings the area set apart in the revised scheme of colonization, the area actually allotted on 30th September 1919 and areas earmarked, sub-divided under the heads (1) area of grants sanctioned by Government but not yet allotted ; (2) area reserved for horse-breeding rectangles ; (3) areas reserved for special purposes :—

Head.	Distribution according to revised scheme of colonization.	Actually allotted up to 30th September 1919.	Ear-marked			Total allotted and earmarked.	Balance to be found.
			Area of grants sanctioned by Government but not yet allotted.‡	Area reserved for horse-breeding rectangles.	Other areas reserved for special purposes.‖		
(*a*) Irrigated forests* ...	30,970	30,359	...	...	...	30,359	¶611
(*b*) Auction	69,196	66,654	...	...	...	66,654	2,542
(*c*) Regimental farms and special agricultural objects.	86,619	74,741	...	...	7,892	82,633	3,986
(*d*) Horse-breeding peasants ...	502,607	†213,340	...	95,462	...	308,802	193,805
(*e*) Hereditary agriculturists ... and (*f*) Compensatory grantees ...	103,663	50,364	§250	...	...	50,614	53,054
(*g*) Depressed classes ..	20,000	12,160	...	...	5,135	17,295	2,705
(*h*) Rewards and Reserve ...	10,000	9,993	3,191	...	...	13,184	—3,184
(*i*) Landed-gentry ...	59,852	50,765	3,060	...	...	53,825	** 6,027
Total ...	882,912	508,376	6,501	95,462	13,027	623,366	259,546
Former lessees of Multan and Montgomery Districts.	10,175	3,344	...	...	...	...	...

* In addition to old forest areas temporarily reserved.

† Including 24,158 acres reserved for lambardars and kamins.

‡ Or allotted since the close of the year under report.

§ Delhi expropriated owners.

‖ Dairy farm.

Fruit farm.

Cotton farm.

Fish tanks.

Criminal Tribes' Settlements.

¶ Nothing further is actually to be found.

** Owing to transfer to other districts of grants sanctioned in this Colony, nothing further is actually to be found beyond the 3,060 acres shown in column 4.

The following table shows allotments made during the year :—

		Acres.
(*b*)	Auction (including sale by private treaty)	9,407
(*d*)	Horse-breeding peasants	4,950
(*e*)	Hereditary Agriculturists	1,501
(*f*)	Compensatory grants	440
(*h*)	Rewards	6,492
(*i*)	Landed-gentry	3,918
(*j*)	Former lessees	488
	Total ...	27,196

In addition three villages comprising about 4,300 acres were handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes. No formal allotment orders have yet been passed in respect of any of the land made over for Criminal Tribes' Agricultural Settlements, as the Deputy Commissioner wishes to make a short trial of the men settled on the land before sending in their names for permanent allotment.

Of the area sold 8,866 acres were auctioned in March at an average price of Rs. 493 per acre, an increase of Rs. 162 or not quite 50 per cent. on the average price of the previous year. The highest price realized for any one lot was Rs. 1,018 per acre, as compared with the previous record of Rs. 590 per acre. These phenominal prices were, no doubt, largely due to the prices of agricultural produce and particularly of American cotton which averaged about Rs. 18 per maund in the winter of 1918-19. Even so the return to be expected from the investment of capital in land at these rates must be comparatively small, and the figures clearly indicate both the land hunger of the Punjabi and his shyness of industrial investments bringing in much larger profits.

The remaining figures of allotments require little comment. Two new villages of Central Punjab hereditary agriculturists were allotted near Okara, while allotments to *janglis* who had done well in recruiting or whose services in connection with killabandi on newly-irrigated areas had not previously been recognized, were made to the extent of areas which had been resumed from other *janglis* for failure to fulfill conditions. Under the head "Rewards" allotments were made of the bulk of the rewards for general service sanctioned by Government, and also of all the annual military reward grants sanctioned since the commencement of colonization operations, temporary possession only having previously been given pending the issue of conditions governing these grants. The small area distributed in compensatory grants represents allotments to belated Delhi expropriated owners.

4.—*Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—The total area sown on permanently allotted land was 401,591 acres as compared with 365,637 acres in 1917-18. American cotton was sown on nearly thirty per cent. of the whole area sown in both harvests and though the monsoon was a failure the crop did exceedingly well. The outturn was good and prices were high, attaining to the rate of Rs. 21-4-0 per maund at one of the auctions held by the Agricultural Department. The total area of American cotton on both temporarily and permanently allotted land increased from 81,440 acres in kharif 1917 to 135,644 acres in kharif 1918, a rise of over 66 per cent. In kharif 1919 it has risen another 35 per cent. to 192,865 acres. A considerable amount of *Desi* cotton is also still grown, nearly 28,000 acres in kharif 1918, and it is unlikely that this variety will be entirely ousted for many years to come, as the people say that their women cannot spin American cotton and nearly every zamindar grows a small area of *Desi* cotton for his own domestic use. In actual monetary return per acre sugarcane is nearly as paying as cotton, but the crop occupies the ground for a full year and though with the present prices of Gur an acre of sugarcane will give an income of two or three hundred rupees it is unlikely that the area sown will increase so long as the prices of cotton and wheat remain high. In rabi wheat continues to be the only crop of any importance. Sowings were con-

siderably impeded by the influenza epidemic but the crop was excellent both for grain and straw, and many zamindars estimated their harvests at 20 maunds an acre. A large percentage of the wheat sown was Punjab 11, selected seed of this as of American 4-F cotton being distributed by the Agricultural Department. There has not as yet been any particular discrimination in respect of the price obtained for selected wheat, and the higher yield of such varieties as Punjab 11 is all there is to recommend it to the zamindar. It is interesting to note moreover, that, as in the case of American cotton, the improved variety is grown only for export, the people complaining that Punjab 11 is indigestible.

The percentage of the sown area on permanently allotted land that failed to mature fell from 10 to 8·78. Total receipts on account of abiana, excluding abiana on proprietary lands, land revenue and malikana on both permanent and temporary cultivation amounted to about Rs. 32 lakhs as compared with about Rs. 31 lakhs in the previous year.

5.—*Temporary Cultivation.*—Of the area distributed for temporary cultivation 231,307 acres were sown, of which about 84 per cent. matured. In the previous year the percentage of the sown area that failed amounted to 25 per cent. and the improvement in this respect is due chiefly to the fact that with every year that passes land leased for temporary cultivation improves with working. The total area leased for kharif 1918 was 348,411 acres and for rabi 1919, 361,271 acres. Theoretically only two-thirds of this area could be irrigated so that allowing for equal proportions in kharif and rabi the areas actually sown approximate very closely to the theoretical standard. Much of land leased for temporary cultivation is, however, of poor quality and the intensity of cultivation on the better land which must in fact have occurred shows how satisfactory in the main were the irrigation arrangements during the year.

Mr. Beazley deserves much credit for the improved arrangements he has introduced in this matter. The "resumable half grant" device will probably be a great success both for Government and for the energetic cultivators who undertake to bring poor soil into cultivation.

C. Powney Thompson.

The very large areas leased for temporary cultivation and the large fortunes being made by the happy individuals who, in the early days of the colony when it was difficult to persuade anyone to take up land temporarily, received large areas led to a survey of the whole situation in regard to temporary cultivation during the year and two important reforms were introduced. In the first place orders were obtained from Government sanctioning a sliding scale of malikana varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 16 per matured acre in place of the previous uniform charge of Re. 1 per acre. The malikana is now assessed according to the quality of the soil and the situation of the village, and no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the agreement of temporary cultivators to the highest rate in respect of a very considerable area. In fact even now offers are received of twice the highest rate for particularly good land. The financial results of the new rates have not been apparent in the year under report, for though the rates were imposed with effect from kharif 1919 collections on the revised scale will not be made until January 1920. An income of Rs. 7,84,245 is, however, expected in the coming year from this source as compared with about Rs. 1,94,297 in the year under report. The second reform that was introduced was the limiting except in very special circumstances, of the area to be leased to any individual to five rectangles. This has put a stop to the realizing of large fortunes by persons who were not always particularly deserving, though it has perhaps given offence to the class of persons who consider it beneath their dignity to be concerned with an area of less than five hundred acres.

The gross areas of temporary cultivation given above include 39,828 acres of inferior lands leased on what are known as the "kalrathi" conditions, sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 538 (Revenue), dated 17th August 1915, the leases being for two years and providing for remission of all charges in the first year and for a portion of the charges in the second year. Altogether 24,264 acres were held on these conditions at the end of the year, leases of fresh area continually taking the place of leases that had to be cancelled for failure to comply with the conditions requiring a certain proportion of the land to be cultivated. These leases were previously granted very freely with

the idea that even if the lessee was not successful he might do something and anything was better than to have these inferior lands lying idle, an eyesore to everyone connected with the colony. The want of success which has attended this policy, has however been obvious, and before any leases are now granted it is ascertained that the applicant has such resources at his command as to make his chances of success reasonably probable. At the same time precautions are taken that land is not granted to anyone on these conditions in such a situation that he can divert the water intended for the inferior land to his permanent grant. During the year a new scheme for dealing with these inferior lands which was proposed by a Conference of Irrigation and Revenue officers received the sanction of Government. Under this scheme 2 rectangles will be allotted to an individual for 5 years, with remission of all charges for the first two. At the end of the five years if the land has been worked up and made culturable the tenant will be given occupancy rights in one rectangle and the other will be resumed by Government, the decision as to which is to be resumed being made by the Collector, so that the tenant will be induced to cultivate both with equal attention. The scheme has been sanctioned experimentally for application to 10,000 acres and the areas to be allotted have been selected in some cases possession has actually been given though the conditions governing the grants have not yet appeared. The number of applications received for these grants must have run into thousands, but it remains to be seen what success will be obtained.

This is a very ingenious scheme from which it should be possible to deduce valuable conclusions.

H. J. MAYNARD.

What are known as the "Kalrathi terms leases" and "resumable half grants" referred to above are concerned with inferior but culturable lands. In addition there are in the colony large areas of *bara* land at present not culturable by ordinary methods. With a view to the reclamation of these lands the Agricultural Department is conducting experiments with steam ploughing and the use of various fertilisers but not so far with any success. An area of 2,000 acres has also been distributed during the year to ordinary zamindars who are to attempt to reclaim the land with ordinary *zamindari* implements under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. In order that the persons engaged in this experiment should have land in which to grow fodder for their bullocks, 10 acres of better land are given with every rectangle of *bara* land on the conditions of ordinary temporary cultivation, and since this concession was made there have been many applicants for the land.

It was not expected that the Agricultural Department would have arrived at conclusions on its inchoate experiments and the machinery has not yet arrived which is to carry out the economic experiment in Mr. Barnes' method of reclamation by deep ploughing and washing.

H. J. MAYNARD.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The whole of the demand, on account of instalments of the purchase price of land auctioned, amounting to Rs. 21,69,450 was recovered except for Rs. 889 due in respect of land which was consequently resumed.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Proprietary rights were granted in an area of 11,718 acres acquired by purchase. Occupancy rights were not conferred on any colonist during the year under report but the examination of claims to such rights is now proceeding, and forms of Sanad to be granted have been approved.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—The number of mutation cases decided was more than double the number in the previous year amounting to 1,513. The increase was due chiefly to the extra number of jamabandis attested in proprietary villages.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.—Nil.*

10. *Village sites.*—Building was started in 33 new village sites during the year and the number of estates in which villages have been constructed or are under construction is now 439. Considerable progress was made in the sinking of wells to which special attention was devoted, and

the number of wells completed rose from 62 to 155, while 96 more are under construction. The clause in the statements of conditions relating to the building of wells provides that if no suitable well for drinking purposes is constructed within three years from the date of the commencement of allotment in any estate the Collector may have one constructed and recover the cost from tenants holding lands in the estate, and it was arranged that in such cases the agency to be employed for building the wells should be the Irrigation Department. The clause, however, contains the proviso that no recovery is to be made from any tenant until three years have elapsed from the date when two-thirds of the allottable area in the estate have been allotted. The result is that though there are very many villages where I might have wells constructed I cannot do so for want of funds. There are villages with perhaps 20 rectangles allotted out of sixty, the balance being poor land which no one will look at, but until another 20 rectangles are allotted nothing can be done. In future colonies if the soil is of the uneven quality that it exhibits here it would be advisable to modify the proviso referred to above so as to permit of the recovery of the cost of constructing the well three years from the allotment of either two-thirds of the allotable area of the estate or of 500 acres, whichever area is less. Apart from well sinking there is little to record with regard to village sites: progress in tree-planting* is moderately satisfactory and in the oldest established villages a fair number of pakka mosques, dharmsalas, etc., are being built. The subject of the rent charged to shopkeepers, menials, etc., for the occupation of residential sites in villages received attention during the year. It was discovered that many of the evils which were found by the Colonies Committee in 1907 to cause so much dissatisfaction were being reproduced in this colony and steps have been taken to put the whole matter on a proper footing in accordance with the provisions of the law and the policy accepted by Government in consequence of the recommendations of the Colonies Committee.

*It is moderately satisfactory in the Khanewal Tahsil where the system is one of tenancies granted on condition of tree-planting. It is something less than satisfactory in the Montgmeny District, where the District Board is planting trees through the agency of its own staff. I think that a stronger tree-planting staff is needed to deal with the 1,300 miles of new roads in the Colony within any reasonable term, and that it will be necessary for Government to subsidise tree-planting as it has already subsidised road-making.

H. J. MAYNARD.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—The revision of existing lambardari arrangements initiated in 1917-18 continued through the year and 110 lambardars were appointed permanently, 16 temporary incumbents of the post coming under reduction. A new temporary zail was created on 9-L. Distributary and four other new zaildars were appointed, while naib-zaildars or safedposhes were appointed to assist the zaildars in two large zails. Proposals which are shortly to be submitted for the creation of new police stations in the Montgomery District will necessitate a considerable revision of zail arrangements in the Montgomery Tahsil.

The lambardari arrangements made by Colonization Officer must, in my opinion, be looked upon as only tentative. For special reasons it may be advisable or even essential to have a larger number of lamdardars than is ordinarily considered necessary while colonization conditions exist, but later on where normal district conditions prevail, it will probably be necessary to reduce a large number of them.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

The post of lambardar, carrying with it in ordinary peasant villages the right to an extra half rectangle of land for life and first chance for an official horse-breeding rectangle, is much sought after. The amount of the pachotra too is by no means insignificant, and this is the only material profit to be obtained for the post in villages of landed-gentry grantees. Most of these grantees, however, make the most strenuous efforts to obtain a lambardari, deeming it derogatory to their position to submit to being in the lambardari of anyone else. Many of them have been made lambardars in respect of their own lands only, but though this satisfies their pride I am very doubtful as to the advantages of the system. Where, as is only too often the case, the resident agent of the grantee, who also acts as sarbarah lambardar, is an ill-paid servant of no position or character he is absolutely useless as a public servant, and whenever occasion arises. I now give the grantee the alternative of putting in a man capable of discharging the duties of lambardar with credit to himself and advantage to the public, or of having his lambardari reduced.

12. *Census.*—Nil.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—The following table shows the progress made with the construction of buildings in the four towns of Chichawatni Road, Mian Channu, Khanewal and Jahanian which are in my charge.

Towns.	Mandi shops.		Bazar shops.		Combined shops.		Residences.		Factories.		Flour Mills.	
	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.	Complete in the year.	Total up to the end of year.
Chichawatni Road ...	31	69	19	73	...	...	52	120	1	3	...	1
Mian Channu ...	13	74	...	...	6	48	45	90	...	3	...	1
Khanewal	9	59	23	42	...	...	80	105	1	2	...	1
Jahanian	16	25	...	...	11	12	2	2	...	2	...	...
Total ...	69	227	42	115	17	60	179	317	2	10	...	3

Considering the restrictions on railway goods traffic progress was satisfactory in all the towns and building fairly kept pace with the disposal of fresh sites. Jahanian, Mian Channu and Chichawatni Road were provided with wells in the mandis and in Mian Channu the mandi platforms were also completed. Two tanks were excavated at Chichawatni Road and a dhobi ghât provided, but other works were held up partly owing to difficulties in connection with funds and partly for the want of a Colony Engineer. A new Engineer was however appointed on the 1st September 1919, arrears of work are now being satisfactorily overtaken and next year it will be possible to record a very considerable advance in the provision of amenities. Jahanian, Khanewal and Mian Channu were all constituted notified areas during the year and this has greatly facilitated the administration of the towns. Chaukidars, sweepers and bhishtis have been engaged as required without the necessity of obtaining the sanction of Government, and various petty works have been undertaken for which otherwise it would have been impossible to obtain sanction except by including them in schedules of new expenditure eighteen months before their necessity became apparent. Terminal taxes have been imposed on exports of the principal commodities leaving the mandis, and the towns are thus making a beginning in the direction of rendering themselves independent of Government subsidies. The following statement shows the number of sites sold during the year and the average prices realized as compared with the prices obtained in the previous year :—

Towns.	Mandi shops.			Bazar shops.			Combind shops and residences.			Residences.		
	Number of sites sold in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Number of sites sold in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Number of sites sold in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1918.	Number of sites sold in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1919.	Average price realized per site in 1918.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Chichawatni Road ...	...	...	...	14	2,073	685	2	3,580	...	36	469	263
Mian Channu	...	...	...	3	3,195	...	11	4,262	1,763	44	1,620	398
Khanewal	11	6,907	882	13	2,492	628	...	...	...	39	2,954	221
Jahanian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The rise in the prices of sites has been enormous but is not astonishing in view of the rents obtained. The average amount paid for residential sites in Khanewal was especially high, but the sort of building erected costs about Rs. 3,000 only and lets for Rs. 25 or 30 a month, so that a fair return on the money invested may be expected. Though situated right on the boundary of the colony Khanewal is an important railway centre with a large railway population: it is the head-quarter of a sub-division and tahsil and also of a

canal division. East of it the land in the colony is extraordinarily rich while to the west is the Sidhnai Canal tract. The place therefore enjoys advantages which are bound to conduce to its success. Mian Channu is even better off in respect of the area it serves but it does not enjoy the same railway facilities as Khanewal. The town is moreover subject to inundation, whenever there is exceptionally heavy rain, by floods sweeping down from the high barren area north-east of it. Chichawatni Road continues to progress steadily, but Jahanian exhibits but few signs of advance. For this the want of a proper railway service is mainly responsible. There is only one passenger train each way during the day, and these trains are so timed that it is impossible for a merchant to get to Multan and back or *vice versa*, a distance of about seventy miles only, in much less than thirty-six hours. A request to the North-Western Railway Administration for at least a Shuttle train between Khanewal and Jahanian was met by a non-possumus on the ground that *existing* traffic did not justify any additional service. I venture to think that this attitude is most unreasonable. Traffic can only come into being if facilities are provided for it, and it would be pertinent to ask the Railway Administration whether the construction of any portion of their system was justified by previously existing traffic. The refusal to stop the mail train at Mian Channu is more reasonable, but if that is impossible it would appear desirable to provide a fast passenger train each way between Lahore and Multan, stopping at all the new towns and mandis *en route*. In other respects the railway has at last shown signs of activity and a start has been made on the mandi sidings and good platforms at Chichawatni Road and Mian Channu. In conclusion it may be observed that none of these market towns is yet provided with a telegraph office.

I am afraid that Jahanian is unfortunately situated and that the attitude of the Railway authorities towards it is not altogether unjustified. The case illustrates the importance of prior consultation with the Railway authorities in all colonization schemes.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The Postal and Telegraph Department, is, however, on the point of giving them telegraph offices.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The towns of Montgomery and Okara are in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner and it has not been customary to notice them in this report, but as they are as much colony towns as those in my charge I make no excuse for mentioning them. The following statement shows the number of sites disposed of during the year and the prices realised :—

Town.	Mandi shops.		Bazar shops.		Godowns.		Residential sites.	
	Number of sites sold.	Average price per site.	Number of sites sold.	Average price per site.	Number of sites sold.	Average price per site.	Number of sites sold.	Average price per site.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Montgomery ...	21	6,962	15	6,873	...	...	7	2,900
Okara ...	16	4,481	4	4,712	6	9,300	59	2,011

In the case of Montgomery the figures relate to the new town and mandi routes of the railway on which work was only started this year. A well is being sunk in the mandi, but no other works have as yet been taken in hand. In Okara the construction of mandi platforms of a sarai and of sweepers' quarters was in progress. Okara is better off than most of the mandis in respect of metalled roads with avenues of trees coming on well.

14. *Communications.*—The following table shows the work done on unmetalled roads in the Multan and Montgomery portions of the colony respectively :—

District.	Alignment of roads.	Dagbelling of roads.	Jungle and sand hill clearance.	Earth work.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Multan	32	39	96	38
Montgomery	83	...	78	4½
Total ...	115	39	174	42½

Most of the roads proposed in the road scheme of the colony have now been marked out and cleared except in tracts where there is no prospect of any settlement for years to come. There is, however, very little to show for the money that has been spent.* On many roads cleared in the beginning of operations the jungle growth has reappeared while the more frequented roads are already worn to powder and deeply rutted. The metalling of all the approaches to mandi towns† is an urgent necessity, but with stone metal at its present price landed in the colony the cost is prohibitive.

*The total road mileage is, I think, 1,300 miles. On a mileage of this length there is naturally not very much to show except alignment and jungle clearance.

H. J. MAYNARD.

†This is a matter which will have the attention of the new Board of Communications.

H. J. MAYNARD.

Progress in roadside arboriculture has not been satisfactory. In the Montgomery portion of the colony fifteen miles of trees were planted and thirty-four miles of seed sown in sites. In the Khanewal Tahsil no fresh operations were undertaken but existing avenues, planted and maintained on a *dirakhtpal* system, are doing quite well. Under this system one rectangle of land was allotted for temporary cultivation for five years with a promise of allotment on ordinary peasant conditions at the end of that period in consideration of the planting and maintenance of two miles of roadside avenue. The scheme was introduced experimentally by my predecessor and since the close of the year under report the position has been regularized by the issue of a statement of conditions applying to such grants. For the moment it is intended that the conditions should apply only to grants already made, but in view of the degree of success obtained, which though not anything out of the way is at any rate striking in comparison with the progress made in the Montgomery portion of the colony, it may be hoped that an extension of the system will be sanctioned.

The choice lies between this system and a very greatly increased expenditure on staff which the District Boards have not the funds to undertake.

H. J. MAYNARD.

15.—*Miscellaneous.*—It has already been observed that proposals are shortly to be submitted for the constitution of two new police stations in the Montgomery Tahsil: a third police station is also being proposed at Jahanian in the south-west of the Khanewal Tahsil. Since the cessation of hostilities there has been a very large increase of crime and it seems a pity that jail labour corps to be sent to foreign parts cannot be made a permanent feature in the disposal of convicts.‡ With the progress of colonization the original inhabitants are finding themselves more and more put to it to obtain grazing for the enormous herds of cattle which they maintain, and complaints as to the manner in which they turn loose their beasts at night to devour the crops of the immigrant colonists are becoming more and more numerous. In two cases disputes arising from this cause have resulted in the death on one occasion of one of the offending *jangli*, and on the other of the wretched colonist who was attempting to defend his crops.

‡It would lose its terrors.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The question of the provision of proper postal facilities in the colony was taken up during the year and detailed proposals for new offices and for fuller services of village postmen were submitted to the Postmaster-General, but nothing has as yet resulted. During the year seven new experimental offices only were opened making the total of new offices since the beginning of colonization operations 20 or an average of about one office for every 46 new villages created.

Improvements will be made from February next. The Financial Commissioner has recently discussed the subject with the Postmaster-General.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The provision of new primary schools in the colony area is receiving due attention from the two district boards concerned and 25 new schools were opened during the year.

Practically nothing has so far been done in the way of providing medical relief for the new population, but hospitals are now being built at Chichawatni Road, Mian Channu and Khanewal and should be in working order in another six months.

A great advance was made during the year in respect of the introduction of co-operation and over 100 societies were started, bringing the total up to

157 in addition to the Central Bank, which has now a capital of over one lakh, and eight supply unions also formed during the year. The work under the energetic charge of Chaudhri Ali Muhammad, Inspector, with a staff of 3 Sub-Inspectors, has been most encouraging, and quite apart from the co-operative credit side of the movement most successful results have been obtained in connection with the auctioning of the cotton of members of societies, distribution of selected seed and the initiation of a small demonstration farm.

16.—*Extensions.*—The year saw the commencement of the irrigation by lift of an area of 14,900 acres north of the railway line west of Wan Radha Ram Station, leased to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C. I. E., M. V. O., for three years, while arrangememts for the irrigation of a second plot of 10,000 acres south of the railway have been completed except for the means of passing the water under the line which has not yet been settled. The unsanctioned projects relate to an area of about 25,000 acres lying to the south of the area last referred to and an area of 10,000 acres lying between the land originally leased to Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram for lift irrigation near Renala Station and the old bed of the Beas.

Statements Nos. V & VI.

17.—*Establishment.*—I held charge of the office of Colonization Officer throughout the year except for about six weeks in November and December 1918 when Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Muhammad Din officiated for me in addition to his own duties during my temporary absence in connection with settlement work in the Ambala District. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Muhammad Din held the appointment of Assistant Colonization Officer and Khan Sahib Rajab Ali that of Extra Assistant Colonization Officer until the former left at the beginning of June to take over the post of Wazir to Poonch State, when Khan Sahib Rajab Ali became Assistant Colonization Officer and Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, M. B. E., joined as Extra Assistant Colonization Officer. Chaudhri Muhammad Din had been associated with the colony first as Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, and then as Assistant Colonization Officer for about 2⅓ years and did excellent work in both capacities and I am personally much indebted to him for the assistance he gave me when I first took over charge. Khan Sahib Rajab Ali has been in the colony from the very beginning and his experience is correspondingly valuable. Malik Allah Bakhsh has entered on his duties with great keenness and interest. Lala Dharu Lal has been Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, in direct charge of colony work in that tahsil throughout the year. His work is heavier than that of either of my other assistants and has been performed with credit.

Mr. Beazley's remarkable ability and industry have done much for the colony during the year under report. He has had a very heavy task as he found the colony developing on unmethodical lines. He has systematised these lines without retarding the development. He gets a full quota of work out of all his subordinates.

I entirely endorse Mr. Beazley's encomiums on Khan Bahadur Ch. Muhammad Din, Khan Sahib Rajab Ali and Lala Dharu Lal. The last named was specially selected as Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal, in consideration of his previous colony experience in a subordinate capacity and has amply justified his selection.

I am glad to see Mr. Beazley has such a good opinion of the work of Malik Allah Bakhsh, M.B.E., but as he has only recently joined the Colony I am not in a position to express a personal opinion on it.

C. POWNEY THOMPSON.

Mr. Gilbert, an Overseer in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department who had been lent to the Colonization Officer since April 1915 for employment in connection with the laying out of the new towns and supervision of the minor works, was recalled to his department at the end of March. His work was eminently satisfactory throughout this period. In his place Mr. T. C. Soni, C. E., M. R. San. I. (London), A. M. I. S. E. (London) F. R. Met. S. (London), has been employed as Colony Engineer in the service of the four Notified Area Committees of Chichawatni Road, Mian Channu, Khanewal and Jahanian since 1st September 1919.

Mr Gilbert's work was very good.

H. J. MAYNARD.

I am afraid that in print this report may exceed the prescribed length but the interests in the colony are so many and varied that even with a report of this length I feel that I am presenting a most inadequate and incomplete statement of the progress being made.

J. G. BEAZLEY,
Colonization Officer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Allotted						
No.	No. of Distributary.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable area.	Forests.	Sale by auction or private treaty.	Regimental Horse-runs and special agricultural objects.	Horse-breeding peasants.	Hereditary peasants and compensatory grants.	Depressed classes.	Reward grants.
1	Gugera Distributary.	76,502	71,685	70,265	344	8,840	4,559	25,138	2,951	631	104
2	1-R. ...	25,660	23,956	24,811	59	1,628	1,846	6,933	25	...	128
3	1-B. R. ...	5,627	5,569	...	...	...	5,569	...	...	...	...
4	2-R. ...	10,114	9,505	...	...	...	6,024	361	...	...	25
5	2-R. A. ...	5,101	4,725	9,812	...	...	1,442	...	125	...	448
6	3-R. ...	21,497	20,857	18,793	1,222	4,289	2,219	1,567	481	865	53
7	4-R. ...	33,386	31,797	30,231	403	12,505	...	4,206	529	461	250
8	5-R. ...	10,214	9,407	9,383	...	490	1,011	2,279	178	...	509
9	6-R. ...	19,138	17,678	16,784	...	...	...	311	6,968	...	183
10	6-A. R. ...	4,507	3,604	2,981	...	...	...	381	...	...	25
11	7-R. ...	9,532	8,750	3,591	..	...	...	203	...	...	438
12	7-A. R. ...	5,116	4,577	3,744	...	...	...	1,083	..	...	...
13	7-B. R. ...	5,351	4,717	3,287	...	...	...	1,173	...	...	50
14	7-C. R. ...	2,540	2,092	1,142	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
15	7-D. R. ...	4,863	4,572	2,114	..	...	..	564	...	...	...
16	7-E. R. ...	7,059	6,360	5,536	...	..	...	545	...	...	...
17	8-A. R. ..	16,125	15,254	14,683	...	1,292	..	392	550	...	482
18	8-R. ...	28,577	27,162	35,788	...	...	...	258	510	...	413
19	9-R. ...	20,248	19,049	17,936	...	...	...	7,357	...	3,331	567
20	Khanewal Forest Distributary.	19,290	19,290	19,290	19,290	...	...	..	...	...	...
21	10-R. ...	216,070	204,265	185,790	...	3,952	12,772	19,447	9,372	3,358	695
22	Knokhar Minor	2,605	2,199	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
23	Dhaniwala Minor	14,748	14,114	14,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1-L. ...	23,587	21,884	21,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2-L. ..	41,438	37,405	34,576	...	1,906	..	619	1,471	969	1,863
26	4-L. ...	66,787	64,416	56,990	10	50	22,288	9,233	3,053	1,126	732
27	5-L. ...	59,787	56,458	48,198	...	7,452	3,044	10,366	7,690	...	75
28	9-A. L. ...	4,119	4,016	3,207	...	...	...	554	...	...	...
29	9-L. ...	184,463	175,280	151,928	...	5,342	4,464	18,008	264	1,419	1,106
30	10-L. ...	7,737	7,120	6,552	...	...	...	1,222	...	...	...
31	11-L. ...	12,500	11,733	10,676	...	...	...	3,004	...	...	...
32	12-L. ...	177,456	169,251	152,068	...	7,413	4,497	37,885	3,141	...	881
33	13-L. Forest and Sundarwala Distributary.	11,069	11,069	12,549	11,069	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	13-A. L. ...	2,341	2,231		..	...	111	..	..	...	...
35	14-L. ...	64,031	61,154	56,360	...	4,356	3,308	11,811	3,939	...	200
36	15-L. ...	175,520	169,459	125,840	...	6,338	1,587	23,481	2,971	...	641
37	16-L. ...	15,219	14,458	12,679	...	801	...	551	1,146	...	100
	Total .	1,409,924	1,336,618	1,185,243	32,397	66,654	74,741	189,182	50,364	12,160	9,993

*Includes 974 acres allotted to old occupancy tenants of

CANAL COLONY.
MENT No. I.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
AREA.			RESERVED AREA.										
Landed-gentry grants.	Former leases of Multan and Montgomery Districts.	Total.	Lambardars and Kamins.	Chiragah.	Reserved for depressed classes.	Official rectangles for horse-breeding.	Reserved for special agricultural objects.	Reserved for Municipalities and Notified Areas.	Village plantations.	Land occupied by Army Remount Department, Agricultural Department, Camel Corps and Camping-grounds.	Total Reserved.	Total allotted and reserved.	Balance.
288	211	43,066	2,143	4,710	...	1,555	...	...	112	...	8,520	51,586	20,099
250	...	10,869	605	1,274	...	3,187	...	...	19	...	5,085	15,954	8,002
...	...	5,569	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	5,569	...
250	...	6,660	48	163	...	224	...	...	...	...	435	7,095	2,410
512	...	2,527	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,527	2,198
730	...	11,426	249	888	...	660	...	...	15	...	1,812	13,238	7,119
200	25	18,579	462	1,006	...	2,458	...	...	30	...	3,956	22,535	9,262
255	...	4,722	251	720	...	1,555	...	..	11	...	2,537	7,259	2,148
...	...	7,462	729	1,518	...	1,388	486	...	27	101	4,199	11,661	6,017
433	...	839	55	134	...	...	...	.	...	...	189	1,028	2,576
1,064	...	1,705	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,722	7,028
839	...	1,922	105	355	...	348	...	...	...	...	808	2,730	1,847
291	50	1,564	100	192	...	502	...	..	5	...	799	2,363	2,354
...	...	250	80	158	...	176	...	...	...	...	414	664	1,428
279	...	843	126	328	...	364	...	...	5	...	823	1,666	2,906
752	53	1,350	141	270	.	269	...	...	10	...	690	2,040	4,320
1,050	38	3,804	119	278	...	150	...	...	...	...	547	4,351	10,903
1,074	801	3,056	38	22	...	...	...	...	...	289	349	3,405	23,757
127	675	12,057	509	1,416	568	3,219	...	...	32	...	5,739	17,796	1,258
...	...	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,290	...
10,570	190	60,356	3,056	9,998	526	11,536	7,103	1,951	111	...	34,276	94,632	109,633
1,150	162	1,337	...	81	...	..	...	...	...	...	81	1,418	781
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,384
125	248	7,201	187	401	..	150	...	...	...	...	738	7,939	29,466
3,817	231	40,540	1,106	2,685	...	3,899	...	733	74	...	8,447	48,987	15,429
251	75	28,953	1,542	3,827	1,129	5,886	...	...	113	...	12,497	41,450	15,008
...	...	554	125	248	...	50	...	...	...	...	423	977	3,039
16,523	485	47,611	2,841	9,111	...	14,564	303	...	95	784	27,698	75,309	99,971
...	...	1,222	123	558	...	480	...	...	...	...	1,161	2,383	4,737
...	...	3,004	432	1,145	...	2,469	...	...	5	...	4,051	7,055	4,678
3,679	636	58,132	4,834	13,387	...	23,317	...	463	127	...	42,128	100,260	68,991
...	...	11,069	...	...	831	...	...	...	...	...	831	12,011	1,289
...	...	111	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			
1,089	100	29,803	1,695	4,982	813	5,496	...	...	56	50	13,092	42,895	18,259
5,167	338	40,523	2,370	8,562	...	11,310	...	255	51	...	22,548	63,071	106,388
...	...	2,598	87	322	...	300	...	...	5	...	714	3,312	11,146
50,765	*1,318	490,574	24,158	68,701	3,862	95,462	7,892	3,402	903	1,224	205,604	696,178	640,440

Government allowed to purchase proprietary right after ten years.

STATEMENT No. II.—

Period.		Area allotted to Gugera Distributary.	1-R. & 1-R. B.	2-R. & 2-R. A.	3-R.	4-R.	5-R.	6-R.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
To the end of September 1914.	Auction	7,647	1,971	...	3,387	5,664	...	...
	Farms	...	7,500	7,375	...	...	993	...
	Abadkari	20,669	3,644	168	5,096	5,122	...	...
	Total	28,316	13,115	7,543	8,483	10,786	993	...
To the end of September 1915.	Auction	7,608	1,853	...	2,412	8,089	...	...
	Farms	4,546	7,407	7,391	...	...	985	...
	Abadkari	30,638	6,665	361	2,395	4,691	2,548	7,237
	Forest Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	42,792	15,925	7,752	4,807	12,780	3,533	7,237
To the end of September 1916.	Auction	5,794	1,578	...	3,354	7,835	...	...
	Farms	4,550	7,407	7,399	...	...	985	...
	Abadkari	32,651	7,486	434	2,635	6,163	3,050	8,019
	Forest Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	42,995	16,471	7,833	5,989	14,048	4,035	8,019
To the end of September 1917.	Auction	8,491	1,673	...	3,355	9,522	...	...
	Farms	4,509	7,407	7,399	...	...	985	500
	Abadkari	30,677	7,781	406	3,033	5,611	2,636	7,945
	Forest Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	43,677	16,861	7,805	6,388	15,133	3,621	8,445
To the end of September 1918.	Auction	9,110	1,628	...	4,259	10,128	...	...
	Farms	4,561	7,413	7,399	2,219	...	985	499
	Abadkari	30,147	7,737	658	3,877	5,477	2,744	7,726
	Forest Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	43,818	16,778	8,057	10,355	15,605	3,729	8,225
To the end of September 1919.	Forest	344	59	...	1,222	403	...	...
	Sale by auction on private treaty.	8,840	1,628	...	4,289	12,505	490	...
	Regimental Horse runs and special Agricultural objects.	4,559	5,569 1,846	1,442 6,024	2,219	...	1,011	...
	Horse-breeding peasants.	25,138	6,933	361	1,567	4,206	2,279	311
	Hereditary peasants and compensatory grants.	2,951	25	125	481	529	178	6,968
	Depressed classes	631	...	...	865	461	...	...
	Reward grants	104	128	448 25	53	250	509	183
	Landed-gentry grants	288	250	512 250	730	200	255	...
	Farmer leases of Multan and Montgomery Districts.	211	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Total	43,066	16,438	9,187	11,426	18,579	4,722	7,462

Progress of Allotment, 1918-19.

Branches, in acres.

6-A. R.	7-R.	7-A. R.	7-B. R.	7-C. R.	7-D. R.	7-E. R.	8-R.	8-A. R.	9-R.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	28	659	1,046	138	512	507	...	...	8,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	28	659	1,046	138	512	507	...	...	8,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569	200	1,071	1,294	...	...	9,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,368	1,273	2,096	1,569	200	1,071	1,294	...	...	9,607
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,098	1,221	2,046	1,479	200	1,040	1,367	...	10,321	8,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,098	1,221	2,046	1,479	200	1,040	1,367	...	11,613	9,102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	203	1,088	1,173	250	564	545	258	392	7,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	550	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,331
25	498	...	50	...	...	...	418	482	567
433	1,064	839	291	...	279	752	1,074	1,050	127
...	...	...	50	...	...	53	801	38	675
839	1,705	1,922	1,564	250	843	1,350	3,056	3,804	12,057

STATEMENT No. II.—

Period.		Area allotted to Forest Distributary.	10-R.	Khokhar minor.	1-L.	2-L.	4-L.	5-L.
1		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
To the end of September 1914.	Auction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,102	...
	Abadkari ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	4,911	7,139
	Total ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	25,013	7,139
To the end of September 1915.	Auction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,703
	Farms ...	...	8,397	...	...	...	22,222	3,048
	Abadkari ...	...	32,107	...	...	...	9,967	18,007
	Forest Plantation ...	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,290	40,504	...	...	...	32,189	27,758
To the end of September 1916.	Auction ...	...	12,510	...	...	...	...	7,428
	Farms ...	...	36,720	...	...	...	22,315	3,040
	Abadkari ...	...	...	160	...	...	12,905	20,324
	Forest Plantation ...	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,290	49,230	160	...	...	35,220	30,792
To the end of September 1917.	Auction ...	...	4,029	...	...	...	...	7,425
	Farms ...	...	12,510	...	...	...	22,295	3,034
	Abadkari ...	...	40,041	1,151	...	...	16,502	19,670
	Forest Plantation ...	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,290	56,580	1,151	...	...	38,797	30,129
To the end of September 1918.	Auction ...	...	4,273	...	...	1,387	...	7,422
	Farms ...	...	12,785	...	...	...	22,290	3,034
	Abadkari ...	...	42,392	1,338	...	432	18,041	19,722
	Forest Plantation ...	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,290	59,450	1,338	...	1,819	40,331	30,178
To the end of September 1919.	Forest ...	19,290	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Sale by auction on private treaty. ...	...	3,952	...	...	1,906	50	7,452
	Regimental horse-runs and special agricultural objects. ...	...	12,772	...	...	...	22,288	3,044
	Horse-breeding peasants. ...	...	19,447	...	...	619	9,233	10,366
	Hereditary peasants and compensatory grants. ...	...	9,372	...	...	1,471	3,053	7,690
	Depressed classes ...	...	3,358	...	...	969	1,126	...
	Reward grants ...	...	695	25	...	1,863	732	75
	Landed-gentry grants ...	...	10,570	1,150	...	125	3,817	251
	Farmer leases of Multan and Montgomery Districts. ...	...	190	162	...	248	231	75
	Total ...	19,290	60,356	1,337	...	7,201	40,540	28,953

Progress of Allotment, 1918-19.

Branches, in acres.

9-L.	9 A.-L.	10-L.	11L.	12-L.	13-L. & 13-A. L.	14-L.	15-L.	16-L.	Total allotted.	Remarks.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,669	
3,314	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	...	41,162	
7,814	...	...	...	...	...	13,450	17,191	...	86,325	
11,128	...	...	...	...	...	15,328	17,191	...	146,156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,615	
2,902	...	...	...	4,480	...	3,289	1,578	...	66,245	
17,109	...	1,254	2,266	31,297	...	22,444	23,714	125	212,825	
...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	29,723	
20,011	...	1,254	2,266	35,777	10,433	25,733	25,292	125	335,408	
925	...	...	...	2,785	...	4,305	3,529	...	37,583	
4,797	...	...	...	3,970	63	3,258	1,588	...	71,882	
21,522	245	1,141	3,006	47,269	...	22,917	27,784	1,969	268,183	
...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	29,723	
27,244	245	1,141	3,006	54,024	10,496	30,480	32,901	1,969	407,321	
3,997	...	...	...	5,461	...	4,331	4,064	...	52,621	
4,797	...	...	...	3,970	113	3,208	1,588	...	72,315	
36,914	523	1,066	3,190	49,132	...	23,018	34,967	1,770	304,238	
...	...	...	...	...	10,433	...	...	...	29,723	
45,708	523	1,066	3,190	58,563	10,546	30,557	40,619	1,770	458,897	
5,983	...	...	...	7,221	...	4,331	4,112	800	62,196	
4,627	...	...	...	2,972	113	3,208	1,587	...	73,692	
37,304	593	1,215	3,170	48,298	6	22,381	35,315	1,920	318,117	
...	...	...	..	...	10,433	...	...	...	29,723	
47,914	593	1,215	3,170	58,491	10,552	29,920	41,014	2,720	483,728	
...	...	...	...	...	11,069	...	...	...	32,397	
5,342	..	...	...	7,413	...	4,356	6,338	801	66,654	
4,464	...	...	...	4,497	111	3,308	1,587	...	74,741	
18,008	554	1,222	3,004	37,885	...	11,811	23,481	551	189,182	
264	...	...	...	3,141	...	8,939	2,971	1,146	50,364	
1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,160	
1,106	...	...	...	881	...	200	641	100	9,993	
16,523	...	...	...	3,679	...	1,089	5,167	...	50,765	
485	...	...	...	636	...	100	338	...	4,318	
47,611	554	1,222	3,004	58,132	11,180	29,803	40,523	2,598	490,574	

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1918-19.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gugera Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	24,103	9·78	3,393	11·58
	Rabi 1919 ...	23,615	3·85	3,667	10·82
	Total ...	47,718	6·85	7,060	11·19
1-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	6,123	9·3	3,178	9·28
	Rabi 1919 ...	7,812	7·0	3,372	8·63
	Total ...	13,935	8·0	6,550	8·9
2-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	2,596	8	466	9
	Rabi 1919 ...	3,348	4	633	5
	Total ...	5,944	6	1,099	7
2-R. A. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	748	13	...	...
	Rabi 1919 ...	646	6	...	...
	Total ...	1,394	10		...
3-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	3,501	8	1,167	8
	Rabi 1919 ...	4,557	4	1,519	4
	Total ...	8,058	6	2,686	6
4-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	6,282	25	3,141	25
	Rabi 1919 ...	6,583	8	3,291	8
	Total ...	12,865	16	6,432	16
5-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	1,331	28	1,329	28
	Rabi 1919 ...	1,272	11	1,281	8
	Total ...	2,603	20	2,610	19
6-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	3,774	12·5	1,815	37·02
	Rabi 1919 ...	4,665	3·9	2,195	24·5
	Total ...	8,439	7·8	4,010	30·2
6-A. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	323	11·7	104	39·4
	Rabi 1919 ...	312	10·8	162	14·8
	Total ...	635	11·3	266	24·4
7-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	587	16·1	338	57·1
	Rabi 1919 ...	518	8·4	310	18·7
	Total ...	1,105	12·5	648	38·8
7-A. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	984	23·7	37	59·4
	Rabi 1919 ...	985	11·1	162	32·7
	Total ...	1,969	17·4	199	37·7
7-B. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	758	5·4	263	14·4
	Rabi 1919 ...	869	1·8	274	9·5
	Total ...	1,627	3·5	537	11·9
7-C. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	233	3·4	190	22·1
	Rabi 1919 ...	228	4·3	167	31·7
	Total ...	461	3·9	357	26·6
7-D. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	413	7·0	137	7·3
	Rabi 1919 ...	392	4·8	123	11·3
	Total ...	805	5·9	260	9·2
7-E. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	999	4·4	536	16·6
	Rabi 1919 ...	1,234	4·5	477	10·7
	Total ...	2,233	4·4	1,013	13·8
8-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	707	6·36	257	30·35
	Rabi 1919 ...	1,988	4·07	810	21·98
	Total ...	2,695	4·67	1,067	24·09
8-A. R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	1,829	9·02	1,748	17·27
	Rabi 1919 ...	2,097	6·29	967	18·82
	Total ...	3,926	7·56	2,715	17·82
9-R. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	3,678	9·35	2,400	21·33
	Rabi 1919 ...	4,400	6·84	2,175	16·01
	Total ...	8,078	7·96	4,575	18·86

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1918-19—*concluded.*

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allowed area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Forest Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	2,047	...	3,813	...
	Rabi 1919 ...	...	...	2,835	0·9
	Total	2,047	...	6,648	0·9
Sunderwala Distributary ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	...		7,110	2·70
	Rabi 1919 ...	5,105	2·15	...	...
	Total ...	5,105	2·15	7,110	2·70
10-R ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	28,176	7·37	16,015	20·51
	Rabi 1919 ...	31,102	7·14	15,288	20·07
	Total ...	59,278	7·25	31,303	20·30
Khokhar Minor ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	618	8·73	7	14·28
	Rabi 1919 ...	644	8·23	2	...
	Total ...	1,262	8·48	9	11·2
1-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	...	...	8,729	4·35
	Rabi 1919 ...	...	...	9,624	7·03
	Total ...	...	...	18,353	5·78
2-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	1,212	5	4,926	15
	Rabi 1919 ...	811	2	6,253	4
	Total ...	2,023	4	11,179	9
4-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	12,022	10	4,008	10
	Rabi 1919 ...	14,555	4	4,852	4
	Total ...	26,577	7	8,860	6
5-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	11,676	11	5,838	11
	Rabi 1919 ...	12,107	3	6,053	3
	Total ...	23,783	7	11,891	7
9-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	16,908	28	16,988	28
	Rabi 1919 ...	19,302	10	19,323	9
	Total ...	36,210	18	36,311	18
9-A.L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	252	16·6	183	50·8
	Rabi 1919 ...	276	14·1	340	44·1
	Total ...	528	15·3	523	46·4
10-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	577	19·9	366	49·1
	Rabi 1919 ...	606	9·24	416	29·0
	Total ...	1,183	14·44	782	38·5
11-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	1,649	16·6	892	54·2
	Rabi 1919 ...	1,713	12·49	582	24·9
	Total ...	3,362	14·5	1,474	42·7
12-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	24,692	11·7	12,702	30·3
	Rabi 1919 ...	26,079	9·06	12,981	21·4
	Total ...	50,771	10·3	25,683	25·8
13-A.L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	12	8·3	501	16·3
	Rabi 1919 ...	...	...	404	14·3
	Total ...	12	8·3	905	15·4
14-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	12,895	6·2	4,856	13·6
	Rabi 1919 ...	14,081	4·3	4,500	11·2
	Total ...	26,976	5·2	9,356	12·4
15-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	16,478	10·4	8,235	24·2
	Rabi 1919 ...	19,924	6·6	9,602	18·4
	Total ...	36,402	8·3	17,837	21·1
16-L. ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	867	14·07	642	30·53
	Rabi 1919 ...	715	24·75	357	34·45
	Total ...	1,582	18·90	999	31·93
GRAND TOTAL ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	189,050	11·34	116,310	18·85
	Rabi 1919 ...	212,541	6·5	114,997	12·53
	Total ...	401,591	8·78	231,307	15·71

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

—	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Last year's outstanding ...	12,960	...	...	...	12,960	...	...	...	...	...	12,960	...	...	...	(*a*) 12,960	(*a*) This sum represents the balance of instalments on account of land resumed and is therefore to be treated as irrecoverable.
Present year	(*b*) 21,70,339	...	...	...	21,70,339	21,69,450	...	...	...	21,69,450	889	...	...	...	(*c*) 889	(*b*) Difference of Rs. 43,501 as compared with the figures shown in last year's statement is due to the fact that the price of some of the lots was paid up in full before the due time.
Future demand	17,27,347	...	...	...	17,27,347	...	...	...	...	...	17,27,347	...	...	...	17,27,347	(*c*) This sum represents the balance of instalments on account of land resumed and is therefore to be treated as irrecoverable.
Total ...	39,10,646	...	...	...	39,10,646	21,69,450	...	...	...	21,69,450	17,41,196	...	...	...	17,41,196	

STATEMENT No. V.—EXTENSIONS, 1918-19.

Name of Extension.	I—SANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dhuniwala ... ... G. Plot	10,425	10,025	400	1st April 1920.
Total ...	10,425	10,025	400	

STATEMENT No. VI.—EXTENSIONS, 1918-19.

Name of Extension.	II—UNSANCTIONED PROJECTS.			
		Detail of column 2.		
	Probable commanded area.	Government waste.	Old village land.	Probable date of commencement of irrigation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
An area lying between the Dhaya and Sukh Beas south of land now irrigated from 1-L. Distributary, proposed to be irrigated by flow from the 1-L. Feeder channel.	10,000	7,000	3,000	April 1921.
H. Plot	25,000	18,000	7,000	April 1922.
Total ...	35,000	25,000	10,000	

Statement showing realization of Revenue, Abiana *and* Malikana *on Lower Bari Doab Canal, 1918-19.*

Name of Division.	Kharif 1918.					Rabi 1919.					Total.				
	Abiana on proprietary villages.	*Abiana* on Crown waste.	Revenue on Crown waste.	*Malikana* on Crown waste.	Total.	*Abiana* on proprietary villages.	*Abiana* on Crown waste.	Revenue on Crown waste.	*Malikana* on Crown waste.	Total.	*Abiana* on proprietary villages.	*Abiana* on Crown waste.	Revenue on Crown waste.	*Malikana* on Crown waste.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balloki ...	69,088	89,653	85,040	24,021	2,67,802	68,426	1,18,942	1,00,122	28,277	3,15,767	1,37,514	2,08,595	1,85,162	52,298	5,83,539
Okara ...	40,117	3,11,097	1.38,297	59,352	5,48,863	38.761	4,61,536	1,77,319	77,592	7,55,208	78,878	7,72,633	3,15,616	1,36,944	13,04,071
Montgomery ...	19,612	3,11,851	1,48,492	71,310	5.51,265	24,557	1,22,276	1,74,300	83,681	4,04,814	44,169	4,34,127	3,22,792	1,54,991	9,56,079
Khanewal ...	17,176	1,78,337	80,738	39,765	3,16,016	34,663	2,02,851	84,298	41,467	3,63,279	51,839	3,81,188	1,65,036	81,232	6,79,295
Total ...	1,45,993	8,90,938	4,52,567	1,94,448	16,83,946	1,66,407	9,05,605	5,36,039	2.31.017	18,39,068	3,12,400	17,96,543	9,88,606	4,25,465	35,23,014

Statement showing progress of attestation of Remeasurement during the year ending 30th September 1919.

Particulars.		Proprietary.	Crown waste.		Total.	Remarks.
			Killabandi.	Soil survey.		
Total number of villages under settlement ...		372	919	...	1,291	
Total area under settlement		246,127	1,107,983	...	1,354,110	
Total area re-measured	In previous year ...	244,192	1,076,396	...	1,320,588	
	During the year ...	1,935	31,587	...	33,522	
	Total to date ...	246,127	1,107,983	...	1,354,110	
Number of villages of which the maps have been prepared.	In previous year ...	252	786	...	1,038	
	During the year ...	19	8	...	27	
	Total to date ...	271	794	...	1,065	
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous year ...	263	...	...	263	
	During the year ...	5	...	...	5	
	Total to date ...	268	...	...	268	
Soil survey in rectangles.	In previous year ...	...	...	43,670	43,670	
	During the year ...	...	...	1,527	1,527	
	Total to date ...	...	...	45,197	45,197	

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—No survey or demarcation was made during the year under report.

2. *Conditions.*—There is nothing fresh to report under this head.

3. *Allotment.*—No grants of land have been made during the year under report.

Statements Nos. I and II.

2,420 acres were, however, restored in accordance with the Financial Commissioners' orders to the original grantees whose grants had been resumed for failure to fulfil the condition of residence. These persons have now built houses in the Colony.

825 acres were resumed by Government in consequence of the Abadkars having absented themselves from the Colony.

754 acres have been distributed to those Abadkars whose original grants had to be doubled in consequence of the land having been situated in Chaks receiving irrigation for one harvest only. This area was allotted to those Abadkars whose increased allotments had been kept in abeyance in consequence of their failure to comply with the conditions.

An area of 5,482 acres was given on temporary cultivation.

The period of temporary cultivation should be extended to two or three years. The harvest leases are not attractive to the tenants owing to the natural poverty of the soil and they do not take any pains in improving the land.

No land has been sold by auction.

16 rectangles were, however, sold by private treaty to Sher Afzal, son of Chaudhri Charagh Din, Inspector of Police, at market value—Rs. 120 per acre—in Mauza Kala Shah Kaku. This area is irrigated from the Deg by means of pumps and is tenanted by about 60 persons belonging to criminal tribes who form a separate abadi near the land.

No fresh allotments have been made to the disappointed Jhelum grantees during the year under report. Three such grants were resumed, but 75 acres out of these were given back to Fazal Ahmad of Sargodha on his paying the amount of the nazrana.

The land granted to Raja Sir Daljit Singh and Khan Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan in Rakh Kuthiala is generally in the same state as was reported last year. Three tube wells—one each in Chak Nos. 25, 26 and 29—are being worked for irrigation purposes but had sometime to stop owing to the scarcity of kerosine oil.

Evidently being worked by oil engines. The conditions stipulate for the use of electric power generated by canal falls. Nothing has been done to carry out this condition.

H. J. MAYNARD.

The area sown is estimated at 389 acres. The girdawari has not yet finished and exact figures are not available.

348 acres of land were sown in Kharif 1918 and Rabi 1919.

Four wells belonging to old villages have been included in this area by exchange and these have been repaired and put into working order.

There has been a dearth of tenants owing to the prevalence of influenza and the small area of cultivation is attributable to this cause.

The tenants in this neighbourhood are accustomed to canal irrigation and do not take readily to tube wells. The grantees have now obtained the services of an Engineer for improvement of the land and a retired Tahsildar continues to be the Manager. It is hoped that a substantial improvement will be seen next year.

The experimental Rice Farm has not come into existence as such. The land has been leased out by the Agricultural Department and no practical steps have been taken to start the farm.

The land allotted to the 4th Cavalry in Chak No. 4 is in the same condition as last year.

Orders have been received that the Military Department should vacate this land but it is still in their possession.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—There has been a decrease of 923 acres (Kharif 862 and Rabi 61 acres) in the cultivated area as compared with last year. This is due to the scanty rainfall at the time of Kharif 1918 and the scarcity of water in the Ravi.

Statement No. III.

Owing to drought only 20 per cent. of the area could be cultivated in Kharif 1918 and in some Chaks the percentage was as low as 7. This decrease in cultivation did not however result in much loss to zamindars as the prices were high and the outturn of the last year had been generally good.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—Tenants are scarce in these Chaks which receive irrigation for one harvest only. The majority of such tenants are *changars* by caste who go away after the harvest is reaped. Such tenants are therefore not usually given land for permanent cultivation. The Abadkars also with few exceptions do not take any interest in improving the land when it is leased out to them for temporary cultivation. Their object in taking such leases is to take the benefit of abundant grass which grows as a result of canal irrigation or to utilize the canal water in irrigating their adjoining fields.

As stated above it would be more advantageous if the period of temporary cultivation is extended.

The Abadkars who take an interest in the improvement of the land are usually given preference over others in the matter of leases for temporary cultivation. The Salvation Army got a lease of some land in the Colony for temporary cultivation but they did not persevere.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—The statement enclosed shows the receipts by way of capital.

Statement No. IV.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—Among the grantees proprietary rights were granted to Chaudhri Faal Ahmad and Mst. Bishen Kour in respect of 75 and 100 acres, respectively.

8 *Mutation Cases* —The following is a detail of the mutations attested during the year—

By K.B. Mirza Sultan Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner	...	19
By the Colony Naib Tahsildar	... ...	44

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—Nil.

10. *Village Sites.*—The Abadkars have generally constructed residential houses and completed their *ahatas.*

In many Chaks however the houses and *ahatas* were damaged by the heavy rainfall of August 1919 and the loss was particularly heavy in Chak No. 50 occupied by Murid Hussain's Abadkars.

Much damage was also caused in Chak No. 23 in consequence of the floods resulting from the Deg Diversion Bund. Many houses fell down. The unfortunate colonists of this Chak have suffered similar losses twice before and the village site had to be changed in consequence. The only remedy appears to be to construct a bund in the present *abadi.*

The village bazars and *gallis* are generally in a good condition.

Trees were planted during the last years in many villages but some withered away and some did not survive the rains.

In certain Chaks however the trees are flourishing.

The conditions in those Chaks which receive perennial irrigation are satisfactory. The colonists have properly settled and the Colony is progressing.

In the Kharif Chaks also the conditions are better than before, but Chak Nos. 34 and 30 are still backward.

There are at present 63 wells in the whole Colony as detailed below :—

	Past.	*Present.*
For irrigation purposes	16	41
For drinking purposes		6

The scarcity of pucca bricks has so far stood in the way of more irrigation wells being sunk.

Certain Abadkars tried to make bricks themselves but did not succeed.

11. - *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Thirty-six temporary lambardars were made permanent.

Four lambardars were dismissed on account of inefficiency.

There are no separate zaildars and sufedposhes in the Colony. There have, however, been two appointments of sufedposhes in old circles from among the colonists in Chaks Nos. 2 and 9 respectively.

There has been less trouble this year to the lambardars in the collection of revenue. The abadkars of perennial Chaks have generally settled in their villages and have got accustomed to pay the Government revenue in time. There is some difficulty as regards the Kharif Chaks. The Rabi Dhal Bacch received from the Irrigation Department ordinarily contains the names of those tenants, who migrate to their homes after the Kharif harvest is gathered and the revenue therefore is paid by them. The lambardars have sometimes to pay the dues of the absentees from their own pockets.

The zaildars were warned during the last year to render assistance in the collection of land revenue in the Colony, but sufficient attention does not appear to have been paid by them. It may be possible at some future date to consider the question of appointing separate zaildars in the Colony.

12.—*Census.*—Nil.

13.—*Towns and Markets.*—The same conditions prevail as reported ast year.

14.—*Communications.*—No road has been constructed during the year under report.

Provision has been made in the budget, but no practical steps have been taken in the way of opening out communications in the Colony. It is hoped that with the formation of the new district something will be done in this direction.

15.—*Miscellaneous.*—A new zamindari bank with a capital of Rs. 1,100 has been opened in Chak No. 13 during the year under report. There is a possibility of banks being started at some other places.

So far only one post office at Marh has been opened in this Colony. Post offices are necessary at Kala Shah Kaku and Chaks Nos. 8 and 18.

The cattle-pound at Marh Bhangwan is ready but has not yet been brought into use.

The supply of water from the 9-R. Distributary has been satisfactory everywhere except in Chak No. 5 where out of a total area of 1,386 acres only 69 acres were cultivated in Kharif and 137 acres in Rabi.

The colonists generally complained of the scarcity of water-supply except in the Sheikhupura Division where only Chak No. 5 complained of scanty irrigation. The Abadkars of the Chaks commanded by the Raya Division felt great hardship. In letter No. 35, dated 6th January 1919, it was intimated that water would be given in the beginning of March 1919 and the Abadakars should cultivate other crops besides rice. No water, however, was supplied up to the middle of July. Only some Chaks received water on the 19th July and the cultivation of rice crop was then taken in hand.

The rice crop was cultivated with the aid of rainfall about the end of July, but unfortunately the canal supply was again stopped on the 24th October 1919.

Scores of applications made by the Abadkars to the Irrigation Department remained unheeded. It is expected that with the exception of a few Chaks the rice crop would be a failure everywhere. The colonization of Kharif Chaks cannot be satisfactory so long as the canal water is not given in time. It is important that the attention of the Canal officers of the Raya Division should be drawn to this unsatisfactory state of affairs and like the authorities of the Sheikhupura Division they should also help in the development of this infant Colony.

Rs. 56,500 were distributed as taccavi for sinking 120 wells in the Colony during the year under report. No wells have so far been sunk owing to the bricks not being available.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, proposed that for the convenience of the colonists two brick kilns should be started at different centres and the contractors granted 5 rectangles, each on Abadkar terms. In accordance with this scheme brick kilns have been started at Kala Shah Kaku and Marh Bhangwan which will supply bricks to Abadkars for five years at the rate of Rs. 12 per thousand. The Abadkars will thus no longer have to make their own bricks and will get bricks at a reasonable price They will be able to sink wells for irrigation of the Rabi harvest in those Chaks which receive canal water only during the Kharif and will settle more readily in the Colony. The contractors have collected all the necessary material on the sites of the brick kilns and kacha bricks have also been prepared, but unfortunately railway wagons have not been procurable for the transport of coal from Bengal. Efforts were made through the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala in this direction but so far without success.

Punjab coal is available but it does not bake good bricks. In the absence of Bengal coal, however, the contractors have been told to use Punjab coal.

More taccavi will be distributed when bricks are ready.

The Kharif Chaks are expected to develop largely when the wells are sunk.

The contractors of brick kilns have been put in possession of the 5 rectangles granted to each of them by way of encouragement.

There is no dearth of tenants in the perennial Chaks as was formerly the case. Tenants are, however, not plentiful in the Kharif Chaks.

The *changars* of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Lahore and Sialkot Districts generally cultivate lands in these Chaks and they have now largely taken to the occupation of cultivation owing to the great rise in prices.

The complaint of Abadkars regarding the assessment of land revenue on grass is less frequent than last year. The Canal Patwaris, however, assess the Abadkars for grass by entering Rauni in the papers and this is a standing grievance. On this matter correspondence is proceeding.

402 persons including the Abadkars and their relatives and tenants died of influenza during the year under report.

Trees were planted in all the Chaks during the year under report, but the shisham and pipal trees withered up as a result of the dry nature of the soil. New pipal trees have again been planted.

659 acres of land, reserved for sale by auction, have not yet been sold.

16 rectangles out of this area have been granted to Sher Afzal and 6 more are proposed to be granted to Mr. Benjamin.

6 out of 7 criminal cases relating to the Colony were decided by the Colony Naib Tahsildar during the year under report.

31 shopkeepers and 85 Kamins settled in the Colony during the year under report. More persons belonging to these classes are expected to settle when the wells are sunk.

The opening of five new schools in the Colony was sanctioned, but none have so far been started owing either to the teachers not being available or the postponement of the proposal till after the new district is opened.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, has proposed that the old proprietors of villages adjoining the new Colony Chaks should be granted some land in the colony if their holdings in the Colony are less than 3 acres in perennial Chaks and 5 acres in Kharif Chaks. 2,000 acres have accordingly been reserved for allotment to this class.

Shaikh Wahid Ali, Zaildar, who was granted two rectangles on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, has been allowed to exchange them for four rectangles in Chak No. 35 of this Colony which receives irrigation only for one harvest.

Four rectangles have been reserved for allotment to well finders in the Colony, but so far no old wells have been discovered and these rectangles have therefore not been allotted.

Sayad Maratab Ali and Afzal Ali, Brick Kiln contractors, have asked permission to start a rice factory near Kala Shah Kaku. The application is pending. The proposed factory will be very useful to the abadkars.

16. *Extensions.*—Nil.

Statements Nos. V & VI.

17. *Establishments.*—Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad was in charge of the Colony during the year under report with the exception of one month when Khan Bahadur Zafar Khan did the work.

M. Din Muhammad, Colony Naib-Tahsildar, continued to work in the colony during the year under report. He has worked well and is popular.

There is at present no distinct Field Kanungo in the Colony.

The proposal for the addition of the 20 Patwaris in the Sharakpur Tahsil has been sanctioned and fresh Halqa Bandi will now be made.

The three extra temporary Patwaris entertained in the Colony will now be absorbed in the increased Patwaris' Establishment for the whole tahsil.

Upper Chenab Canal Colony.

LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcation.*—Nil.

2. *Conditions.*—There has been no change in the conditions during the year under report.

(*a*) *Auction purchasers.*—All auction purchasers have paid up their purchase money with the exception of one who has been given up to January 1920 within which to pay the Rs. 710 still due from him.

For default of payment land was resumed in two cases. The defaulters were given ample opportunity of appearing and paying the amounts due, but failed to comply.

(*b*) *Disappointed Jhelum grantees.*—These grantees generally paid their instalments in due time. In 13 cases the instalments due in July 1919 were not paid and necessary action is being taken to enforce payment.

(*c*) *Abadkars or peasant grantees.*—This class consists of grantees who were given compensation grants in 1917 for damage done to their land by river action. In one case only land had to be resumed, *viz.*, from a grantee who failed to take possession of land granted to him two years ago

3. *Allotment.*—No fresh allotments were made during the year under report.

Statements Nos. I and II.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Compared with the figures for the year 1917-18, there is a decrease of 209 acres in the area sown in Kharif 1918 and an increase of 1,788 acres in Rabi 1919, due no doubt to the high prices of food grains. The result is a net increase of 979 acres for the whole year, and this expansion of the cultivated area may be expected to increase as the all too common absentee landlords lease out their squares to persons who have an interest in developing them. The continued high percentage of Kharaba, however, indicates that the cultivation is not yet always of a high order.

Statement No. III.

5. *Temporary cultivation.*—There is an increase of 34 acres under temporary cultivation as compared with the figures for the previous year.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—There is a balance of Rs. 6,691 still outstanding from last year's demand owing to the postponement of instalments in 5 cases In four of these, the absence of the grantee or his near relatives on military duty prevented punctual payment: in the fifth, the original grantee died; and his minor son was unable to find the required money by the proper time.

Statement No. IV.

Of the balance of Rs. 10,420 remaining outstanding at the end of the year under report Rs. 8,018 have since been recovered.

7. *Acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights.*—During the year under report 105 auction purchasers and 11 disappointed Jhelum grantees acquired proprietary rights in 5,589 and 847 acres respectively.

8 *Mutation cases.*—Fifty-three mutations were decided during the year under report.

9. *Settlement proceedings.*—A special staff consisting of a Naib Tahsildar, a Kanungo, 5 Patwaris and 20 Chainmen has been sanctioned by Government for a period of eight months for the preparation of a record of rights of the Upper Chenab Colony villages—15 villages have been completed and operations are continuing in the remaining 12.

10. *Village sites*—Fifty village sites were allotted during the year under report, of which only 28 were built upon and occupied. The demand for village sites is not keen and though endeavours are being made to encourage building the prevalence of absentee landlords makes progress extremely slow.

11.—*Lambardars and zaildārs.*—Only three lambardars were confirmed during the year under report. One was an auction purchaser and the other two disappointed Jhelum grantees.

There are no separate zaildars for these colony villages—the area being small it was included in the charge of neighbouring zails.

12.—*Census.*—Nil.

13.—*Towns and Markets.*—There is no town or market in the colony area situated in this district.

14.—*Communications.*—Improvement to Jaranwala-Sayidwala Road in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year.

15.—*Miscellaneous.*—There has been no great change in the year under report in the general development of the Upper Chenab Colony villages in this district and my predecessor's remarks in last year's report still hold good. The preparation of a record of rights, however, the gradual extension of cultivation and allotment of *abadi* sites will facilitate administration, when the tract comes to be transferred to the new Sheikhupura District to which geographically it naturally belongs.

16.—*Extensions.*—Nil.

17.—*Establishments.*—Mr. Ram Chandra, Assistant Commissioner, held charge of the Colony for most of the year. He was transferred in July 1919. Mr. Penny, Assistant Commissioner, held charge of the Colony from August to 30th September 1919. A Kanungo and 5 Patwaris are temporarily employed in the area—a Muhasib on Rs. 25 is entertained at Sadr. The term of the whole temporary establishment expires on 31st March 1920.

UPPER CHENAB CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.—ALLOTMENT, 1918-19.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area as found by the new colony soil survey.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	5 (a)	6	7
		Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*1	Upper Chenab Canal, Sharakpur Tahsil.	54,368	51,521	50,730	51,449	38,189	13,332
2	Upper Chenab Canal Jaranwala Tahsil.	30,672	28,555	28,280	28,280	25,773†	2,782
	Total ..	85,040	80,076	79,010	79,729	63,962	16,114

* NOTE.—(1) The area shown in column 3 has decreased by 33 acres as compared with the last year. This is due to the exchange of Government land in the colony villages with that owned by zamindars in the old Abadi.

(2) The area shown in column 4 has increased by 147 acres as compared with last year. This is the result of be land under Abadi and graveyards in certain villages being vacated in consequence of the floods.

† The total area allotted originally amounted to 26,483 acres, but 710 acres were confiscated during the year owing to non-fulfilment of conditions.

STATEMENT No. II.—PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1918-19.

Period.	Area allotted to branches in acres.		
	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Sharakpur Tahsil.	Upper Chenab Canal Branch, Jaranwala Tahsil.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4
To end of September 1915	19,539	20,363	39,902
Ditto 1916	33,313	23,037	56,350
Ditto 1917	31,043	26,458	57,501
Ditto 1918	35,490	26,483	61,973
Ditto 1919	38,189	26,483	64,672

STATEMENT No. III.—AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1918-19.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
1. Sharakpur Tahsil ..	*Kharif* 1918 ...	7,369	10·34	549	16·21
	Rabi 1919 ...	2,646	18·33	63	14·29
	Total ...	10,015	12·45	612	16·01
2. Jaranwala Tahsil ...	*Kharif* 1918 ...	6,800	10	31	...
	Rabi 1919 ...	7,953	2	55	1
	Total ...	14,753	6	86	1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,768	8·7	698	14·16

STATEMENT No. 1V.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in rupees.

District and Tahsil.	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sheikhupura—																
Sharakpur Tahsil ... Last year's outstanding ...	618	6,682	...	...	7,300	618	...	...	...	618	...	6,682	...	...	6,682	
Present year ...	20,233	21,426	...	...	41,659	13,841	21,426	...	...	55,267	6,392	...	...	...	6,392	
Future demand ...	12,614	43,490	...	...	56,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	33,465	71,598	...	...	1,05,063	14,459	21,426	...	...	35,885	6 392	6,682	...	...	13,074	
Lyallpur—																
Jaranwala Tahsil ... Last year's outstanding ...	68,349	51,765	...		1,20,114	68,349	45,074	...		1,13,423	...	6,691	...	...	6,691	
Present year ...	49,076	1,60,027	...	...	2,09,103	49,076	1,49,607	...	...	1,98,683	...	10,420	...	...	10,420	
Future demand ...	710	1,04,732	...	...	1,05,442	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,18,135	3,16,524	...	...	4,34,659	1,17,425	1,94,681	...	...	3,12,106	...	17,111	...	...	17,111	
Grand Total ...	1,51,600	3,88,122	...	...	5,39,722	1,31,884	2,16,107	...	...	3,47,991	6,392	23,793	...	..	30,185	

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

1. *Survey and demarcations.*—Measurement work was completed in 15 chaks at the close of the last year. It was performed in 11 chaks during the year under review and will be carried on in the remaining chak next year.

2. *Conditions.*—The same as before. There is nothing particular to note.

3. *Allotment.*—The total area of crown waste was 47,332 acres, of which 4,658 acres was given out on leases, etc., leaving 42,674 acres available for allotment Of this 1,549 acres is uncommanded, and thus the remaining net area is 41,125.

Statements Nos. I and II.

Of this area 34,659 acres was allotted in the previous years and 701 acres in the year under report leaving 5,765 acres as available balance.

The total area to be reserved for various military grants is 7,067 acres. There is therefore a considerable shortage of land available for allotment. The question is under consideration.
HABI KISHAN KAUL.
Offg. Commissioner.

There were 31 exchanges during the year mostly on account of the land being uncommanded. These are ceasing now as the grantees have settled.

Complaint regarding cattle lifting continues, but it is likely to be lessened gradually.

4. *Cultivation of the permanently allotted area.*—Of the allotted area 22,118* acres were sown during the year, of which 11 per cent. failed. The kharif crop failed 9 per cent. and the rabi failed 2 per cent.

Statement No. III.

*Rabi.	Kharif.
Acres	Acres.
13,949	8,169.

5. *Temporary Cultivation.*—10,956 acres of land were allotted on temporary cultivation during the year under review. Of this area 14 per cent. failed, as people do not care so much for the lands under temporary cultivation as they do for the permanent lands.

The people, however, have derived a great profit from temporary cultivation, and the cultivation of food grains also has been very extensive thereby.

The allottees pay only land revenue and water rate. It could be possible for Government to let out most of this at a fair rent and get a considerable income.

I see no reason why temporary cultivation should not be leased yearly on such rent as they will offer, as is done in the Lower Bari Doab Colony.
HABI KISHAN KAUL,
Offg. Commissioner.

Statement No. IV.

6. *Receipts by way of Capital.*—No remark.

7. *Acquisition of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.*—No remark.

8. *Mutation Cases.*—There were 66 cases of mutation during the year under report. Nearly all were of deaths with the exception of one in which a horse-breeder transferred his mare with all the rights to another person.

9. *Settlement Proceedings.*—No remark.

10. *Village Sites.*—There were two chaks in which house sites were allotted during the preceding year, which are under construction.

In 8 villages wells have been sunk and completed during the year and in 6 villages these are under construction. In all 13 wells are complete by this time in the various chaks and 6 more under construction.

11. *Lambardars and Zaildars.*—Lambardars were appointed in two chaks and in various chaks the lambardari cases are pending and the claimants are competing with one another by developing their land and constructing good houses, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the colony.

One of the colonists has been made a Zaildar in the Bosal Zail and another a Safedposh.

12. *Census.*—No remark.

13. *Towns and Markets.*—There is no market or town actually in the colony area, but the market at Baha-ud-Din is dealt with in this report. It is under construction and much progress has been made-shop and residential quarters are being built rapidly. A further area of 76·93 acres has now been acquired for further extensions. Some 30 shops have opened in the new market and commodities are being sold there. The shops are being let on good rents and the owners are consequently constructing them with great zeal and promptness, and the Public Works Department are also busy in metalling the market roads and in arranging the drainage, etc.

The market has also been declared a notified area. The committee wishes it to be called in future Mandi Baha-ud-Din.

14. *Communications.*—A large scheme of main roads is in progress which will help the development of the whole irrigated area including the scattered blocks which form the colony.

Village roads in the colony are under construction. Bridges and culverts over the distributaries and water courses have been constructed in many cases and others are hoped to be built soon.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—No remark.

16. *Extensions.*—No remark.

Statements Nos. V & VI.

17. *Establishments.*—

(1) M. Ram Singh, Colony Naib Tahsildar, throughout the year.

(2) Taj Mohammad, Field Kanungo, throughout the year.

(3) 6 patwaris including one moharrir for the Naib Tahsildar All at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem throughout the year.

(4) One moharrir at Sadar at Rs. 15 throughout the year.

This staff had worked under the supervision of Chaudhri Kesar Ram, Colony Assistant, who during the years 1916 and 1917, was Extra Assistant Colonization Officer for this Colony and is Revenue Assistant of the District since 11th October 1918. His work in Colony area has been good and he deserves credit for it. B. Ram Singh, Naib Tahsildar, has done very well, and has shown himself well suited to this work.

UPPER JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

STATEMENT No. I.

ALLOTMENT, 1918-19.

No.	Name of Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 3.	Culturable area as found by the new Colony soil survey.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	5 (a)	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Gujrat Branch ...	42,674 Already 4,658 allotted. Total 47,332	42,674 Com- 41,125 manded. Uncom- 1,549 manded.	41,125	40,922	35,360 In previous years. 34,659 In 1918-19. 701	Com- 5,765 manded. Uncom- 1,212 manded. Ghair 337 mumkin. Total... 7,314

STATEMENT No. II.

PROGRESS OF ALLOTMENT, 1918-19.

Period.	AREA ALLOTTED TO BRANCHES IN ACRES.					
	Gujrat Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
To end of September 1916 ...	28,273	...	...	...	...	28,273
To end of September 1917 ...	32,439	...	...	...	...	32,439
To end of September 1918 ...	34,659	...	...	...	...	34,659
To end of September 1919 ...	35,360	...	...	...	...	35,360

STATEMENT No. III.

AREA SOWN IN THE YEAR 1918-19.

Name of Branch.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Gujrat Branch	Kharif, 1918 ...	8,169	9	4,697	12
	Rabi, 1919 ...	13,949	2	6,259	2
	Total ...	22,118	5	10,956	6

STATEMENT No. IV.—Demands and Recoveries on Capital Account in Rupees.

1	Demand.					Recovered.					Balance.					Remarks.
	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	Auction.	Purchase price.	*Nazarana.*	Acreage rate.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last year's outstanding	*1,832	...	...	...	1,832	1,832	...	...	...	1,832	...	...	...	...		* Principal ... 1,610 Interest ... 222
Present year	†1,731	...	...	8,169	9,900	1,731	...	...	8,169	9,900	...	...	...	...	...	† Principal ... 1,610 Interest ... 121
Future demand	‡829	...	...	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	829	...	...	...	829	‡ Principal ... 805 Interest 24
Total ...	§4,392	...	...	8,169	12,561	3,563	...	...	8,169	11,732	829	...	...	...	829	§ Principal ... 4,025 Interest ... 367

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